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Delay of Inauguration? Rift on Suffolk Reforms; Retroactive Taxes Barred

The World's Day—At a Glance

Nov. 30, 1940

In New England: Cambridge Hearing Set

Postponement of the Massachusetts gubernatorial inauguration because of the present recount of votes cast for Governor looms as a definite possibility. [Details: Page 9.]

Proposals for far-reaching reforms in Suffolk County Government are meeting with varied reactions in informed quarters. [Details: Page 9.]

The Boston Housing Authority announces that land for the city's seventh Federal Housing Project has been taken in the South End by eminent domain. [Details: Page 9.]

A petition asking the courts to declare Plan E Government, recently adopted by Cambridge, unconstitutional will be heard in the Middlesex Superior Court next Friday morning. [Details: Page 9.]

In Washington: Radio Inquiry Considered

Senator Harrison (D) of Mississippi, announced after a White House conference that President Roosevelt and Congressional tax leaders had agreed there would be no further retroactive taxes on 1940 incomes. This, he said, applied to both corporations and individuals. [Details: Page 3.]

The Justice Department is reported considering an antitrust investigation of the radio industry. Meanwhile the Federal Communications Commission prepares for oral arguments next week on the report of its "monopoly committee" investigating network broadcasting.

Senatorial approval of J. Warren Madden as a judge of the U. S. Court of Claims was blocked temporarily by Senator Vandenberg (R) of Michigan who refused to make consideration of the appointment unanimous.

John Campbell White was confirmed by the Senate as Minister to Haiti. He is now a Consul General in Morocco.

The White House announced that President Roosevelt had accepted the resignation of Stewart McDonald as Federal Housing Administrator and that Mr. McDonald would become Deputy Federal Loan Administrator. At the same time the President offered the Federal housing post to Abner H. Ferguson, now First Assistant FHA Administrator.

War Summary: Greeks Claim Advances

New Greek gains in Albania were reported by the Greek High Command which said its forces were continuing to advance on the Italian supply port at Porto Edda, and were nearing the vital Italian supply base of Agyrokastron. The Italian High Command claimed that its forces had resisted Greek advances, and had even made counterattacks. [Details: Page 5.]

German bombers returned to concentrated air attacks on London during the night, resulting in casualties, wrecked homes, and buildings. Other attacks were directed against towns in Wales and in Southwest England. [Details: Page 5.]

In Orient: War Until Peace Won

A "peace pact" between Japan and its puppet government at Nanking proclaimed the end of the war in China, although it was stated that fighting would continue until actual peace was attained. [Details: Page 5.]

Chinese guerrillas were believed responsible for derailment of a train carrying officials to Nanking for the pact-signing ceremony. [Details: Page 5.]

Chinese policemen, numbering 3,000, who struck for higher wages and larger rice allowances in Shanghai, agreed to resume their posts while the issue is being negotiated.

Thai warplanes bombed French Indo-China border towns in what was termed reprisal for alleged French bombings of Thai (Siamese).

Hawaiian Defense Housing Expedited

Honolulu (AP)—Navy officials disclosed plans for the expenditure of $11,500,000 on defense housing facilities for the Hawaiian Islands. The program includes 2,723 family dwelling units and a barracks to house 1,400 civilian employees. Housing conditions have become acute since the influx of thousands of additional Army and Navy personnel, along with thousands of civilian workers and technicians from the mainland.

Vichy: Syrian Aide Lost in Crash

Jean Chiappe, former chief of Paris Police, Fascist-sympathizer who had been named Governor of Syria by the French Government at Vichy, was announced by Vichy to have been killed in an engagement between British and Italians in the Mediterranean, while on his way to Syria by air.

Lorraine refugees to the number of 70,000 were reported by Pétain to have arrived in unoccupied France. Appeal was made by the Premier to welcome the newcomers.

Rumania: Iron Guard Honors 'Martyrs'

Rumanian disorders were reported to have eased off somewhat as Premier Ion Antonescu himself participated in an Iron Guardist funeral parade in honor of Corneliu Zelea Codreanu, Guardist leader who had been shot while under arrest two years ago.

King Michael's whereabouts were unknown. He was reported to have fled from the Capital, though the reports lacked confirmation.

German troops were described as being present during the Iron Guardist parade, lining the streets with Rumanian troops. [Details: Page 1.]

A. F. of L. to Seek Ties in Americas

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 30 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor, just before adjourning its sixtieth annual convention yesterday, as a means of strengthening hemisphere defenses, decided to promote co-operation among free trade union groups of the Americas.

The report of the A. F. of L. Committee on International Relations adopted at the final session of the convention here said:

"We urge the re-establishment of old contacts through the Pan-American Federation of Labor and in making new connections with the trade unions in Latin America.

"We recommend that the officers of the Pan-American Federation of Labor undertake a survey of trade union conditions in Latin American countries and consider the holding of an early conference of the Pan-American Federation of Labor and all bona fide trade unions."

The Committee report pointed out that free trade unions had been eliminated in Continental Europe.

Mr. Green predicted that when adjustments are made at the end of the defense program, American workers would go on a 30-hour week.

The A. F. of L. which first advocated the six-hour day, 30-hour week eight years ago, reaffirmed its indorsement of that working schedule but made no recommendation that it be put into effect now.

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Schools Told To Fit Youth For Industry

N. E. Vocational meeting hears boys and girls must be taught how to make a living.

More attention to the dignity of manual work must be given by the public schools of the Nation, Dr. R. O. Small, Director of the State Division of Vocational Education, told the New England Vocational Guidance and Personnel Conference here today.

"The schools have been spending most of their time teaching boys and girls how to live, and not enough of how to make a living," declared Dr. Small, who is President of the American Vocational Association.

"The change that is now so clearly brought out by our national defense needs virtually implies a revolution in educational emphasis. But we certainly need it.

"Hitler is doing this thing in Europe, and we must revise our methods to meet him.

"Industry also has not done its part. It has got to do more, just as has education, for training boys and girls, men and women, to take their places in employment.

Training Scheme Required

"A comprehensive scheme of apprentice training must be worked out by industry, in conjunction with labor and the school people. This ought to reach out into all the trades that require a long term of preparation, that is, from two to four years.

"If industry does not give us help in doing this, it cannot be done. The schools cannot do it alone.

"When you learn to ride a horse, you do it by getting up on its back. Preparation of skilled workers for industry cannot be achieved without the proper amount of training in industry. The schools however can do a lot to give youth initial preparation for entrance into industry."

Better judgment should be used by many schools in their vocational training, which would lead to better satisfied boys and better use of the taxpayers' money, J. Arthur Moriarty, chairman of the Massachusetts State Apprentice Commission, declared.

Organized Labor's View

Mr. Moriarty, who is Secretary-Treasurer of the Boston Typographical Union, gave the conference the viewpoint of organized labor on present methods.

"We of labor have complained about the lack of attention being paid to what we call the long term apprenticeship," said Mr. Moriarty by way of preface. "Only a few companies in Massachusetts have gone into it—the General Electric

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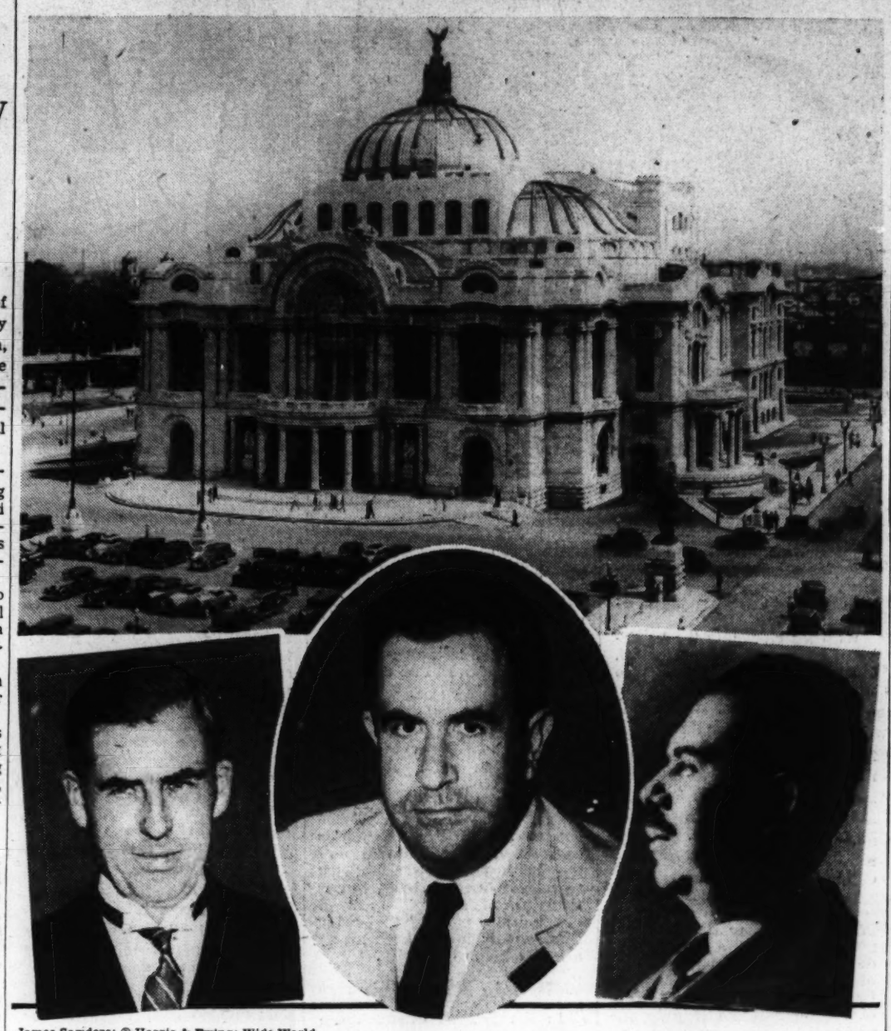
Mexico Reaches Another Milestone



James Sawders; © Harris & Ewing; Wide World

A New Mexican President Prepares to Take Office

Upper: The new National Theater, a Mexico City landmark, expected to be the scene of festivities attendant upon tomorrow's Presidential inaugural ceremonies. Lower left: Vice-President-elect Henry A. Wallace, President Roosevelt's personal representative at inaugural. Lower center: Mexico's new Chief Executive, Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho. Lower right: Retiring President Cardenas.

Camacho Set to Turn Mexico Toward U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 30—Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, President-Elect of Mexico, stands at the threshold of inauguration tomorrow in the Chamber of Deputies for a term already shaped toward closer collaboration with the United States at a moment when both nations face unprecedented decisions.

Appointment of a liberal-conservative Cabinet, predominantly friendly to the United States, is reliably indicated.

Mexico's ancient Aztec capital prepares for the ceremony with Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President-elect of the United States, and distinguished diplomats from many other nations present.

Domestically, the new term opens with relief over the disappearance of black clouds surcharged with revolt only a few weeks ago. Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan withdrew his claims in the disputed Presidential election, and came home from the United States where many rumors of revolution had persisted in his name. Despite some disorder, the threat of revolution is believed to have ended.

Supports Cardenas' Aims

General Camacho, who will be Mexico's 46th President, stands on a platform of loyalty to the aims of retiring President Cardenas, who has sought valiantly to better the lot of underprivileged peons and Indians in his program of "Mexico for the Mexicans." But the new President is expected to moderate the Socialistic aspects of his predecessor's policies.

One point appears certain, both in the circumstances of General Camacho's acceptance as the legal candidate, and in the anticipated complexion of his Cabinet. That is the strong pro-United States trend, with prospects for a solution of the oil expropriation dispute, the establishment of adequate military co-operation, and Mexican support for Washington in its broader Inter-American relationships.

The assignment of Mr. Wallace to represent President Roosevelt in tomorrow's ceremony has deeply impressed Mexicans. Mr. Wallace's crossing of the frontier is interpreted here as the most positive affirmation of the Good Neighbor policy yet made by the United States toward Mexico.

Given Warm Welcome

The official status of Mr. Wallace as Vice-President-elect for the coming four years is recognized here in its fullest significance and the entire Mexican public and press regard his visit as a manifestation of the sincere

Continued on Page 17, Column 5

Intimate Message from Washington

United States Army to Be Best in World — But It Will Take Many Months to Provide Needed Equipment

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

The United States is to have one of the world's finest armies—but not for many, many months. That, at least, is the consensus of nearly a score of Washington newspapermen who have just completed a 4,000-odd-mile tour of United States Army forts and schools at which they were given an unprecedented and unhampered opportunity to study at close hand the progress of national defense.

Everywhere we saw unceasing activity and an unflagging determination to give the American people the type of Army they have ordered within the shortest possible time. At the same time, it was painfully evident that the Arabian Night trick of rubbing a lamp and thereby creating an Army no longer works and that American industry, despite its tremendous potential capacity, is a long, long way from supplying the Army with equipment it needs.

Although the Army never goes out of the way to advertise its unpreparedness, little attempt was made to conceal the fact that it will be at least a year before any amount of new equipment is actually on hand and that it will be several years before materiel will reach a point where headquarters can relax its unremitting drive for speed, quality, and quantity. After all, it took Germany seven full years of dictatorship to build the Army and Air Force that overran Poland, France, and the Low Countries.

Two Views Possible

Thus it seems fair to view national defense from two distinct angles. The first concerns the very real progress being made in handling the recent flood of volunteers, in expanding field and school training facilities, in letting defense orders and in instilling the drive and the morale necessary to build an immense army on short notice. The second concerns the handicap to training and the menace to national and hemispheric defense implicit in America's acute shortage of many types of essential materiel.

To anyone familiar with Army conditions as they existed last spring, a swing through some of the country's major forts would be a revelation. Old barracks, outmoded hangars, cramped facilities are disappearing as fast as the wreckers can tear them down. In their place there are rising acre upon acre of new barracks, mess halls, runways, schools, concrete highways, artillery ranges and Army administration buildings. In every part of the country room is being made for the hundreds of thousands of new draftees who will soon start their year's course in military training and for the overwhelming flood of equipment which is now "on order" but which will come in time.

Fast Changes Made

But this is only a beginning. In addition, the Army has established increasingly well-trained and impressive-looking mechanized and motorized divisions, new antiaircraft battalions and units of parachute troops. It has practiced transporting light field artillery by planes and has carried on extensive, but little publicized, experiments with a robot plane which may revolutionize bombing. But above all, the Army is in the process of overhauling its entire book of strategy in line with the latest developments abroad. In many ways, the Army of two years hence will not be an enlargement of the Army of the summer of 1940. It will be a new organization changed beyond recognition, and a world leader in efficiency, quality and esprit de corps.

It is more difficult to get to the root of the problem of equipment, since production figures in certain categories are necessarily classed as military secrets and since the situation changes from day to day. The over-all picture, however, is one in which the Army training program will be seriously handicapped for a year or so because of certain acute shortages.

These shortages are most pronounced in artillery and training planes. Officials at Randolph Field, which has first call on such planes, admit that the number of students per plane has now reached the danger point and that bad weather this winter will cut sharply into a training schedule already inadequate to produce the number of pilots and instructors needed.

Field artillery training today is being done almost wholly with pieces of 75-millimeter and 155-millimeter, both of them good guns, but both of them of World War vintage. The Army has given large orders for the new 105-millimeter gun, which has been called the outstanding ordnance development of the current war, but as yet few are in evidence. Delivery is also slow on the new and highly efficient 37-millimeter antitank gun.

Despite these bottlenecks in materiel, for which the Army cannot rightly be blamed, the progress being made in national defense is impressive. Given time, North American and perhaps Western Hemispheric impregnability is assured. Not given time, it is anybody's guess just what sort of a New World defense this country could offer against a united attack from a totalitarian Europe and Asia.

Joseph G. Harrison

Nazi Propaganda Agencies Strive to Lull U. S. to Sleep

The Dies Committee has just issued a report, revealing that various agencies, individuals, and organizations are carrying on very extensive anti-American activities throughout the United States.

The Christian Science Monitor has made a study of some of these activities. Its investigator has had much experience with Nazi methods and acts in other lands. Following is another of his findings.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In an imposing building at 17 Battery Place, Adolf Hitler maintains a propaganda center. It is called the German Library of Information. It is next door to the many offices of the German Consulate and appears to be part of them. Its aim is to win American sympathy for Nazi Germany, or at the very least, to dissipate American hostility and suspicion. Its methods are to present "new Germany" as striving for the things of which most Americans approve. It paints a picture very different from that of Storm Troopers and concentration camps.

As you go into the library, no pressure is put upon you. You are asked to sign your name, as in many American concerns, and are then left free to read or look about as you may wish. Due to the British blockade, the library hasn't many current papers or magazines from Germany. You see an Atlantic Monthly, the leading New York dailies, including one in German, an attractive magazine, partly in English and partly in German, published by the Carl Schurz Society of Philadelphia, a number of beautifully illustrated German periodicals, and many books.

The place is quiet and rather dignified. The librarian impresses the visitor as having the helpful efficiency that characterizes most American librarians. She speaks both German and English well, and tries to give one the information he seeks.

Reading material is selected apparently more for the purpose of drawing the reader to Germany than directly to the Nazi movement. Blatant and glaring Nazi features are absent. The library is very different from a Nazi Party Club. Things that might repel the citizen of a democratic country are not brought to the fore. At one's disposal is placed material on world history and world geography, presented from the German point of view. An attempt is made to convince readers that it is vital for Germany to expand, to acquire colonies, and win new "living space."

German Needs Shown

The books point out what they consider Germany's needs and achievements, they report Italian progress, give statistics of the world's raw materials and attempt to show that Britain has a disproportionately large share of them. They describe, in glowing terms, how Germany manufactures rubber, cloth, gasoline, and many other vital things from substitutes, give pleasing pictures of German music and religion, and present the "new world order" in a rosy light.

If such things are too heavy,

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

Laval Sees U. S. Delaying Peace; 'Inside Vichy'

Vice-Premier of unoccupied France says aid to Britain is keeping war going—Awaits trend of opinion among Americans toward recognition of need of 'New Order in Europe.'

What is really happening inside France? After an extensive tour of the unoccupied area, the Berlin correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor tells the story of France today. The accompanying article is the second of four.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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VICHY, Unoccupied France, Nov. 30—The foreign policy of unoccupied France must be thought of in terms of one man with a definite plan of German collaboration, another man who checks the first, and a background of a thrashing defeat with all that defeat means to the morale of a nation.

The man with definite policy is Pierre Laval, who knows what he wants and who has combined the position of Foreign Minister with that of his Vice-Premiership. He it is who pursues his policy with singleness of purpose, a sympathy for Germany, and the skill of a lifetime in politics.

The man who checks him is Marshal Philippe Pétain, without whose support M. Laval probably could not hold office for 10 minutes. Meanwhile, about Marshal Pétain anti-Laval influences are beginning to gather, for he is the repository of whatever prestige and authority Vichy possesses with French public opinion.

The two men work together for practical reasons and yet represent in themselves conflicting elements.

The Marshal feels it virtually impossible to carry out a foreign policy worthy of France, and therefore preoccupies himself with internal affairs, trying to lay the foundations for a disciplined internal order which he conceives to be the first essential step in the regeneration of France.

Two Fields of Interest

M. Laval thinks in terms of foreign affairs, seeing France's future in the totalitarian continental bloc in which France might become a partner with Germany in developing and defending a Fascist order in Europe.

Behind this alignment of men and purposes are three mental factors which weight heavily on the atmosphere in Vichy, which explain M. Laval's policy and which make it possible for him to carry on with it. They are:

1. Assumption of an ultimate German victory. When a country with a great military tradition goes down in humiliating defeat it finds it difficult to believe that any other country could resist its conqueror successfully.

This expectation of a final German victory is only beginning to be shown among the dominant Vichy group, although there is evidence that the incoherent mass of the people feels differently, or at least clings to hope.

2. A sense of the weight of 80,000,000 Germans bearing down on France. A 20-year struggle to erect a barrier against this German mass drained France of wealth and vitality, ended only in a fiasco, and left many with the feeling that to attempt to rebuild that barrier against German dominance would be a futile waste of effort.

3. A belief is still widely held among the Vichy group that a victorious Germany would give France generous terms.

Strong Backing for Laval

Going into Vichy one plunges into an atmosphere compounded of these elements. The writer has had long talks with numerous officials, including M. Laval and two other members of the Cabinet. He found some who wish these things were not true. Some would like to believe that Germany will not win the war. But all inclined to these beliefs and several accepted them with satisfaction as being desirable.

Without this background the Laval policy could not exist, nor could he continue to hold office. M. Laval's position is further strengthened by the fact there are many influential men at Vichy who, because of group or class interests, welcome the present situation as an opportunity to reshape the Government of France, free from the interference of public opinion.

This group includes the Royalists and those who favor government by those of wealth, or "the elite." To all these democracy is anathema. While they are French and want a revived France, they want anything but a restored republic and find the present situation useful to their ends.

Further the Vichy Government was cradled into an atmosphere of defeat on these three factors, in fact it would never have existed without them.

America and France

I spent nearly an hour discussing aspects of the subject with M. Laval.

I pointed out that since America was publicly and overwhelmingly committed to all possible aid to

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Tension Eased In Rumania; King in Flight?

AT THE HUNGARIAN - RUMANIAN FRONTIER, Nov. 30 (AP)—Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu was struggling to keep control in Rumania, while Iron Guardists attended funeral services in Bucharest for Corneliu Zelea Codreanu and 13 comrades who were killed two years ago today.

There were no new reports of violence in the Kingdom. The whereabouts of the young King Michael were not known. He was reported to have fled his Capital, while there were reports of fighting at several Transylvanian cities.

The Iron Guard paraded the gold coffin of its "martyred Captain" through the streets of Bucharest in a funeral procession led by green-shirted Premier Antonescu and Vice-Premier Horia Sima, the Iron Guardist leader.

The procession went five miles through packed streets to the Iron Guard headquarters on the city's outskirts.

Steel-helmeted German and Rumanian soldiers with bayonets fixed were among the thousands marching in a vast pageant of mourning.

King Michael was represented only by an Army officer, but Germany's Führer, Adolf Hitler, sent two high Nazis, and Premier Mussolini of Italy sent two Fascist dignitaries.

These border dispatches said that Iron Guardist Legionnaires were trying to seize power at Turnu-Severin, Craiova, and Brasov, in Transylvania.

The Guardists were said to have captured the post office and telephone building at Brasov before being driven out by soldiers of the local garrison.

Anti-Jewish violence was reported at Galatz and Braila and Guardists were said to be in control of the latter city.

The Week in Focus: Axis Diplomatic Drive Slows; Reich Weighs Italy's Slump

Rumanian Terror Hints Coup; Defense Labor Speeded in U. S.

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Setbacks to Axis plans in Greece, in unoccupied France, in Bulgaria, in Spain, in Egypt, in the Orient, and above all, over Britain, this week reached proportions which at present resemble a definite current running against the dictators.

Still cloudy and tempestuous under the driving violence of totalitarian will, with Rumania torn by Nazi Iron Guardist terrorism that resulted in 60 to 80 fatalities, Europe began to catch its breath and reach up with reviving courage toward the first faint signs of blue breaking through dark skies.

Greece, great in courage if not in numbers, pushed the Italian invaders farther back into Albania. The town of Pogradetz, 30 miles inside Albania near the Yugoslav border, fell to forces of Gen. John Metaxas, Greek Prime Minister.

Britain further consolidated its naval hold on the Mediterranean by a successful encounter with units of the Italian Navy en route to a safer base than Taranto.

Bulgaria and Spain, on the eastern and western ends of Reichsführer Hitler's latest diplomatic offensive, held aloof from open membership in the Axis.

Vichy, disclosed to be an ally desired by Berlin even at the cost of alienating Italy, kept as free a hand as possible under its present cramped circumstances.

The Italian invasion of Egypt remained sand-bound at Sidi Barrani. British forces, steadily augmenting, are said by their leaders to be ready for attack from any quarter.

Japan, disappointed in its expectation that formation of the Triple Axis would intimidate the United States, named pro-American Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura as Ambassador to Washington.

Off Britain, the German Navy engaged British destroyers in an apparent attempt to draw British naval strength from the Mediterranean.

America heard from Britain's Ambassador, the Marquis of Lothian, that credits and more ships, as well planes, are vital. Britain is spending £9,100,000 daily in the war. Washington moved cautiously, exploring possibilities of amending the Johnson and Neutrality Acts.

Axis Faces New Delays

Time, silent ally of forces now gathering in opposition to the lightning bid for dominance by aggressors, interposed another set of hurdles across the path of Herr Hitler. With winter descending on Olympian heights of Greece, the defenders within a week or two will be garrisoned by impenetrable snows.

The Mediterranean campaign thus steps off badly for the Axis. Italy, instead of parading into Greece, is fighting desperately to hold Albania.

How influential the Italian reverses by land and sea have been in shaping Balkan and Spanish opinion is problematical. Yet for evidently substantial reasons the German diplomatic sweep southward has been checked, at least temporarily.

As expected, Slovakia signed the Axis military alliance, bringing to six the total membership—Germany, Italy, Japan, Hungary, Rumania, and Slovakia.

Bulgaria was supposedly next in line. But Sofia, controlling the most important land bridge across which German troops would have to pass on their way to Turkey and Suez, did not sign.

Spain, controlling the land approaches to Gibraltar, also retained its status as an inactive member of the Axis.

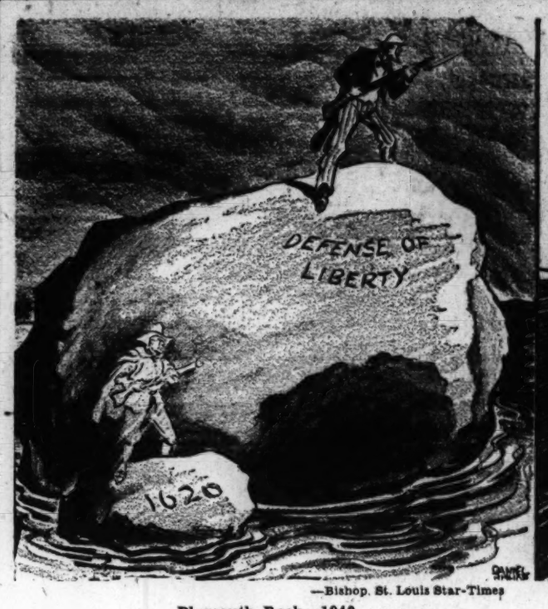
Pinching the Nazi Pincers

So at both ends of the vast Axis pincers that Herr Hitler was preparing to close in on the Mediterranean, the Führer confronts delays.

Without Gibraltar, the Reich could not break Britain's grip on the inland sea.

Without passage through Bulgaria and Greece, the Reich could not strike southward by land.

German armed might is believed equal to the subjugation of Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Greece, and possibly Turkey. But pause is given to the Axis chieftain by the prospect of stiffening Balkan resistance, and the unknown factor of Soviet Russia's attitude toward open German control of the Dardanelles.



—Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

Plymouth Rock—1940

—Herblock Detroit News

Couldn't We Have a Little More Unity Here?

—Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News

Dangling Again

Also, these southern adventures, while directed toward obtaining oil and other resources in the Near East as well as weakening Britain's power of resistance, divert energies from the main task of attacking the British Isles.

With his chief ally the laughing stock of every cartoonist, including one Japanese who could not resist poking fun at Mussolini's discomfiture in Greece even though he is second partner in the Axis, Herr Hitler emerges from this week in urgent need of a new direction for his offensive. But observers who now discount Italy and Japan as war factors, warn against underestimating the task ahead before Nazi aggression can be defeated.

Struggle for Sea Power

Out of bomb-spray and conflicting claims the battle at sea reveals another major British-Italian engagement, and something new in the form of a German-British encounter of light naval units in the western end of the English Channel.

Both sides claim victories.

The Mediterranean action, following soon after British naval torpedo planes in a night attack on Taranto disabled nearly half of the Duce's heavy fighters, took place off the Italian island of Sardinia. Unlike Taranto, the encounter of Wednesday afternoon found ships and planes in full running battle.

Britain claims to have damaged another 35,000-ton Italian battleship by aerial torpedo. Identified as the crack Vittorio Veneto, this is the fourth ship of its type hit within two weeks, London reports, in the Italian total of six.

Five smaller Fascist warships fled from the scene either struck by shell-fire or dive-bombers, in London's version. One of them was said to be a 10,000-ton cruiser.

Rome admitted damage to one destroyer, but no more. Damage to two British cruisers is claimed. London admitted that the 10,000-ton cruiser Berwick was hit twice by shells, but is ready for service.

Rome also claimed that a big British warship had been hit by a heavy bomb off Malta.

Britain Needs Ships

In the English Channel, details of ships engaged and of damage done remained obscure, but Berlin claimed the torpedoing of two British destroyers. The British Admiralty admitted damage to one British ship, but said the Germans fled.

Farther afield, a Nazi surface raider showed up in West Indian waters and shelled a British freighter.

Intensified submarine and aerial attacks on British sea lanes of the North Atlantic continued. Although shipping losses for the week ending Nov. 17 were cut to two-thirds of the weekly average since the end of May, the destruction is exceeding Britain's shipbuilding capacity. Mr. Ronald H. Cross, Minister of Shipping, disclosed this sobering fact in a radiocast. The necessary surplus of tonnage, he said, is hoped for "primarily" from United States shipyards.

Up to June, ship losses averaged 20,000 tons weekly. Since then, the figure increased to 60,000 tons, equaling World War totals, due to German possession of ports in France, the Low Countries, and Norway.

Winter Bulwarks Greeks

Italy rushed reinforcements to Albania. British planes hotly contested every landing place, at Durazzo, Porto Edda, and Valona. Rome contended that reinforcements had stopped the Greek advance, but Athens only admitted stiffer resistance at certain points, especially in the west along the Aegean coast.

Argyrokastron, last big Italian army base in southern Albania, lay under Greek attack, its position uncertain.

Landing of British troops on Greek soil is confirmed by photographs. The extent of landings is not known, beyond the certainty that R. A. F. ground crews and guards are active in Greece.

Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, commanding British forces in the Near East, is shown debarking at a Greek port.

Steady Italian bombing of the defenseless island of Corfu is reported by an eye-witness correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. Britain this week took over defense of the island.

Snow already impedes military operations in some of the sectors along the 100-mile front. Firmly established on advanced lines, the Greeks can count on General Winter to hold most of their natural mountain forts until spring.

Berlin's semi-official Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz issued the first warning to Greece, in the form of a charge that the Greeks had become a tool of Britain. German intervention to aid Italy, however, is not yet indicated.

Iron Guard 'Purge'

Revenge, a Nazi tenet, showed its head again, this time in terrorism inflicted on Rumania by the Iron Guard.

Extremists within the Iron Guard officially bear responsibility for the excesses that resulted in scores of fatalities. Jews shared the brunt of persecution with former intimates of King Carol.

Michael, youthful King restored to the Throne only a few months ago after Carol fled, left Bucharest. Whether Michael had started for the Yugoslav frontier, or merely gone into hiding nearby remained uncertain.

Gen. Ion Antonescu, Rumanian dictator who himself is an Iron Guardist, suppressed the disorders with the aid of German troops. But through the oblique shadows of Nazi methods, observers saw the possibility that Berlin, through the Iron Guard itself, might be setting the stage for seizure of full control over Rumania.

Vultee Accord Ends Defense Strike

At Downey, Calif., a strike at the Vultee aircraft factory ended this week after 12 days that sharpened the entire issue of labor in the defense program. Contracts totaling $84,000,000 resumed their forward march toward production under the 16-months arbitration agreement reached through the Department of Labor.

President Roosevelt threw his authority behind the move for labor efficiency in the defense work.

In view of French experiences with labor troubles in the crucial prewar period, national leaders sought to lay a groundwork at once for the smooth functioning of American labor in the months ahead.

Britain, as well as America, depends in no small measure on the volume of industrial production on this side, according to many authorities including the William Allen White Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

At New Orleans, the American Federation of Labor heard Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins appeal for an adjustment of labor differences in the national crisis.

Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Congressional Committee Investigating Subversive Activities, conferred with President Roosevelt after conflicts had developed between his group and the Department of Justice. Henceforth he will submit his findings to the Executive departments before making them public.

Civil Service Gains

With signature by President Roosevelt of the Ramspeck bill, civil service took a tremendous stride in the United States. According to its sponsor, Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, "Now for the first time in history it is possible for the United States to have a nearly 100 per cent merit system."

The Senate passed the Logan-Walter bill, 27-25, aimed at curbing administrative rulings of Federal quasi-judicial agencies. The measure now goes to conference, as the House had previously passed a similar version. Presidential veto is expected.

Tax conferences at the White House discouraged prospects of a Federal sales tax, opposed by the President.

Harry Alvin Millis, Chicago expert in labor and social economics, took office as chairman of the National Labor Relations Board. His predecessor, J. Warren Madden, was approved by the Senate for a seat on the Court of Appeals.

Wang Recognized

Arrival at Japanese-occupied Nanking of Gen. Nobuyaki Abe, Tokyo's Ambassador to Wang Ching-wei, ended months of delay in recognition of the puppet regime. Observers saw in the treaty signed today a Japanese admission that the capitulation of Gen. Chiang Kan-shek, leader of Free China, is not likely for an indeterminate period.

Friction increased between Thailand (Siam) and French Indo-China, with border incidents.

Highways Call Californians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

This State perennially and perpetually invites the world to come and see it some time, but it never gives anything like a guarantee that the whole family of Californians will stay at home and await the visit. It couldn't. They wouldn't—and don't.

Almost any California superhighway or city boulevard will, in the course of a day or two, yield glimpses of auto license plates of almost every state. But at the same time highways near the State's borders, leading over the hills and far away, will show many Californians going out.

The orange-yellow and black auto license plates of California for 1940 are constantly exploring remote corners of the United States. They are seen at western resorts, parks, and beauty spots, and they range so far afield that little boys and girls—the chief noticers of "foreign" license plates—know them in distant states almost as well as they know their own.

The California State Automobile Association, a recent study of the travel habits of the State's autoists, learned that they have not been kept at home by unsettled world conditions. In fact, it was learned that California tourists visiting western parks exceeded the 1939 total in every case, and in two instances outnumbered the attendance of visitors from the home state of the particular park.

At Grand Canyon, the Association announced, Californians outnumbered all other states with 75,754 visitors, far outdistancing the home state of Arizona, which had the second largest total of 26,786 persons. The California figure for 1939 was only 59,700.

Zion National Park reported that California license plates were more numerous than those of Utah. California visitors to Zion numbered 42,232, an increase of approximately 10,000 over 1939.

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British Army Cool to Plea For Drive in North Africa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 30—Urgent demands in the British press, in Parliament and elsewhere for an immediate British offensive in North Africa are being discouraged by military circles here. These declare that any attempt to take immediate advantage of Italy's Albanian debacle would be a difficult move. Moreover, they say it would be more or less superfluous in view of the successful effects of the naval blockade.

Another deterring factor is stated to be the desire to avoid provoking German military developments in the Near East until Britain and its Allies are prepared for such an eventuality.

Since, however, the British Navy's controlling grip of the Mediterranean is daily growing tighter, there is always the possibility of a surprise landing somewhere along the coast on the left flank of Italy's advance troops if military leaders think that local superiority in the air can simultaneously offer the opportunity of establishing a bridgehead.

Meanwhile, the activity of Britain's warships and airplanes continues to keep the Italians on the qui vive and prevents their sending re-enforcements to Albania.

Play Waiting Game

From the beginning of the war, it is pointed out, Britain has been compelled to play a waiting game except at sea, though it has been rapidly overhauling the enemy in the air.

On land there has been much leeway to make up owing to initial unpreparedness and to the heavy sacrifice of equipment in France and Flanders. Military observers, therefore, do not encourage the idea of launching a major offensive until a satisfactory state of preparedness already has been reached.

Strategists point out, moreover, that at in desert warfare, it is the attacker who has the hardest work and under the most difficult climatic conditions. The attacker must push forward with plenty of men and transport facilities, making roads, maintaining water supplies, guarding an ever-lengthening communication line from aerial bombardment and motorized guerrilla raids until it reaches the terrain selected by the enemy for battle.

Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's unexpected lengthy pause after advancing 60 miles from his Libyan bases has been interpreted here variously as due partly to those very difficulties, as an evidence of the hard problem of getting supplies and reinforcements past the British Navy in the Mediterranean.

Deliberate Delay Seen

British military men suspect the Italian move is a deliberate delay for the purpose of timing an attack with other Axis plans, and as an attempt to lure the British onto a battle field more suitable to Italian forces.

While the British public feels that an attack should be made, however, and while the soldiers at the front are reported to be eager to advance, military authorities are putting the brakes on the idea. They insist that though the British have excellent prospects in a battle against the Italians in mid-desert, yet in this theater of war Britain and its allies are still in the process of preparing for war, rather than of hastening the day of action.

In other words, they are still preoccupied with the question of a supply of airplanes and other fighting material, and with the assembling of equipment for essential defense, not with contemplating risks of squandering them on an attack unless success is assured from the start.

Military experts say it is easy to imagine Mediterranean developments which would leave Marshal Graziani's army stranded as a tempting prey, but they add that it is wishful thinking to expect immediate developments in the nature of a British offensive in this field.

New Law Precedents Pave Way To Control of Drunken Driving

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—One of the best obstacles in the way of a more effective fight against drunken driving has been removed, or, at least, greatly weakened, by recent legal opinions in Indiana and California upholding the right of police to enforce alcoholic tests and to take motion pictures at the scene of accidents.

In Indiana the Attorney General says that State police may use any reasonable force or compulsion in making persons take the "drunkometer" test for intoxication. This machine shows the correlation between the alcoholic content of the blood stream and that in the breath.

The California Attorney General holds that motion pictures taken immediately after an arrest for driving while intoxicated are admissible as evidence, even though taken without the knowledge of the accused, or against his will.

The difficulty has been, points out the International Association of Chiefs of Police here, that these practices have been ruled out or questioned on the basis of the right of the individual to refuse to incriminate himself, and of search and seizure rules.

"With respect to the search and seizure rules," says the Indiana opinion, "it has always been considered that a search of persons was proper where the person has validly been arrested or where the peace officer has proper cause to think that a felony has been committed. As for the rule against self-incrimination, this constitutional safeguard is held to apply only to testimonial utterances and not to proof of physical facts which speak for themselves."

The California opinion declares that motion pictures taken after an arrest for drunken driving are admissible as there is no legal difference between taking pictures of an arrested person, and personally observing his movements in order later to testify concerning those movements, except that such pictures, if properly taken and projected, would constitute more accurate evidence than would the oral testimony of the person who had observed him.

"In neither of the instances," said this opinion, "could it be said the person was giving evidence against himself, since admissibility of motion pictures as evidence is determined by the basic principles governing admissibility of still pictures."

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Rochester Citizens in Move For Eliminating Slum Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 30—Full time activity to eliminate slums, provides low-cost housing, seek legislation for uniform public planning and keep the citizenry informed of trends and programs is being initiated here by a committee of nearly half a hundred citizens representing labor, business interests and social agencies.

Known as the Citizens' Planning and Housing Council, the group represents both sides in the recent controversy on setting up a local authority that ended with the City Council's rejection of the proposal. Members said organization was inpired by the belief that divergent groups agreed in principle on slum elimination and city planning, but had divided on the best means to attain them.

Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, of Temple Kodesh, heads the council, whose directors include members of the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy. Mrs. Alan Valentine, wife of the President of the University of Rochester, and Mrs. Leonard Jones, President of the League of Woman Voters, are Executive Vice-Presidents; Kenneth M. Storandt, of the local Council of Social Agencies, Secretary, and William H. Stackel, banker, Treasurer.

Downtown offices will be opened, a reference library assembled and legislation and planning programs initiated in the low-cost housing field, with research committees representative of labor groups, who fought for a city housing authority, and realty interests, who maintained unfit housing should be eliminated by private enterprise.

The council will co-operate with the City Planning Board recently formed under city government sponsorship, but its special work will be to stimulate public interest.

The council's agenda calls for housing betterments through rehibilitation, education of landlords and tenants, enforcement of existing legislation, improved housing standards, zoning and planning, prevention of the growth of blighted areas, and new building to meet low income needs "to the end that Rochester residents may have full opportunity for social and economic development and that an informed public opinion will support a program designed to provide proper housing for every family in the community."

Football Crowds Guided By Philadelphia Autogyro

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30 (AP)—Philadelphia police used a radio-equipped autogyro today as a "bird dog" to point traffic snarls on the route's to and from the Army and Navy football game at Municipal Stadium.

To facilitate movement of the anticipated crowd of 102,000, four-lane Broad Street, the city's principal artery, was restricted to one-way traffic before and after the game.

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Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President:

Signed into law the Ramspeck Civil Service Reform bill.

Conferred with Lord Lothian, British Ambassador.

Met with Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Norman Davis, Chairman of the Red Cross, and Thomas W. Lamont, concerning war relief in Europe.

Announced at press conference that the Government intends to keep defense plants open and undamaged. Also that all public works expenditures, except those directly connected with munitions production, would be cut to the bone.

Had a conference with Martin Dies at the White House on Friday.

Accepted the resignation of Stewart McDonald as FHA Administrator and announced that he would nominate Abner H. Ferguson as his successor.

Senate:

Passed the Logan-Walter bill, subjecting rules and regulations of administrative agencies to judicial review and sent it back to the House with restrictive amendments to be considered.

Confirmed unanimously Admiral Leahy as United States Ambassador to France, and confirmed nomination of John Campbell White to be Minister to Haiti.

Senate Foreign Relations Committee, by a unanimous vote, deferred question of legislation for financial aid to Britain to the next session of Congress.

Completed congressional action on the Sabath bill to increase penalties for sabotage in national defense industries or against defense materials.

Confirmed nomination of Dr. Harry A. Millis to be Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, succeeding J. Warren Madden, whose term expired.

House:

Received bill to penalize saboteurs; the Hoffman bill to outlaw strikes on defense projects, and the Celler bill to permit alien refugees to remain in the United States.

Departments:

Navy—Secretary Frank Knox announced that the negotiations for the location of the new defense base at Trinidad have been completed with the British.

Reported plans to develop an air base at Tongue Point, Ore., at an estimated cost of $3,500,000.

War—Secretary Henry L. Stimson announced it had appealed to the Priorities Board to halt expansion of commercial air services on the ground that it would interfere with war plane production for American and British armed forces.

Labor—Secretary Frances Perkins reported that nonagricultural employment increased more than 250,000 from Sept. 15 to Oct. 14, which brought the total number of workers to the highest level since October, 1929.

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Raise Public Debate Level, Willkie Asks in Unity Plea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—Interrupting a holiday to fill a pre-election commitment, Wendell L. Willkie was here today with a renewal of his public pledge to further the undertakings of national unity.

In signal tribute to President Roosevelt, the Republican leader addressed a national radio audience last night at the thirty-second annual dinner of the National Interfraternity Conference, urging all to join in elevating the level of American public discussion "so that the United States may play its true part in this historic and all determining time in the world's history." His reappearance in New York from his vacation island off the Florida coast brought 3,600 men and women together to fete his entrance with sopntaneous chanting of the campaign cry, "We Want Willkie."

In further interpretation of his idea of the function of a "Loyal Opposition," Mr. Willkie climaxed his address with a salute to the President after stressing his urgency that the Nation make "dispassionately" the decisions which now confront it "in the most serious and severe test it has ever faced."

Works, Not Words, Needed

"The one great remaining democracy must show not only by precept, but by example, that democracy is not only the most pleasant way of life, but the most effective way of life," he said. "We must so lead the world in the next few years that peace agan will come—not the peace of appeasement, but a peace in which democracy will survive, in which the trade routes of the world will once again be open, because the birds of commerce carry with them the peace of democracy and individual opportunity."

Centering his emphasis on the need of keeping the channels of discussion free from personal abuse and villification as a major demicratic exigency, Mr. Willkie deplored the bitter exchange that characterized the campaign. He was firmly and completely convinced, he said, that "such lines of arguments on both sides of the fence did not change any votes," but served only to lower the public stature of those who engaged in them.

"My faith in democracy is such that I think the collective judgment of the people may be wiser and better than that of those on either side of the question who think it is better to destroy your opponent than to answer his argument," he continued.

The effect of such campaigning makes it impossible for democracy to call to public leadership its ablest and its best men. Yet of all times in the history of democracy, this is the time when we must have a right to say to any man, no matter how great his ability or how high his standard, 'You must come to the discussion of public issues in America.'

"I would destroy, if I could, those deterrents such as personal villification that keep such men from aspiring to that leadership in America."

Urges Aid to Britain

Mr. Willkie found the text of his plea for "the finest type of American discussion" in impending decisions which must determine whether United States fiscal policy was to be charted away from collapse under bankruptcy or long continued economic depression, and on aid to Britain. Of the latter he said he believed it was "as necessary for America to give that aid as to build armaments for itself," holding that America "must continue at an ever increasing rate to help the fighting men of Britain to preserve that rim of freedom which is gradually shrinking, and which, if we permit it, will shrink to the edges of our own shores."

The issues must be determined, however, by the American people, after full, free discussion, Mr. Willkie continued, and he warned that it did not help in reaching a just, proper and wise conclusion "to say that the man who believes we must send help to that rim of freedom is a war-monger, or that the man who believes that America should protect itself solely within these shores is a 'fifth columnist' or a Nazi or a Fascist or something else."

Paid High Honor

The dinner meeting, concluding two days of conference sessions attended by presidents, deans, professors, graduates and undergraduates of more than 100 colleges and universities, saw the award of gold medallions to Albert Sprague Bard, Past President of Chi Pi Fraternity, and Alva Emile Duerr, Past President of Delta Tau Delta, for distinguished service to fraternities and education.

Mr. Willkie was made the recipient of the diamond pin of Phi Delta Pi, legal fraternity, only twice bestowed, the other to possess it being President Roosevelt.

Talks with officials of the organizations which mobilized the support of independent Republicans and Democrats for his Presidential campaign, occupied Mr. Willkie here today, but he told reporters that his future program was still undecided.

He was accompanied north by Mrs. Willkie, and they will return to Jupiter Island off Hobe Sound, Fla., by Monday to resume their vacation. This will terminate when Mr. Willkie goes to Washington on Dec. 14 to address the dinner of the Gridiron Club. Next engagement after that on his calendar is a talk before an anniversary meeting of the University Club here on Dec. 18.

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Army's Head Hits Gouging Of Officers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, called on the public last night to aid the Army in curbing the "profiteering" in rents on housing for officers' families.

In a radio progress report on the defense program General Marshall said the Army had found that in some localities rents at first doubled and then, in certain areas, tripled. "Apparently on the basis of 'charge as much as the traffic will bear.'"

"This situation is unfortunate and very unfair," he said, "and I can only hope that state and municipal authorities will bring sufficient pressure to bear to suppress this form of profiteering." He did not identify the localities beyond saying the rent increases occurred near army concentration centers which are being established in many sections, particularly in the South and Southeast.

General Marshall also said the problem of safeguarding the soldiers' moral and spiritual welfare was one of "outstanding importance."

"I am talking about the problem of handling tremendous numbers of young men who flood into the small nearby communities over the week ends, or in the evenings when their work is done," he said and asserted:

"This situation must be brought under control before it grows serious."

In a terse review of the defense program, General Marshall said that in contrast to the 170,000 soldiers, 56 squadrons of combat planes and some 2,500 pilots comprising the active Army a year ago, "today there are 500,000 men in the field undergoing intensive training, and within a very few weeks this total will approach 800,000."

"Instead of three incomplete infantry divisions, there are today 18 under training, with nine more soon to come," he said. "The two weak mechanized regiments have grown into armored corps of two divisions, each of about 12,000 men. One cavalry division has had its missing units organized and is rapidly approaching a war strength of about 12,000 men with a second division in process of activation. Five partially organized anti-aircraft regiments on active duty in July a year ago have been increased to 22 complete regiments in the field training at the present time, with more to report in January."

He said the air force had been increased to 109 squadrons with about 4,000 pilots and that the training of air mechanics had been stepped up from about 1,500 annually to the rate of 9,000 a year and would reach a yearly output of 30,000 in a few months.

Survey to Seek Whether Schools Train for Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—A nation-wide survey of recent graduates and drop-outs from high schools to determine whether schools are training their students to fit into the business and industrial world is being inaugurated by the National Association of Secondary School Principals, Edward Landy, Director, announced today.

The study will be conducted by principals in several hundred local school systems throughout the United States. They will examine their own graduates, the business concerns in their communities and the relationship between the school curriculum and the types of jobs available. The study is aided by a $25,000 grant from the General Education Board and is a continuation of the Association's project known as "occupational adjustment study."

The Association will act as an advisory agency and will provide technical services to schools participating in the survey plan.

The project will attempt to interest secondary schools in the importance of training their boys and girls to become occupationally adjusted with a minimum of maladjustment. It will also encourage the schools to modify their programs to provide the most effective training for occupational life.

Contempt Suit Dropped Against Movie Firms

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Contempt proceedings charging 12 major motion picture companies and 54 of their officers and employees with violating a 1930 consent decree were dismissed in Federal Court Nov. 27 on motion of the Attorney General's office.

Harold F. Collins, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, said the dismissal motion was authorized by Thurman Arnold, head of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, as the result of a new consent decree entered by the companies in New York last month.

They were charged in the proceedings here with giving the Fox West Coast Theaters Corporation preference in selecting films on more favorable terms than independent exhibitors.

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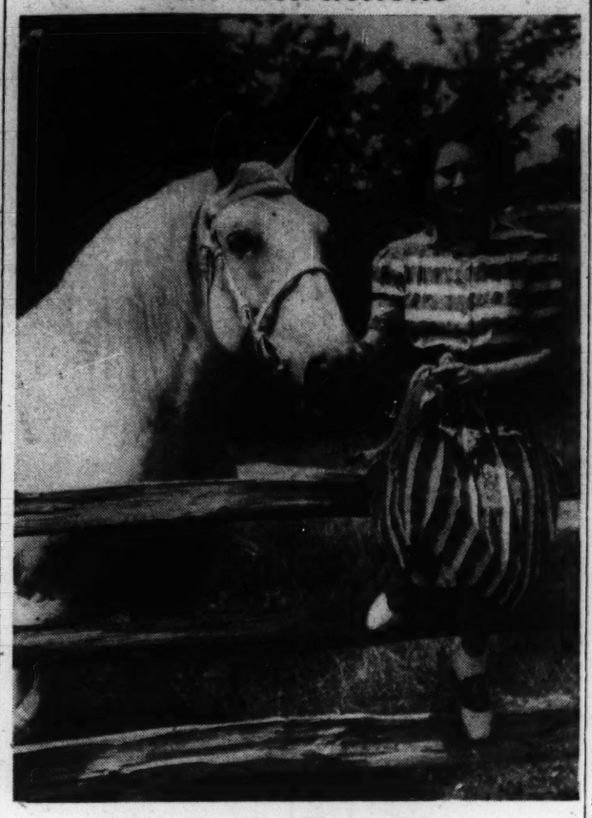

It's Another Show Time at Chicago

Julie, a Grand Champion Percheron of the International Live Stock Exposition, is shown with Dorothy Fisher, daughter of the manager of the Conner Prairie Farm at Noblesville, Ind., owned by Eli Lilly.

City and Country Get Together At Chicago Live Stock Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 30—An animal housing problem was solved here when thousands of pedigreed guests arrived for the annual International Live Stock Exposition which opened today.

By dint of much planning, comfortable straw-lined boudoirs were provided for a thousand aristocratic horses; some 1,300 purebred steers; 1,000 or more sheep of high degree; around 700 swine, and 583 livestock pets of the junior 4-H club exhibitors.

More planning than usual was required this year because of the unusually large numbers of horses, reported John T. Caine, III, General Superintendent of the Exposition, who fills the role of host to the thousands of animals. A horse must have a larger stall than a steer, and still the usual number of cattle must be put to bed each night. Somehow the feat was performed.

With boys and girls from 11 States bringing cattle and swine here to exhibit, 583 in all, an all-time record for junior entries was set. The junior exhibits were begun in 1916 and have been growing steadily ever since. Now they form an important part of this exhibition of the livestock industry of two Nations. Every now and then a boy wins the grand championship of the exposition, so what the youngsters show is not unimportant to veteran cattle men.

Record Number of Entries

Junior live stock judging contests held yesterday and today also brought out record numbers of contestants. The collegiate judging contest was begun 40 years ago, when the exposition started. Since then more and more agricultural colleges have been sending judging teams to the show. This year 31 colleges were represented by young men and women eager to show their knowledge of the good points of steers and sheep and horses. Never before had so many colleges sent teams.

A record number of teams participated also in the junior judging contest, when 25 States entered their champions.

In the show as a whole, 36 States and Canada are represented. It is a stately pageant of the stock-raising industry of the North American continent.

Here in this high-domed amphitheater, where not so long ago the automobile industry exhibited its latest streamlined models, the livestock industry now shows its new models. For styles in cattle change just as do styles in automobiles. The favored form now is the low-swung, stock animal, and breeders everywhere strive to conform to the newer standards.

Impartial Judges Chosen

Judging of animals at this vast show has a big influence on the development of "new models." For what the expert judges here declare best this year becomes the standard toward which breeders work for the year to come. It is customary to bring in the cattle judge from either Scotland or South America so that no local prejudices enter into final decisions.

Sheep herding performances by a world champion sheep dog is an event to command closest attention. The shepherd dog becomes the hero of the moment as he knowingly corrals recalcitrant sheep into the improvised barnyard.

In halls above the arena the best grains of many States, Canada, Australia, and Argentina, are entered for prizes. Winners in corn and wheat contests become the Corn and Wheat Kings of the show, now in its twenty-second year. This show is the gathering place of many farmers who stand around the prize-winning exhibitions and "talk shop," learning from each other about the best ways to grow grain.

While the Exposition is a rural event, it draws throngs of city people, in addition to farmers. Parents bring their children to see the prize livestock, and many former country dwellers take this opportunity for making the nearest thing the city offers to a visit to the farm. The horse show, of course, interests city folk and rural people alike. The whole Exposition is, in fact, a great city-country get-together.

International College at Asuncion Pioneer in 'Good Neighbor' Program

ASUNCION, Paraguay (AP) — Five thousand miles from home as the crow flies and twice as far by human routes, a handful of North Americans are pushing a "good neighbor" program begun a generation before President Roosevelt made the phrase popular.

They are representatives of the United Christian Missionary Society who came here from Indianapolis, Ind., 20 years ago, to found a small school. Today their International College is teaching the American way of life to 350 boys and girls of many nationalities.

Its pupils, boys and girls from kindergarten to college age, follow training courses prescribed by Paraguayan law but in addition are taught English and many facts about their "big sister" republic to the north.

The missionaries and teachers also brought Paraguay another innovation—the Nation's first and only modern scholastic sports field. American baseball flourishes under the hot Paraguayan sun.

Within the American type classrooms, now models for Paraguay, tiny Indian children only a few months removed from the Chaco are pupils, alongside the sons and daughters of cabinet ministers and foreign diplomats. The latter have contributed heavily to the 23 nationalities making up International College's present enrollment.

A staff of eight teachers from such cities as Des Moines, Iowa, Enid, Okla., St. Louis, Mo., and Minneapolis, Minn., have charge of the "good neighbor" program.

Fred Hughes, former Des Moines resident who directs the College, evaluates its program as an attempt to bring to Paraguay a section of the American modern education.

Patronage of the school—tuition pays only for a portion of the operating costs—attests to the success of this program. Most of Paraguay's recent Presidents have sent their children to it.

Telephone to End Islands' Isolation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALISBURY, Md., Nov. 30—A radio-telephone system this year will give the thousand and more inhabitants of Smith and Tangier islands in lower Chesapeake Bay, off Maryland's eastern shore, a winter link with the mainland for the first time in a security undreamed of by their fisherfolk ancestors whose homes were yearly isolated by a frozen bay.

The service, recently approved by the Federal Communications Commission, is to be in operation by Christmas. Until then a portable radio-telephone transmitter installed last year at Ewell, on Smith Island, by G. H. Spriggs, storekeeper, will remain in use.

Often completely cut off from the shore by ice during the winter months, the inhabitants of both islands in past years have relied upon boats, or crossed the ice on foot, although last year, in addition to the storekeeper's portable radio-'phone set, an airplane was made available from a shore town for communication and the transportation of necessities.

Easter Island Isolation Is Nearing End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Allipen, the "annual ship" to Easter Island, left Valparaiso at a time when the Government was denying reports that Chile has agreed to sell its most western possession to the United States as a defense base. Deputy Jorge Gonzalez von Marees, leader of the Nazi Popular Socialist Vanguard, made this allegation.

The Allipen, a small steamship chartered by the British firm in Valparaiso, which leases the island for sheep-farming, was due at Hangaroa, the principal port, by Nov. 30. It carries a new military governor for the colony, religious and educational instructors for the community of 500, and stores for the coming year.

There has been more interest in the island since continental security organization began and the tripartite pact was signed among Germany, Italy, and Japan. Its possibilities are speculated on as a base in any future air service to the Antipodes.

Although Hangaroa is referred to as the principal port, it is really the only port. As it is, few facilities exist there, but authorities declare that the mole can be extended and sufficient anchorage arranged to shelter seaplanes, if necessary.

A radio station has been built since the last war, so that any surprise developments could be reported to the mainland. Nevertheless, there is a feeling that this colony, more than 2,000 miles from the mainland, has been too isolated in the past, and there should be more contact than that through an 'annual ship."

Easter Island is not viewed in terms of trade and strategy alone. The Allipen is carrying a cargo of 500 Chilean birds, many of them songsters, to give a little more variety to ornithological life on and around the island, which hitherto has been largely monopolized by the common sparrow. Until recent years there was practically no wild bird or animal life there.

No scenic or shore attractions exist for the ordinary tourist on Easter Island, but there are periodical visits from natural scientific expeditions, interested in this supposed link with another or forgotten continent and to examine the colossal statues carved out of gray lava and the "rongo-rongo" wooden tablets with hieroglyphic inscriptions, the key to which never has been found.

The native name of the island is Rapi-Nui. It is a land of extinct craters, 40 miles square. There have been reports from time to time that it has disappeared in earthquakes. The last such report was in November, 1922.

There is ethnological as well as archeological interest in the island, for it is inhabited by people different from any in South America. They are Malayo-Polynesians.

The statues, famed for their unusual erectness and majesty, number about 300, and can be seen on the island slopes from many miles out to sea. Early foreign expeditions, uncontrolled, took away some of the valuable objects, especially the engraved wooden tablets. Chile is now more alert in protecting the treasures of its distant colony.

G-Man Says F. B. I. Knows Saboteurs

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—Inspector Louis B. Nichols of the Federal Bureau of Investigation says the Bureau has discovered an organized corps of sabotage agents in this country, knows their identity and has its eye on schools where they are trained in the technique of destruction.

In an address to the National Interfraternity Conference yesterday, the administrative asistant to F. B. I. Director J. Edgar Hoover said the saboteurs had been scrutinized by the F. B. I. but they "haven't tried to start anything yet."

The F. B. I., he said, had found that the recent explosions and fires in defense industries had "not been acts of organized saboteurs."

Career as Author Planned by Cudahy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—John Cudahy, whose resignation as Ambassador to Belgium ended a seven-year diplomatic career, plans to devote his immediate future to writing.

Mr. Cudahy presented his oral resignation Nov. 28 to President Roosevelt. He became Ambassador to Belgium last January, witnessed the fall of Brussels to the Germans, and returned to the United States last August. Previously he had held diplomatic posts in Poland and the Irish Free State. He said he planned to write a novel about Poland.

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Further Increases Banned In 1940 Income Tax Rates

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Nation's millions of income taxpayers, both big corporations and plain citizens, were assured by President Roosevelt and Congressional finance experts today that they need expect no further increase in their tax bills for 1940.

While sharp increases, designed to help meet defense-swelled expenditures, appeared to be almost certain for the taxes on 1941 income, Chairman Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi of the Senate Finance Committee announced that further retroactive taxes on this year's income were out of the picture.

This was decided, Senator Harrison said, at a supper conference which the President held last night with Treasury officials and leaders of interested Congressional committees.

It means that the basic 24 per cent corporation income tax rate and the graduated levy on individual incomes starting at 4.4 per cent, will stand. First installments on 1940 income taxes will fall due next March 15.

Higher Rates Expected

Senator Harrison said that, early in January, Congressional committees will begin work on legislation affecting 1941 incomes. It is generally believed that many tax rates will go up when that measure is enacted.

The size of the increases probably will not be determined finally until after March 15 returns are in. Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina of the House Ways and Means Committee and another of the Presidential conferees, said present estimates of the revenue to be produced then are "encouraging."

Besides Senator Harrison and Representative Doughton, the three and a half hour conference was attended by Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia of the Finance Committee and Representative Jere Cooper (D) of Tennessee of the Ways and Means Committee; Secretary of the Treasury Henry L. Morgenthau; Assistant Secretary John L. Sullivan, and Harold D. Smith, Budget Director.

Senator Harrison said that Mr. Smith's presentation of prospective spending was "very much a part" of the discussion, which, he said, also covered the probability of having to increase the present $49,000,000,000 limit on the Federal debt.

But, Senator Harrison added, the discussions were "general" and no decisions were reached other than that regarding 1940 income.

This income was subjected to retroactive taxation in both the first and second revenue acts passed by Congress this year. The initial legislation imposed a 10 per cent defense "super-tax"; the second increased corporation income taxes and imposed an excess profits levy designed to prevent the creation of "war milionaires."

To Consider Overlapping

Senator Harrison mentioned one other thing specifically. He said that the Congressional committees would give consideration to the overlapping of Federal and State taxes.

There was talk, meanwhile, of a goal of $10,000,000,000 in revenues for the next fiscal year—about $3,000,000,000 more than the most liberal estimate of the amount likely to be raised during the current year. Against this, expenditures are expected to exceed $13,000,000,000 this year and may be even higher in 1941.

One member of the group which attended the White House conference said it appeared likely that the present excess profits tax law would have to be worked over in order to iron out rough spots in administration.

Some sections of the law have been found to be impractical in enforcement, he explained, but he declined to predict whether changes would involve more than mere "perfecting" alterations.

Even before the conference group gathered at the White House, the President had quieted talk of a Federal sales tax by telling his press conference that he would not approve any such levy.

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OTHER SHOPS AND DEALERS COAST TO COAST

Give Sanctuary to These

The following is an extract from a report received from Eric G. Muggeridge, director of our work in England:

"The children seem to have settled into a life within danger. They are not afraid and when one bombardment is over they do not worry about the next one but just carry on normally!

They have asked permission to sleep two in a bed—and, it is easy to understand this. It is very nice to cuddle close to a little friend when one is awakened during the night by the boom of the big guns. It has been quite impossible to use the upper deck-bed recently as the terrific impacts threw several children out of bed—so the doubling up answers two very good purposes.

Though things seem black, they are really not. Our work carries with it so much love and friendship, we pray that we may be able to extend it to many more children."

The Foster Parents' Plan for War Children maintains and operates "Sanctuaries" for children made homeless by bombardments, on the Woodberry Down Estates in England and has recently taken over a large estate at Milton Mowbray, Waltham, England. Here children receive lodging, food, clothing and loving care. Funds are needed to maintain the "Sanctuaries"—funds for food, clothing and additional "Sanctuaries." All monies are cabled direct through the Chase National Bank of New York to our account in London and pass through no other hands. The need is truly urgent. No amount is too small. Will you help, please?

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Censor and U. S. Reporter Often Differ on What Is News

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 30—Criticism of British censorship by American newspapermen on grounds of both the quantity and quality of the information officially permitted to be disclosed has aroused keen interest, though public opinion is divided regarding the justice of such criticism under present war conditions.

A fundamental divergence in outlook between Briitsh authorities and American correspondents may be said to be at the bottom of this problem. The British Government sees this war as a life-and-death struggle for defense of democracy in Britain and maybe even in the United States. It is the Government's first concern to see that nothing shall be published either here or abroad which could aid the enemy.

On the other hand the American correspondent here is first and foremost a reporter of events for his home paper. To the British he seems to say: Here is a first-class show upon which the American public must have full details immediately. If for some reason such details are held back or if he is "scooped" by the BBC or by some British statesman or a high offical pronouncement, then he thinks there is something wrong.

Views Sometimes Differ

The American newspaperman here has no wish to use information he considers would help the enemy. Unfortunately the press men and the authorities sometimes differ as to what would constitute such help. The former have come to feel that many things have been withheld publication, of which certainly would not have helped the enemy, and concerning which the German radio already had issued a statement. Particularly does this apply to publishing the names of towns and special factories or other plants bombed by the enemy, and often to soft pedalling first reports of damage in specific raids.

To this British authorities reply that though it may not be obvious to the ordinary public, yet such missing details could aid the enemy. For example, sometime ago when the German radio announced the bombing of Bristol, it was in reality another town some miles away. To have enlightened the enemy immediately through the press on this matter would have helped him considerably on his next raid.

American pressmen moreover, have complained that unnecessary alterations or deletions from their reports have been made by the censors. The Ministry of Information, which is a competent authority for such affairs, certainly has shown a courteous willingness to investigate such complaints and to listen to objections, on the understanding that national interest is the ultimate arbiter.

It should be pointed out that in such matters the Ministry of Information is obviously guided by the opinions of the War Office, the Home Security office, the Air Ministry or whichever office is concerned.

How Little Can Be Said

The position is not an easy one and often resolves itself into the question of how little can be said and how much can be left out. Britain is jealous of its reputation for the strict veracity of official statements, but it maintains that often much less than the whole truth has to be said.

British readers of the American press have felt that a number of statements appearing in it have seemed to err on the side of exaggeration in such news as the effects of bombing raids.

Such descriptions, while well intentioned, have seemed misleading owing to a desire for sensationalism.

Americans, who are used to a more graphic kind of journalism, done in extreme colors, and who consider British journalism as erring on the side of understatement probably bring a different interpretation to bear upon these things.

But it cannot be ignored that such differences of outlook, which existed even in peacetime, serve to accentuate the present difficulties.

Not Oppressive

Some American correspondents have gone so far as to describe the British censorship as "ominously oppressive," as was French censorship before the fall of France. But the British censorship has no mandate, as did the French, to impose a ban on opinions.

Moreover, if the argument is used that French censorship had much to do with French collapse, then one must add that the German censorship, with its suppression of all liberties and criticisms, has undoubtedly helped in the triumph of Naziism so far.

While American correspondents are complaining of the emptiness of British official communiqués, it is interesting to note that London correspondents of certain neutral papers, for example the Swedish, complain that American journalists are given the opportunity of seeing and hearing things at first hand denied to other neutrals.

Americans certainly have enjoyed privileges of contacting official personages and situations in a way hitherto denied even to British press men. While there are certain improvements in censorship methods which might remove some of the friction, it is certainly impossible to expect any system to both satisfy the members of the free press and to guard national interests.

A compromise is the only practical solution.

The mere fact that such criticisms have been allowed to leave this country is the best indication of the contrast between Britain and Germany in this matter in the present war.

Censor Survey

LONDON, Nov. 30 (AP)—British censorship was a principal editorial topic in the British press yesterday as a result of dicsussion of the problem by Information Ministry officials and American correspondents.

In a meeting Nov. 28 Minister of Information Alfred Duff Cooper said that security and winning the war were more important than censorship.

Interpreting Mr. Duff Cooper's remarks, Edward R. Murrow, Columbia Broadcasting System reporter at London, declared in a radiocast that the American public is "receiving in general more information than the British public concerning the progress of this war.

"It is, of course, true that German bombs hit things other than churches and hospitals, but it is unreasonable to expect the British to confirm the success of German bombing of military and industrial objectives. And whether it is reasonable or not, they aren't going to do it.

"The expression of opinion is still free in this country; material is published in the daily press and in news letters which would cause the author to lose his head in any other belligerent nation. . . ."

A writer of the London Star said he would "court unpopularity by saying that some of our American colleagues seem to have let understandable irritation (over censorship) unduly depress them about our war prospects."

The Yorkshire Post said: "Many of the American newspaper correspondents in London have proved themselves very good friends of Britain.

"They are now exercising the friend's privilege of blunt criticism. . . . That the censorship is far from perfect no one has better cause to know than British newspapers."

The British press has explained that the Germans bomb "on the beam"—radio guidance from the Channel ports—and that information giving the location of any particular bomb hit would facilitate "beam correction" just as artillery aim is corrected by observation.

Quake Leads to Arrest Of Ruman for Hoarding

BUCHAREST, Nov. 30 (AP)—Rumania's earthquake of Nov. 10 led indirectly today to the arrest of a former Minister of War on a charge of hoarding money.

The former Minister, whose name was withheld, was arrested when workmen, repairing an earthquake-damaged pillar on his front porch, found it stuffed with wads of currency.

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Under Nazis a Peasant is Always a Peasant

Farmers chained to soil —As vital cogs in war state they're subjected to military rule.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—There is one class in Germany that is allowed to feel secure whatever changes the Nazis effect in the rest of the country, and that is the peasant. The term peasant (Bauer) in Germany applies only to the family-sized farmer; those smaller and larger are called Landwirt.

The German peasant cannot be ousted from his farm, nor can he leave it even if he wants to. He and his farm are bound together by law as firmly as the serf of the Middle Ages was bound to the land of his overlord.

This element of "security," however, entails great sacrifices on the part of the peasant. The Nazis in their seven years of rule have give nothing away and have done everything to make the individual —peasant, worker, and intellectual —an efficient cog in their militarized machine.

The first Nazi measure was to declare one peasant in each village—the most efficient and the most amenable—the "peasant leader" or "Bauernführer." The whole village was give to understand that a new efficient regime was to be introduced under the Bauernführer's management. Village meetings were called and brown-shirted party speakers explained the new movement, the chief aim of which was more work. The peasants shook their heads and wondered how it would be possible to work any harder or longer than they already were working, the usual working day of the European peasant being from sunrise to sunset.

None the less, the "peasant leader" does find many things in his village which can be improved upon. He supervises the farms of the entire region and is just as exacting with his neighbors as he is with his own hired hands. The lights in his room burn until late into the night as he makes out reports to the Central Agricultural Department. During the day, when he finds time from his own work, he visits the farms of his neighbors giving a suggestion here and a command there.

Has Autocrat's Power

He has just one aim—efficiency, and the power of an autocrat in achieving that aim. Peasant Pferdl has perhaps been leaving a stony corner of his farm uncultivated and overgrown with underbrush merely because he is too lazy to plow it. He is told to commence working it at once or give it over to his neighbor who can use it.

Perhaps the cows of peasant Muehlbauer have been living in unsanitary conditions in their barn. A hint from the "peasant leader" soon sets peasant Muehlbauer spending his Sunday mornings for a month fixing up his barn instead of going to church.

Sometimes more drastic measures are deemed necessary. The peasant leader notices that peasant Schmidt staggers home from the village inn late at night, that his children are running about ragged, his trees unsprayed. The peasant leader notes all these things in a report to the special peasant court at the capital city of his province. After an investigation by experts a decision of the court deposes peasant Schmidt from his position of "peasant master" of his farm and his son is named "Bauer" in his stead. The father is given the choice of working for the son or for some other peasant.

There has been some grumbling from the peasants at this new autocratic system with its interference in their farm work. The officials, efficient, and self-confident, however, have paid little attention to these outbursts of dissatisfaction. Two things are in favor of the Nazis, however; firstly the placid hard-working character of the German peasant; secondly the system of military training which in two years of iron drill trains the German to obey orders

Can't Sell Land

The most onerous of the Nazi measures is that forbidding the peasant to sell his own land or even a part of it. Today if the peasant wishes to sell a patch of land which he does not want to cultivate for cash to improve the rest of his farm, permission must be obtained from the peasant court in Munich or Berlin. Lengthy forms have to be filled out and many weary weeks spent waiting for an answer which may be a refusal. With a refusal comes a short notice, informing the peasant that his land is not an article of trade as is the case in capitalistic countries, but a trust placed in his hands, so that he can fulfil the sacred duty of feeding the German people. A German peasant is not a mere money grubber, he is told, in a commercial society. He is a representative of the people, placed at a key task which he must perform as a soldier in a battle.

The peasant may be disappointed at these reasons but he is likely to be impressed at the importance attributed to him in the new state.

Then again peasant Holzhacker of Bavaria may think that he is in a position to retire; he may plan to sell his farm, go to Munich, settle in an inexpensive apartment with his family. Why should he continue to slave on the land when he could easily go to the city and settle down?

Approaching the "peasant leader" with his plan, he is told that he no longer has the freedom to dispose of his farm as he wishes. "We need good farmers today," the "peasant leader" says, "and besides, according to the National Socialist doctrine of the state, your farm does not belong to you but to your family, which includes all your descendants and relatives. If you don't want to run your farm, you will have to hand it over to another member of your family."

Peasant Holzhacker is told that it is a measure to prevent immigration to the big cities to easier jobs and faster living, a modern phenomenon which is depopulating parts of France and England and weakening these countries. He is told that the Führer wishes to root his pasantry firmly on the soil and build an unconquerable military state on the base of a sturdy peasant class.

Large Families Demanded

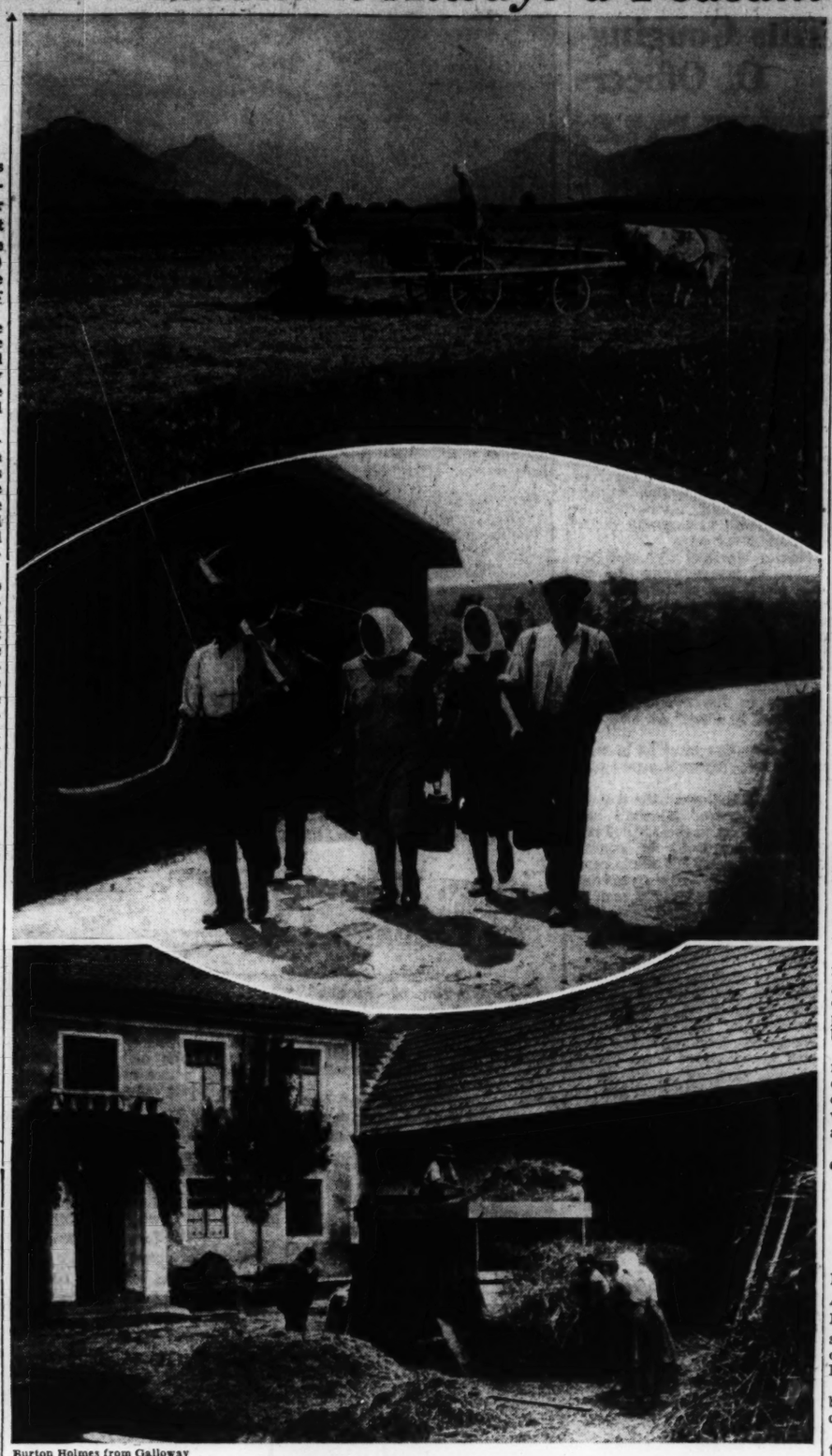
Says the "peasant leader": "your farm is secure; it cannot be taken from you by capitalists and when you are old you have a right to a room and meals plus three Reichsmark the month for personal expenses. Your farm then goes to one of your sons.

"But suppose my sons don't want to be peasants?" peasant Holzhacker asks. "You can train your sons to be anything you wish—even college professors if you have enough money. If you are wise you will make a peasant of one of them," otherwise your farm goes to your cousin or your uncle," comes the answer

One peasant living high up in the Bavarian Alps above Garmisch-Partenkirchen wished to divide his farm among his five sons, who were planning to stay in their home village and marry hometown girls, who would bring them a farm house and a few fields of pasture. This with a share of the paternal homestead would allow them to get along, provided they spent a day or two each week working in the state forests. But the peasant court refused to allow the paternal homestead to be divided; it must remain intact and be passed down to one son. The government held to its policy of protecting the integrity of the family-sized farm.

The peasants have learned that one of the most important crops which the Nazis expect them to raise is children, who will till the yet unconquered lands of the future "thousand year Empire." Peasants are told that seven children is a normal family and double that much is preferable. The first four children bring in 10 Reichsmark a month in state subsidies, with 20 Reichsmarks per month for each additional child. The seventh child, if a boy, is called Adolf and is placed under the guardianship of the Führer himself. His training in whatever calling he is fitted for is paid by the state.

The proud fathers are organized into "clubs for large-families fathers" where they meet once a month to discuss problems connected with the large family.



Burton Holmes from Galloway

Germany's Last Line of Defense

Upper: Farming in Bavaria, Germany, with Alps in the distance. Center: Going to the fields to work on German farm. Lower: Glimpses of rural life in South Germany. Farmer, with the aid of his wife, daughter, and two hired men, operates the wheat thresher.

Laval Sees U. S. Aid Delaying Peace

Continued from Page 1

England, his German collaboration policy threatened the long-established friendship between America and France.

M. Laval's attitude was that if this friendship was damaged, it would be America's fault, but that in his opinion America would see the light and accept the "new order in Europe."

He and others who support his position hold that American aid to England merely protracts the war fruitlessly and injures Europe. They say America should stand aside and let it happen quickly. They profess faith in German fairness, citing Bismarck's peace to Austria in 1866 as an indication of the possibility that Adolf Hitler might be generous with France.

Await Verdict in War

Many in Vichy see things differently and some are trying to undermine M. Laval's position, either from reviving anti-Germanism or for domestic political reasons. But it seems unlikely that they will succeed until German prospects of victory are seriously and obviously discredited. Most persons, no matter how hostile they are to M. Laval, still feel that it is desirable to keep him so long as Germany appears to have a chance of consolidating its European conquests.

M. Laval apparently does represent the one man in France who might win relatively favorable terms from Germany.

Therefore the Vichy tendency is either to agree with the Laval thesis or look upon him as a man performing a distasteful but necessary service for France. One diplomatic observer remarked that if there were neither M. Laval nor Gen. Charles de Gaulle both would have to be invented.

As Marshal Pétain has said, Germany has a noose around France's neck which it tightens at will. The opposition has confidence in Marshal Pétain's ability to keep M. Laval in check. Meanwhile his negotiations gain time for France to catch its breath, restrain Italian claims on the African colonies, even make it possible to strengthen the military defences of the colonies against Italy.

Realistic View Taken

Some even suggest that M. Laval is consciously risking himself for a possible chance of resuming war. The other extreme interpretation of his position would be a hope of becoming the French dictator.

After sitting across his deck listening to his position the writer is inclined to discard both extreme explanations. Rather it seems that he believes sincerely both in the inevitability and desirability for France of a German victory, and with French logic has adopted and pursues a policy toward this end to the maximum of his ability.

He is scarcely of the superpatriot type who would deliberately sacrifice everything for an uncertain prospect. Nor is he of the dictator type.

Dictators rise on the shoulders of parties. M. Laval has no party. He is rather of the familiar politician type who built his present position on political maneuvering at Bordeaux.

He retains his position on the sufferance of the only man in Vichy who has public support behind him—Marshal Pétain—and because the opposition has no desire to challenge him when to do so might bring German troops pouring over the demarcation line.

M. Laval thinks he foresees the outcome and has molded his policy to his expectations which are in line with his personal preferences deriving from a long-held plan for a continental bloc and hatred of England dating from 1935.

But the fact that he pursues his policy now attests neither the majority will of the French people nor even of Vichy, but only that so long as Adolf Hitler's star is in the ascendancy and France is prostrate any other course would sacrifice unoccupied France.

Methodists to Help Men in Army Camps

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30 (AP)—A commission on military camps to organize religious ministrations to service men of the Nation during the "defense emergency" has been established by the Methodist Church.

The Board of Missions and Church Extension, in its first annual meeting since consolidation of three branches of the Church, announced the Commission will supervise the establishment of shelter huts and "dry" canteens and strengthen churches near the camps with financial aid and enlarged staffs.

The Commission was instructed to arrange for a cash offering in all Methodist churches to raise $250,000 to effect the plan when Government permission is obtained.

Axis Raider in Far East Described as Motorship

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Nov. 30 (AP)— Australian Naval authorities said today the enemy raider credited with sinking 67,000 tons of British shipping in the South Pacific and Indian Oceans is a 6,000-ton motorship armed with torpedo tubes and four 4-inch guns.

Survivors of two of the raider's victims, the Merchantmen Port of Brisbane and Maimoa, described the raider as having a rakish stem, a cruiser stern and squat funnels and searchlights, leading them to believe it was a modern motorship.

The Port of Brisbane and Maimoa sinkings were disclosed Nov. 27 when 27 survivors of the former reached an Australian port. The number saved from the Maimoa was not announced.

Two Ships Lost

CANBERRA, Australia, Nov. 30 (Australian Associated Press)—Two merchantmen, the Port of Brisbane and the Maimoa, have been sunk by an enemy raider in the Indian Ocean, according to an announcement by William Morris Hughes, Minister for the Navy.

An Australian warship brought 27 survivors of the Port of Brisbane to an Australian port.

The raider came upon the Port of Brisbane in the darkness, when about a mile distant, suddenly switched on searchlights and opened fire, hitting the bridge, damaging navigating equipment and dismantling the wireless.

Port of Brisbane's wireless call for help was intercepted in Australia. The crew abandoned the ship in three boats. The occupants of two of these boats were captured while the third escaped in the darkness.

A raiding party from the raider put time bombs aboard the vessel but when the bombs did not destroy her fired a torpedo and departed before the Port of Brisbane sank.

Syrian Aide in Plane Crash

VICHY, Nov. 30 (AP) — The French Government permitted disclosure today of the passing of Jean Chiappe, new High Commissioner for Syria, in a French air transport which crashed Nov. 27 after reporting in an SOS it was machine-gunned by a British fighter plane.

M. Chiappe was a former Prefect of Paris Police.

The airplane carrying M. Chiappe was brought down over the Italian island of Sardinia and lost with all occupants.

An official announcement said M. Chiappe was killed after the plane was machine-gunned in a naval engagement between British and Italian warships midway between the Sardinian and African coasts.

It said the plane sent out the message: "We are being machine-gunned, plane on fire, SOS" and declared that the Air France transport was machine-gunned in flight by a British fighter plane.

A communiqué said information received by the Government indicated that two British airplane carriers sent up fighter patrols to which the French plane—unarmed and slow—offered an easy target.

Italian authorities were reported conducting an investigation.

French planes were sent out from Tunis in an attempt to locate the transport. The French torpedo boat Busson also joined the search.

Searchers reported sighting debris, including an unused lifebelt marked Air France near where the plane was reported downed.

The crew of the plane included the widely known French long-distance flier, Henri Guillaumet, a co-pilot named Reine, who in 1928 was ransomed from wild African tribesmen who seized him when he was forced down while flying air mail to Dakar, and three others not immediately identified.

The communiqué explained the delay in announcing the loss of the plane was caused by hope that some aboard might have been rescued by warships.

"Today," it said, "information furnished us permits no more doubt that the plane was completely lost, carrying to their deaths the passengers and crew."

M. Chiappe has always been known for his Fascist sympathies.

A Corsican by birth, he had been the cause of rioting in Paris when he was dismissed as Chief of the Paris Police following the disturbances over the Stavisky scandals in 1934.

Belgian Fascists Hit at Foes

BRUSSELS, German-Occupied Belgium (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The Rexists, Belgium's Fascists, are settling old scores these days with their former opponents, members of the Belgian Liberal and Clerical Parties.

The Rexists, it will be remembered, were outlawed when things came to a crisis in Belgium.

At Namur, Rexist demonstrators smashed the windows at the residence of Francois Bovesse, Governor of the Province of Namur, One deported Rexist, returning to the Province, struck the Governor in the face.

At Boitsford, a suburb of Brussels, a group of Rexists attacked H. Thelismar, the Communal Secretary, when he arrived at the Town Hall, stripped him and then let him go. He had been chief of the Cabinet of Ex-Premier Marcel-Henri Jaspar.

The Rexist newspaper, Pays Reel, relates that Rexist guards armed with a pot of tar, painted the words "Ici Limogard" (Here a Limoges Man) in large letters on the fronts of the houses of four politicians residing in Brussels suburbs. The Rexists are enraged that a rump Parliament of Belgian Separatists and Deputies, sitting at Limoges shortly after King Leopold's capituation, denounced the King for his action and declared the throne vacant.

The politicians thus stigmatized were H. J. Carton D. Tournai, Catholic Party Senator; R. Metz, Liberal Deputy, F. Blum, Liberal Deputy, and G. Fieullien, Catholic Party Deputy.

Athlone Declares Present Era Is No Time for Muddling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Mobilization of intelligence is as vital today as mobilization of material resources in the present conflict, in the opinion of the Earl of Athlone, Governor-General of Canada.

A a special convocation at the University of Toronto, in which the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him, the Governor-General stressed the need for intellectual ability as an implement of progress in government.

The world of the twentieth century is a world of mass production, of national and international life organized on a vast scale, he declared. He added that it is unwise "to imagine that a nation can deal competently with such a world, in peace or war, by instinct and improvisation and muddling through."

"Just as we shall mobilize and just as we are mobilizing all the resources of the civilized world to defeat an enemy that is the enemy of mankind, so shall we have to mobilize all our intellectual ability to enable us to make the best use of those resources. The intellectual, in the sense of a person whose intelligence is considerably above the average and who is able to apply that intelligence to the practical problems of daily life, had never been made the most of in England," the Governor-General said, adding that Canadians should not make the same mistake.

British on Guard Against Surprise

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Britain's natural scientists were prepared when war came to turn their attention overnight from problems of peace to problems of war, says Dr. C. F. MacKenzie, President of the National Research Council of Canada, adding that "that fact today is our brightest hope."

Since the last war, British natural scientists have maintained a research council, by means of which they were able to bring together in an emergency experts in every field to work together in the war effort, Mr. MacKenzie told the Washington Society of Engineers.

With highly organized talent, Mr. MacKenzie said, "the British overnight solved the problem of the magnetic mine" and were prepared to meet various forms of attack. "They will not be surprised again, as they were by poisonous gas in the World War," he said.

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Japanese Irked by Privations of 'New Life'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Opposition to Japan's entry into the Berlin-Rome Axis smolders beneath the surface so fiercely in some quarters that the newspaper Kokumin demands governmental "elimination" of all Japanese holding these views, on the ground that they are "traitors."

Premier Prince Konoye also encounters domestic resistance in his effort to spur flagging enthusiasm for a four-year war effort that has brought to the Japanese people much hardship and a troubled future. Prince Konoye's "New Structure," like its predecessor-slogan, "The New Order in East Asia," is not hiding from thinking Japanese the morass into which Japan is slipping economically and socially.

Kokumin, advocating more military whip-cracking rather than a moderation of Japan's policy, insists that the Triple-Axis pact must be "utilized" at once. The reasoning advanced is that as time goes on, Britain and America will be in better position to curb Japan's ambitions in East Asia.

The "hurry-up" call seems to be finding support in governmental quarters. Japan is reassembling its forces, organizing "flying columns," and preparing a new adventure, probably toward Indo-China and the Netherlands Indies, with ultimate designs on the Philippines and Australia. To succeed in any such undertaking will require enormous new exertions after a decade of enormous old exertions, so the Nation is being put in shape It is being rebuilt into a "new structure." A new Japan is being made, that it may make a new world, in the view of its leaders.

New Structure Really Old

Such newness is not very new, any more. Communism was said to be new; so was Fascism; and Naziism—but they have all turned out to be very old, Oldest of all is Japan's "new structure." One of history's most notorious facts is that innovators go back to the past for their innovations. Herr Hitler goes back to blond-bearded German nomads in primeval forests; the Japanese renewer, back to the Sun-god and his celestial comrades

The "new structure" is an attempt to revive a mystic, sentimental and very reactionary type of feudalism. It is turning brass hats into coats-of-mail. It professes to believe that little men and women like to be tired, hungry, and humiliated, if only they can watch romantic knights cavort on panoplied chargers.

Of course, the "new structure" aims at creating a "new life." It is a huge mill, designed to turn out the grist of a new life. Let's look at the grist first, then at the mill.

The purpose of the Government's new social and educational policy is, "to induce the people to endure 10 years of extreme hardships." It is added that "They will have to put up with great privation."

That is the new mode of life and it comes after 10 years of privatiops, already an unpleasant memory. It comes at a time when the cost of living is rising by from 3 to 5 per cent monthly and when wages in all industries are dropping. It comes at a time when Japanese youth are already so underdeveloped that reports indicate only 27 per cent measure up to ordinary physical standards.

Rule One: Eat Less

An agency of the "new structure" is the Spiritual Mobilization Bureau, which issues specific rules for the new life. Rule Number One is: Eat less. Especially less rice. Though indulging in other things, the people must cut down on rice. Yet rice is about all they have to eat!

"The serving of rice is to be prohibited in restaurants providing foreign foods. In native restaurants it must be restricted to certain hours." Luxury food stuffs are banned. A fruitless day and a riceless day are to be observed each month. The Nation is told it must get down to "the rock bottom subsistence level." Youth are taken out of school, to work in munition factories. Women and girls are taken from homes for the same purpose. Multitudes of workers are imported. All are controlled as dependents. Such are salient features of the new mode of life.

Why are responsible Japanese leaders so eager to impose such an existence on "one hundred million" people, if we may use their own figures? "So that Japan may emerge as the strongest Nation in the world," they answer. Now is Japan's supreme moment, the people are assured. If they go hungry for only 10 years more they will dominate the earth.

Work Day of 10 Hours

Even such future glory is an insufficient motive to keep tired, poorly fed men working 10 hours daily, as prices rise and wages drop, so other spiritual motives are brought in by patriotic agitators. One is love for the Emperor, who is said to be of divine origin. Another is more reverence for the old Japanese gods. "The Home Ministry has decided to establish a new Board of Heavenly and Earthly Deities to foster old-time religion." Little shrines are to be built in the homes and families must worship twice daily before them. The masses must renew their faith, so as to have strength for the testing time ahead.

New admiration for the Army is encouraged. Old Japanese conceptions are extolled. Even the word Nippon is rigorously substituted for Japan. The wave of hostility for foreigners is augmented. The Japanese are trying to find new strength by withdrawing within themselves. This is a very old Japanese trait—they did not have to learn it from the Axis. Having no international Jews to persecute, they work up nationalistic fervor by crusading against international Rotarianism, and by joining the "Nippon Society for Denouncing Christians."

But in spite of all this "pep" activity by the "Spiritual Mobilizers," the "Women Patriots," the "Service Crusaders" and others, the Nation isn't enthusiastic about the new mode of life. So a great bureaucratic structure has been formed, with hundreds of cells throughout the country, to hold everything in place. Every one is being organized, watched and directed.

Under Close Inspection

Thousands of inspectors go from house to house to see what the people eat and wear, how they amuse themselves and whether they're free to work in munition factories. Every community, every firm, every school and church is brought into the system. Virtually every living unit is assigned a place, put into it and kept in it.

This is totalitarianism but far from Naziism. The Nazi Führer aroused great popular enthusiasm among many little people. He established a belief in folk-unity. He kindled a flame of fanaticism that did melt many barriers. He inspired a feeling of revolution. That is all lacking in Japan.

Five privileged groups dominate in Japan, namely the Court circle, the Army, Navy, bureaucrats, and big business. Each is powerful and deeply entrenched and all consider themselves above the masses. They look upon common people as feudal dependents. In addition, each group still insists on preserving its established rights. They do not want to be melted together, nor merged with the masses. They fear a popular movement. A real Nazi Party might dictate to the Army, depose the bureaucrats, and put restrictions on business. These groups won't tolerate that. So Japan has no "new movement," but rather a "new structure." A new steel framework holds all the bricks in place. Japan's authoritarianism is autocracy, is reinforced feudalism.

There is more control and better co-ordination, but no shifting of the seats of power. There are pools and combinations, but in each case power and privilege remain in the hands of the original possessors Banks merge but the bankers remain to make profits. Businesses combine but are assured of liberal gains. An agrarian policy is launched, but it favors the old landlords. In practically every case, the small man is discriminated against.

Konoye Like "Grand Vizier"

The propaganda agency, set up to popularize the "new structure" is called "the Movement for Support of the Imperial Administration." Plainly, it is not a people's party. It is just a loud speaker urging support of the home team. The team is not new. Its captain, indeed, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, is a perfect symbol of old Japan. He is not a burly, blustering, haypitching Mussolini. He makes you thing more of a Grand Vizier.

He is an organizer and promoter rather than a reformer. He is trying to co-ordinate the educational, cultural, economic life of the State and the Nation in such a way "that they may fulfill their duty of assisting the Throne." He wants to rally the people about a symbol, but not to become a Führer.

The old ways are made to seem good; new-fangled democracy, bad. Soldiers appear as virtuous; politicians as corrupt. Good Japanese are urged to avoid contact with outsiders. Old signs in English for aiding tourists are to come down. No information of any kind on any subject is to be given foreigners. Foreign businessmen are greatly restricted; foreign missionaries deprived of authority.

Japan is seeking to go back to the old days of spiritual isolation from the world, that it may find strength to conquer the world For that the people are given "a new life" of privations. Time will show whether individual weakness and slavery open the way to world mastery and whether extreme spiritual isolation gives strength for super-intervention in world affairs.

Siam Admits Raiding Indo-Chinese Towns

By the Associated Press

Singapore, Nov. 30

Official Thai (Siamese) quarters here confirmed today that the Thai airforce had bombed Thakhek and Savannekhet, French Indo-China border towns, in "reprisal" for an alleged French bombing of Thailand.

A communiqué from Bangkok, Thailand's capital, has charged that Thailand territory was bombed yesterday.

[Domei, Japanese News Agency, reported from Hong Kong that police at Bangkok have ordered all French nationals to leave Thailand within 48 hours. The agency said the Thai army command had called up reserves and ordered mobilization throughout the country. It described the Thailand-French Indo-China border as virtually closed.]

Tokyo Signs Peace Treaty With Wang's Puppet State

NANKING, Nov. 30 (AP)—Japan and the Japanese-sponsored puppet Nanking Government signed a peace pact proclaiming what was termed an end to 40 months of war in China and the beginning of an era of military and economic co-operation today in a ceremony guarded by Japanese machine-guns and warplanes.

The treaty made clear that Japan will continue military operations in China until there is actual peace—not yet in sight as Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Chungking forces appeared to be continuing to fight.

[Chinese guerrillas were believed responsible for an explosion which derailed the engine and three cars of the Shanghai-Nanking train, resulting in 73 fatalities and 110 persons injured. The train was said to have carried Japanese and Chinese officials en route to Nanking to take part in the signing today of the Japanese pact with the Nanking puppet Government.]

Signing of the pact recognizing President Wang Ching-wei's regime at Nanking as the National Government of China was signaled by release of a flock of white "doves of peace" as a patrol of five Japanese planes flew overhead and the Japanese flagship in the Yangtze River thundered a 21-gun salute. The Japanese Ambassador, Gen. Nobuyuki Abe was the Japanese co-signer of the treaty.

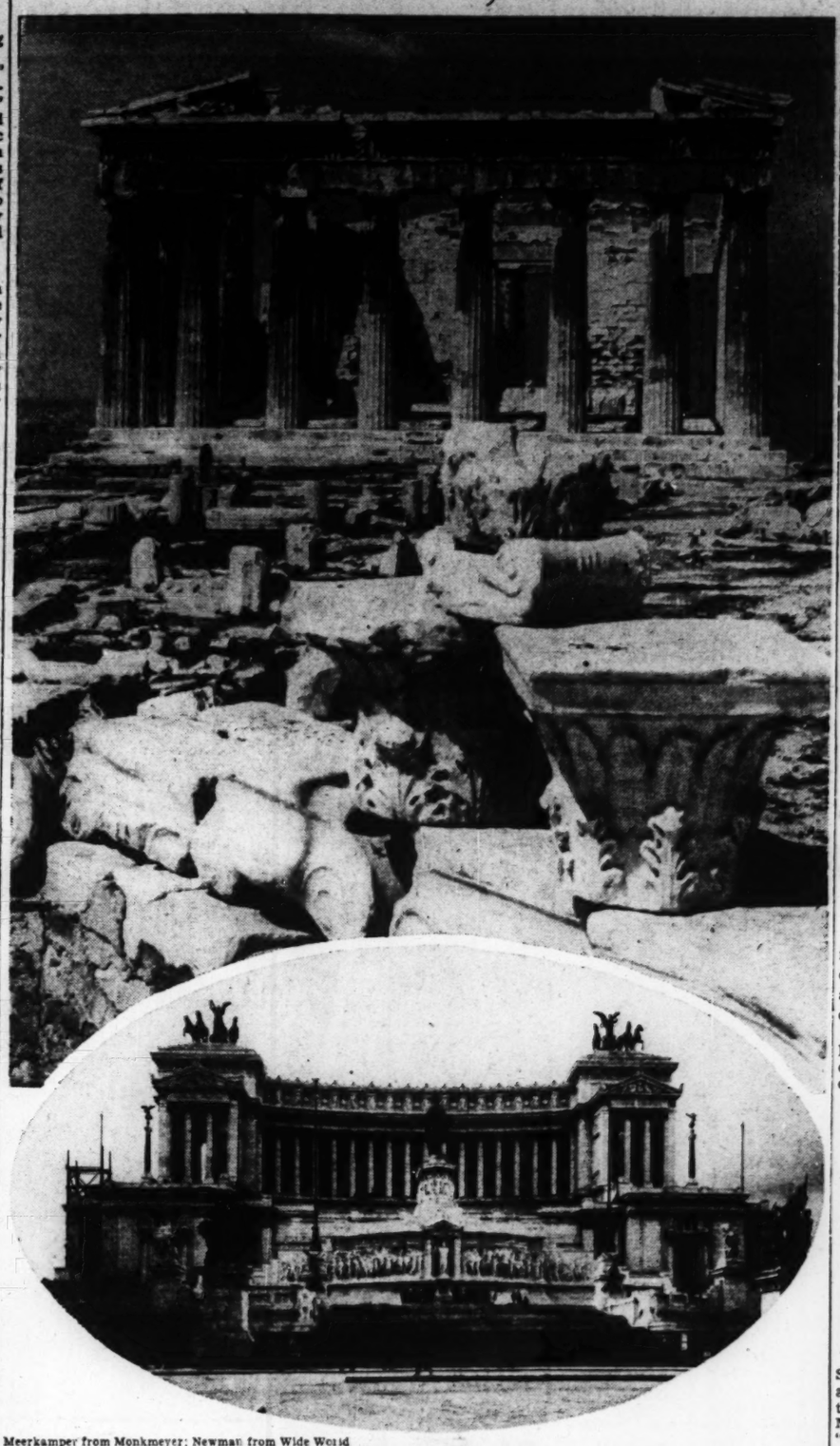
[In Tokyo, Yakichiro Suma, Japanese Foreign Office spokesman, said today the Tokyo-Nanking peace pact would make no immediate change in the military situation in China, and added that no Japanese troops would be withdrawn from China until "the state of war ceases to exist."

Even after that, Mr. Suma declared, the treaty provides that Japanese troops will remain stationed in North China and at Mengchiang, Inner Mongolia, as a bulwark against Communism.]

Navy Men's Families Sail

MANILA, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Navy transport Chaumont has sailed for the United States with the last Navy families being evacuated from the Far East. Fifty passengers were aboard, mostly wives and children of Navy men.

The Record of 2,500 Years



Meerkamper from Monkmeyer; Newman from Wide World

Ties of Culture Between Greek and Roman

Upper: The Parthenon, ancient Greek temple to Athena, representing the peak of Greek culture. | Lower: Monument to Victor Emmanuel II, the symbol of united Italy.

When Greek Meets Italian

By R. H. Markham

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The present conflict between Greece and Italy is a new link in a very old chain. The Greek and Italian peninsulas have been protruding down into the Mediterranean almost as long as there has been an European continent and for more than two and a half thousand years the dark-eyed people on one have had dealings with the dark-eyed people on the other. The first to dominate the scene were the Greeks.

Colonists from Athens had built the famous city of Syracuse. They laid out splendid streets, erected imposing buildings, raised learning to a very high level, produced Archimedes, the greatest physicist of ancient times and sent other colonies out to half a dozen places.

Then the Greeks were very self-reliant, restless, resourceful, and democratic. Groups left Athens, Sparta, Corinth, as swarms of bees, to plant colonies in every Mediterranean land. These colonies were not sent out by mother-cities or by governments of any kind.

Keynote of Independence

Daring men and women went forth to seek their fortunes, build homes, get rich, create new worlds. Practically every colony was independent and made up of independent people. Most were prosperous. All assimilated and elevated the natives among whom they lived. In Spain and France, in Egypt and Syria, in Turkey and Rumania, in Bulgaria and Italy were colonies of eager, ardent intelligent, dark-eyed Greeks.

Now, in 1940, Greeks are still like that. You find in almost every city from Addis Ababa to Los Angeles, from Cairo to Rio de Janerio and they're enterprising owners of both big and little businesses.

Because of their versatility, personal initiative, and individuality, the Greeks, from the very beginning, tended to be democratic. That was a source of their strength and perhaps of their weakness. Their cultural achievements were so great that other nations could hope for nothing greater than successfully to imitate them; but as empire-builders the Greeks were weak.

Democratic Struggle

For centuries Greek cities fought with one another, and it would be exceedingly interesting for thoughtful men, in hours of leisure, to read from old Greek histories and old Greek orations how, in most of these conflicts, democrats believed they were fighting against autocracy.

That is not a modern interpretation; those were the very words the Greeks used. In the name of those concepts they called their hosts to battle. Perhaps there was some right on both sides. In any case, they destroyed one another. Greeks bereft Greece of vision and of strength and 2,278 years ago a foreign conqueror, Philip of Macedon, the father of Alexander the Great, came down from the north and swallowed them all up.

The lights of the world seemed to have gone out. Invaders camped in the sacred temples of Athena; barbarian soldiers ate their goat's milk cheese before statues of Zeus, and illiterate peasants sported on the stages of Aristophanes. An epoch seemed to have ended.

End of Epoch

An epoch really had ended. But humanity's lights did not yet go out. They were merely placed in different vessels and carried over the earth. Greek flames burnt in foreign lamps.

Many decades, Greece eked out a sad existence as a half independent state, ever in revolt; then, 2,068 years ago, Rome took it. Not a Duce but a Consul was the invader. Italy placed its banners on Greek acropolises and never took them down, as long as Rome was master of the world.

But Rome fell, too, as Athens, Thebes, and Sparta had, after which Greece arose to a new, vast, somewhat tarnished glory. It became Byzantium. Its seat was in Constantinople, its sway embraced much of the world, its rather lurid glow filled the earth's firmaments. Although the Greek peninsula was little more than a place where shepherds tended flocks, a revived, gilded, purple Greek Empire held sway over much of Europe and Asia. Rome and Athens in complete decline, lay down together as puppets in an attic; Byzantium and the Holy Roman Empire held their scepters. For almost a millennium the new Rome of the west and the new Greece of the east struggled with one another.

The History of Greece

Then in 1423 came the Turks. Byzantium was extinguished and the Greek peninsula became an obscure province of world Sultans. A blackout enveloped the land and Greece sat in dense darkness, 400 years.

Not until almost half a century after our own Revolutionary War did Greece launch its revolt for freedom. That revolutionary struggle lasted, with intermissions, a full century—yes, a century and a year. After the World War, Greece won its present boundaries. Turks still conveted them, Bulgarians claimed some of them, Serbs disputed them, Albania challenged them; but they remained intact. Greece, restored, after 2,258 years of bondage, enjoyed 20 brief years of freedom and comparative peace. Not as much as one year of freedom for each century of servitude.

Now again it is attacked. Upon the fields, where Pompey, Anthony, Brutus, Julius and Augustus fought, comes another would be Caesar, seeking to revive their empire, pretending to end an epoch and begin a new one.

Greece's fate has often marked the fate of Europe. Light in Greece has been light for the world. When darkness settled on Greece it sometimes spread over the continents. Which will it be now?

Ulster Chief Bans Union With Eire

BELFAST, Nov. 30 (AP)—John M. Andrews, new Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, declared that he would continue the policies of his predecessor, Viscount Craigavon, who passed on Nov. 24, to the end a foe of union with Eire.

Speaking before the Ulster House of Commons, Mr. Andrews recalled that only last month Viscount Craigavon had said, "Northern Ireland, please God, under the old flag and under the King and constitution, will carry on."

"I make those words my own," said Mr. Andrews. "Northern Ireland will carry on and within the British Empire. Ulster will play its part in the postwar world."

Another U. S. Freighter Launched on West Coast

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 30 (AP)—The C-1 type Maritime Commission freighter Cape Cleare slid down the ways at the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Corporation yards yesterday after being named by Mrs. William E. Boeing of Seattle.

The vessel, third of five such ships to be built here, joined two other new freighters, the Cape Alava and the Cape Flattery, at a near-by mooring where superstructures are being mounted.

The Cape Cleare, costing $2,217,000, was named after an Alaskan landmark.

Greeks Report New Gains; Italians in Counter Attack

ATHENS, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Greek High Command reported new gains today in the drive north of Konispolis, toward Porto Edda, Albania, where some Italian forces were believed cut off from retreat by Greek operations farther north around the embattled Fascist base at Argyrokastron.

The High Command said the advances put Greek troops in command of new positions "at various parts of the front"—especially north of Konispolis.

Two Italian cannon, large numbers of automatic guns and many prisoners were reported taken.

The High Command's communiqué made no specific mention of the operations at Argyrokastron—which the Italians said still was held by their troops—or north of Pogradetz at the opposite end of the battlefront—where Italian reports said their reinforced troops were counterattacking.

The communiqué told of heightened air activity on both sides of the front.

[Reports from Bitolj, Yugoslavia, near the Greek frontier, a hand-to-hand fight between Greek and Italian troops for possession of the vital Fascist military base of Argyrokastron was in progress. The fighting, within the southern Albanian city itself, was said to have followed the capture of Italian outposts by Greek patrols.]

Greeg planes were said to have made reconnaissance flights over the Italian lines.

The communiqué said Italian fliers bombed Greek front line troops and attacked villages in Epirus, towns on the western coast of the Peloponnese Peninsula at the south of Greece, the Ionian Sea Islands of Levkas and Cephalonia, and the city of Xanthe in Macedonia almost as far east as Thrace.

A Home Security Ministry communiqué said Greece's air raid casualties in the first month of fighting totaled 604 killed—including 74 women and 152 children, and 1,070 injured—including 425 women and 205 children. It said 1,200 houses were destroyed in towns and villages and countless others made uninhabitable.

The Greek destroyer Eagle sank an Italian submarine, an official Greek announcement said without giving details.

Italian Version

ROME, Nov. 30 (AP)—Italian forces along the Albanian battlefront held firm against Greek attacks and even counterattacked in some sectors, according to the Italian High Command's version of today's fighting.

Two squadrons of Italian planes were said to have bombed and machine-gunned Greek front-line troops in day-long attacks yesterday.

On the Egyptian front, the High Command reported, Italian planes machine-gunned artillery emplacements east of their advance base at Sidi Barrani, while British planes bombed Sidi Barrani itself "without results."

London Fires Under Control; British Bomb Nazi Ports

LONDON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Nazi air raiders again made London the center of their attack last night after 10 days during which they concentrated on the provinces.

"Many fires" were started in the London area, but all were under control by early morning, the Government announced today.

[In Berlin it was claimed that 400 tons of explosives and 38 tons of incendiaries were dumped on London last night by several hundred Nazi planes in one of the Luftwaffe's "larger scale attacks." Secondary raids were said to have been directed at Birmingham, Liverpool, and Plymouth dnuring the night while Italian fliers bombed rail and dock facilities at Ipswich. Day raids, they said, centered on army camps at Lydd, Lowestoft, and Great Yarmouth.]

Bombs also fell in Southern, Southeastern and Eastern England and at one point in the Southwest, the joint Air and Home Security Ministries' communiqué said, but "casualties reported from all these areas are small."

Slight Damage at Liverpool

Liverpool, object of the main Nazi fire the night before, reappeared as one of two targets in the northwest but the communiqué said casualties were "very few" and damage slight.

The German warplanes apparently were attempting to determine whether the Capital's defenses had been sapped to aid provincial cities and the British said the answer was "no."

For the second night, a mysterious, bluish-white beam of light stabbed the darkness over London, arousing speculation that it might be a "mystery weapon."

Reports were current, too, that Blenheim bombers refitted as fighters and equipped with an "ear" for detecting hostile planes were having increased success intercepting night raiders. This week's bag of German planes was said unofficially to have boosted Nazi losses over and around Britain to 3,000 since the war started.

Daylight raiders smashed again at London during a one-hour forenoon alarm and dropped a bomb which damaged two buildings in a residential district.

British bombers were reported to have had a busy night, too, raiding Bremen and Cologne in Germany, as well as the frequently bombed "invasion ports."

Abandoning formation flying, the German raiders approached London from various directions and dropped flares, flame bombs, and high explosive bombs.

A suburban shopping center, hospital and movie theater were among structires hit by bombs. In one London district German planes roared over at the rate of two a minute. Six bombs were also said to have demolished a housing development in a southeast coastal town.

One of Busiest Men In South at Butler, Ala.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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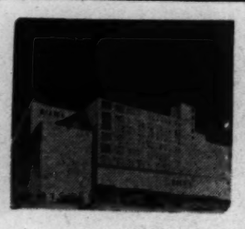
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Presenting 'The Great Dictator'—Charlie Chaplin's Satire on Totalitarianism

Here is Charlie, the Jewish barber turned World War soldier, just after pulling the string that fires a big gun. A plane crash in the war resulted in loss of memory, rendering him oblivious through the years to the rise of Adenoid Hynkel, dictator of Tomainia, also Mr. Chaplin.

As the two dictators ride in pomp and style down the avenue, Benzino Napoloni, played by Jack Oakie, steals the show from his brother-in-armaments. In the background is Madame Napoloni who became separated from the party.

Paulette Goddard as Hannah, the little laundry girl, sweetheart of the pathetic, yet courageous, Jewish barber.

Charlie, as the barber, returns to his Ghetto shop. Ignorant of the new regime he commits several outrages against Hynkel's Storm Troopers, but escapes reprisals through the aid of Schultz, a prominent Hynkel lieutenant, whom the barber saved in the World War.

The two dictators find their consuming egotisms constantly in conflict. Even in the banquet room their quarrels flare up, and here we find them about to hurl bowls of edibles at each other. They are restrained by the pleading, even physical interference, of their ministers.

The barber's friend is sent to a concentration camp for befriending the Jews and finally caught and follows him there. The pair escape, however, and the barber, who looks like Hynkel, is mistaken for him following the capsizing of the Dictator's boat.

Hynkel and Napoloni retire to the barber shop for a shave and a trim, but even their passion for domination brings disputes. Vying with each other at being the higher one, their barber chairs are finally hoisted until they touch the ceiling. This is Charlie's first speaking role.

Jack Oakie as Benzino Napoloni of Bacteria, the bluff, expansive, ridiculous dictator neighbor of Adenoid Hynkel.

Charlie as Hynkel the Dictator is about to declare war on Bacteria, a neighboring state. But his lieutenant, Garbisch, arranges to have Benzino Napoloni, dictator of Bacteria, visit Tomainia with the result that Hynkel tears up the war declaration, and declares for peace.

This shot shows the Jaeckels and Hannah escaping to Austerlich after Hynkel unleashed his fury against the Jews. Safe at last, Hannah hears the barber, now become the Dictator, surprise his followers in an address denouncing oppression.

© United Artists

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Anglo-American Friendships Flower at Many Schools

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

1. Between quarters at a hockey game, an English girl, an American, and a Canadian convene over the water pitcher. 2. Jennifer, of England, notes how the Principia Chef trusses a turkey in American Thanksgiving Day style. 3. A thrilling reunion was held the other evening when Mallory Browne, European Editorial Manager of The Christian Science Monitor, arrived for a visit to his old school. After the crowd of alumni and others thinned out, Mr. Browne and the voyagers compared notes. Here they are, from left to right: Mr. Browne, and seated on the floor, John Bunting, Jennifer Bunting (the girl in the sweater), Geoffrey Wright, Trevor Thomas; and seated on the radiator, John Wright, Robert Curlender, Patricia Griffen, and Pauline Thomas. The young people all left London some time before Mr. Browne did, so they were full of questions as to which landmarks had been hit and whether the pigeons still come down in the parks to be fed. 4. A tense moment in Dion Boucicault's Victorian melodrama, "The Poor of New York," the school's first dramatic production of this year. The young people from England are, of course, taking part in school dramatics. In this play Robert Curlender played one of the star parts, as Edwards the butler (second from left). 5. When Principia students registered and took a straw vote during the recent presidential campaign the students from England had their first taste of the American political setup.

School Experience Richer For Presence of English Guests

While Fellow Adventurers From London Meet Again —This Time in Peaceful Halls of The Principia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

"Do you remember me?" The little girl with pink cheeks and a creamy English accent had worked her way through the crowd to confront the smiling guest of honor.

"Of course I do—you were sitting right over **there** and you had on a little red hat, your mother was with you, and we were all in the air raid shelter under The Christian Science Monitor offices in London, one September afternoon.—Right?"

So it was that fellow adventurers met again on the campus of The Principia Upper School in St. Louis on Thanksgiving eve. Mallory Browne, European Editorial Manager of The Christian Science Monitor, had arrived by clipper from Europe a few days before and came west to address the student body of his old school and to spend the holiday with his brother Carey Browne, who is Secretary of The Principia Alumni Association. Jennifer Bunting, aged twelve, John, six, and their mother had arrived that afternoon with Geoffrey and John Wright, thirteen-year-old twins, all from London, after an eventful voyage of almost a month which included escape from attacks by bomber, raider and submarine.

These four are the latest arrivals among the eight English youngsters who are now attending The Principia. Seven are guests of the school "for the duration." One is the son of a Principia alumna who married a British subject and has lived abroad until this year when she is making her home in St. Louis so that she will be close to the school.

Four of the English visitors arrived during the opening week of school and already feel quite at home. The two girls, Pauline Thomas and Patricia Griffen, play hockey on the teams of their respective classes. Robert Curlender has starred in the first dramatic production of the year—a revival of the Victorian melodrama, "The Poor of New York," and Trevor Thomas is pretty much of an authority on the animals in the St. Louis Zoo.

Before the year is finished, Principia hopes to have fifteen or twenty more English students in school, selected by the London Committee of Christian Scientists for the Placement of European Children and according to the procedure set up by the United States Committee for European Refugees. According to the regulations of the Committee for the Care of European Refugees, The Principia technically cannot stand sponsor for these children. Each must have an individual sponsor and so they have become wards of various faculty members until the end of the war.

Games, Like Toys, Now Chosen With Educational Aims

They Can Add Fun to Learning the 3 R's, But Should Be of Various Kinds, and Widen Horizons

By Margaret Suhr Reed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By the time children are five years old they are ready to play together and from then on games can do much to aid in their education and social relationships.

Because a child cannot read need not exclude him from games. There are many which he can play, such as the lotto games in which small pictures are placed on corresponding pictures on larger cards. Among these are the Object Lotto, the Things That Go Lotto and the Animal Lotto. Such games have the added advantage of teaching them to be observing. A domino set in which the dots are replaced by animal figures is another game in which young children find much pleasure. Tiddly winks, that old favorite, can be played satisfactorily by kindergarden children and helps develop a certain amount of skill. A shopping game also can be used by pre-school children and will help them learn the various values of coins.

Spelling Games and Puzzles

After he has entered school a child's interest in and ability to play games increases rapidly. Simple spelling games and puzzles in which words accompany pictures are very useful in teaching both spelling and reading. There are, too, addition, subtraction and multiplication games to help the child for whom figuring is difficult. Those who are more advanced in school will find the tried and true anagram and this year's new spelling game an incentive to quick thinking and better spelling, as well as an enlarged vocabulary.

After these fundamentals have been mastered, the horizon enlarges rapidly. Literature, geography, history and natural science take their places in the educational games. Soon, too, the children will be playing games which test their general information.

Today when it seems more than ever important that our children have an intimate knowledge of and love for their native land, such games as Presidents, which acquaints them with the dates and outstanding events of their presidency, assume new importance. The lotto game whose cards when completed are illustrations of typical Indian activities and the game in which Indian arrowheads introduce them to many of the tribes will also be considered.

During the recent election, many an adult would have been happy to have had at the tip of his tongue the number of electoral votes to which each state is entitled. Children who have played over and over again, the game which is based on the mechanics of a presidential election, will always have that knowledge. And something of international diplomacy may be learned while playing the game of that name.

Nature, Also Strategy

There is another side of living to be found in the world of natural science. It is a happy one, free to all who seek it. It has a never ending allure through the years, because there is always so much that is fascinating and wonderful to learn. An introduction by a mutual friend is all that is usually required. So we recommend that you play with the children games which teach the more common birds and wildflowers. Interest thus begun is easily continued in fields and woodland and in your own gardens.

In every child's assortment of games there should be at least one of strategy, such as the time-proven checkers and chess, the newer Chinese checkers, or one or more of the literary and romantic dramatizations of strategy sold under various names. The ability to plan ahead and to think a problem through to its solution is a very valuable quality through all of life.

But one must not forget in supplying games that there is a definite need for active ones which will provide an outlet for surplus energy and aid in physical development and co-ordination. In most of these, mental alertness is as essential as physical skill and thus they, too, serve more than one purpose.

Second of three Saturday articles on choosing toys.

Pronouns That Follow Prepositions

Help Yourself to Easy English—15
52 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Exercise 1 (A Review)

Underscore the correct pronoun in each sentence.

Method: First find the verb and its subject; then ask:

A. Is the pronoun the subject? Then use the *subjective* case.

B. Does the pronoun follow any form of the verb TO BE and refer to the subject? Then use the *subjective* case.

C. Does the pronoun answer WHOM in regard to the verb? Then use the *objective* case.

1. The colonel and (she, her) played golf today.
2. It was (I, me) who went.
3. If you were (she, her) could you have answered?
4. Meet (we, us) girls tomorrow.
5. Lela and (she, her) are cousins.
6. Our callers were Miriam and (she, her).
7. Molly and (she, her) exhibited their paintings.
8. It was (she, her) who won the contest.
9. They will take (we, us) boys to the studio.
10. Have you seen Mary and (she, her)?
11. It was (they, them) who passed us.
12. Ben and (I, me) have been chosen as delegates.
13. It was (she, her) and her sister who called.

Now For the Advance

We have learned to use pronouns as objects of verbs. Now we shall learn to use these SAME pronouns, *me, her, him, us,* and *them,* as objects of prepositions.

Example: Harry stopped *with* me. (*With* connects its object me with stopped.)

Everyone *except* me left. (*Except* connects its object me with everyone.)

We see that a preposition is a word connecting its object with some other word in the sentence.

Here is a list of prepositions that we use frequently: about, after, among, at, before, between, but (meaning *except*), by, concerning, except, for, from, into, like, to, with.

Usually it is only the second object of the preposition that needs watching. Let us see:

Beryl sat between you and (between) *me.*

Let us use the same method to find the second object of a preposition as we use to find the second object of a verb. That is, let us repeat the preposition silently. If we do this, we shall use the correct pronoun.

Exercise 2

Underscore the correct form of each pronoun. Method: Repeat the preposition silently.

1. The lecturer asked concerning you and (she, her).
2. Everyone except (he and I) (him and me) went swimming.
3. Please forward the mail to Mary and (she, her).
4. Come, sit between Winona and (I, me).
5. The class twined the colors around Ben and (she, her).
6. Do you wish to walk with Ruth and (I, me)?
7. You write like Lillian and (she, her).
8. The gardener told all but Don and (I, me) to cut the flowers.
9. Father divided the candy between Bob and (she, her).
10. The principal inquired concerning Paul and (he, him).
11. Father took all but (he and I) (him and me).
12. Between you and (I, me), are you in favor of this motion?
13. Janet received the letter from Tom and (I, me).

* * *

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—she (part of the subject, The colonel and she); 2—I (after the verb was and refers to the subject); 3—she (after the verb were and refers to the subject); 4—us (answers the question whom: meet whom); 5—she (part of the subject, Lela and she); 6—she (after the verb were and refers to the subject); 7—she (part of the subject, Molly and she); 8—she (after the verb was and refers to the subject); 9—us (answers the question whom: take whom); 10—her (answers the question whom: seen whom); 11—they (after the verb was and refers to the subject); 12—I (part of the subject, Ben and I); 13—she (after the verb was and refers to the subject).

Answers

Exercise 2 (Objects of prepositions): 1—her (concerning her); 2—him and me (except him and me); 3—her (to her); 4—me (between me); 5—her (around her); 6—me (with me); 7—her (like her); 8—me (but me); 9—her (between her); 10—him (concerning him); 11—him and me (but him and me); 12—me (between me); 13—me (from me).

If you write about anything in this series, please address the Education Editor.

Paging All Doll Enthusiasts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The Story of Old Dolls and How to Make New Ones," by Winifred H. Mills and Louise M. Dunn. Illustrated with photographs and drawings by Corydon Bell. Doubleday, Doran, and Co., New York. $2.50.

Down through the ages runs the thread of intimacy and romance that is the history of dolls; and today, as always, a beautiful or interesting doll is sure of many friends, young and old. This book, combining the history of dolls with practical instructions on how to make all kinds, will doubtless have a wide reading public of all ages. The two authors approach their task with experience. Winifred Mills is Assistant Professor of Art at Louisiana State University; Louise Dunn is Associate Curator of Education at the Cleveland Museum of Art.

Part I in this volume takes up Dolls of the Ancients, with fascinating and little known material about ancient Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Coptic, and Near East dolls. Part II begins with the Fourth and Fifth Centuries in Europe and brings us down to modern times, including points of unusual interest such as the French fashion dolls, German Royal gift dolls, English hawker dolls, Moravian and other special group dolls, and even the history of the little tin soldier. Part III takes us to China and Japan, Part IV introduces us to some of the great doll collections, and Part V deals with the art of making all kinds of dolls—from corn husk and acorn dolls to elaborate period figurines and hand puppets.

Throughout the book the photographs of dolls and doll collections, with full captions, are most illuminating. In the section on doll making, the diagrams and patterns, too, are fine; while the sources for information and the bibliography of books on dolls complete a volume not only interesting to children and young people but providing a wealth of important, authentic material for the serious doll collector.

So, if you have a little girl who loves dolls, you might like to secure this book and read or tell parts of it to her, showing her the wonderfully interesting pictures. Together you might make some of the dolls described in Part V. Or, if your daughter or young neighbor has outgrown her days of actually playing with dolls, this book might help her to turn her interest to the education hobby of doll collecting or doll studying. Many a city museum and some private schools have collections worth looking at. As for you grown-up doll enthusiasts, here is the very book you have probably been waiting for!

M. J. T.

Many British Schools Have Sent Youthful Ambassadors

Although necessarily a one way street westward for the duration of the war, the program of the International Schoolboy Fellowship is being carried on for the fourteenth year. There were twenty boys from the famous boarding school of Britain who came as guest scholars to our American schools last year, and this year there are nineteen. These are the older boys (usually eighteen) who are selected by a committee of English headmasters to serve as "ambassadors" to our schools. Two more were selected but were withdrawn for military service.

The list of American schools offering these complete scholarships for the present year is as follows: Andover, Choate, Governor Dummer, Groton, Hill, Hotchkiss, Kent, Loomis, Moses Brown, Peddie, Pomfret, St. Andrew's, St. George's, St. James, St. Paul, Tabor, Taft, and Westminster. British schools represented in 1939 and 1940 include: Bloxham, Bolton, Birkenhead, Bromsgrove, Campbell, Charterhouse, Clifton, Coleraine, Eastbourne, Felsted, Glenalmond, King's, H. S. Newcastle, Radley, Repton, Rugby, Sherborne, Shrewsbury, Stonyhurst, Stowe, St. Columbia, St. Paul's, Trinity, Wellington, and Westminster.

In addition to the usual list of invitations to older boys, the Fellowship took the lead this year in campaigning for younger refugee English boys in co-operation with the U. S. Committee. On June 28th a meeting of the executive committee and the Secretary of the Headmasters Association planned a canvass of one hundred schools in behalf of the younger boys. Boarding schools were asked to accept English boys with no charge for tuition but with a basic charge of $400 for food and laundry to be paid by a sponsor. More than one hundred places were offered on this basis. There ensued a shortage of delivery which cut down the number of acceptances under this plan as operated by the U. S. Committee with Dr. Stearns as secretary. Other plans and rates of charge were offered in many schools, however, to English parents directly or to family connections: so that there are now studying in our boarding schools more than a hundred of these younger lads. The exact listing has not been completed..

W. Huston Lillard, Chairman, International Schoolboy Fellowship in Institute of International Education News Bulletin.

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TUESDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

The Home Forum

"Long-leggitie Beasties and Things That Go Bump in the Night"

THE BABY CENTAUR in the show of ceramic sculpture brings back to me that wonderful animal kingdom of my days at Sheep Dene. It was a kingdom which excluded the cat on the rug and the dog at one's heels. Its inhabitants needed no milk, no biscuit, no water, no collar, no bath, no walk. It was a kingdom without odor, except for a whiff of brimstone near the quarters of the dragon and a faint smell of old paper from the leaves of "Faerie Lore."

Among the creatures to whom I was especially devoted was a stained glass griffin. It was true he had a rather silly expression on his lion-eagle face, but his paws were gloriously rampant, and there was undoubted character in his "S" of a tail. Every time I went to the dressmaker's I met the griffin, in a narrow passage leading from the front door to the sitting-room. The house was one of half-a-dozen in a row, all joined together and all formerly part of one Tudor mansion. Entering, one stepped suddenly down to a lower level. The wainscot was warped with centuries. The stairs were worn in the center to half the depth of the sides of them. Miss Tattersall kept the brass warming pan so brightly burnished that it caught and reflected every ray of light which filtered through the dim glass. The hall fireplace could accommodate entire logs.

* * *

That there should be anything so modern as a pattern book of the twentieth century on Miss Tattersall's table did not astonish me. Perhaps it did the griffin, who appeared in a perpetual state of amaze. One paw seemed to be raised in question, as a hand might be raised in a class-room to implore a teacher's attention. I remember wondering whether he could read and write, and whether he had got to Latin. Somehow I felt he was a backward sort of creature. He looked less intellectual than the griffin at the "Hall," and much less intelligent than the birds on the windows there. The bird, for example, who carried the scroll marked, "Veritas liberabit," could surely read and translate his motto. He was obviously full of pride. Whether those birds who played the dulcimer were capable of creditable performance I had no way of judging, having little knowledge of music myself. They made a more impressive showing than the griffin, but I liked the griffin just the same. And certainly he was superior to those feathered laborers in the plaster, who pushed a wheelbarrow up a steep hill, as old Jarge did in St. Hilda's churchyard.

* * *

Let the boys have their dog, and the cat stretch its limbs on the hearth rug. Let the caterpiliars remain in their match box, and the tadpoles in the lading-can, till they become frogs; and the rabbits in their hutch in the back yard. I had a world of creatures far more agreeable, in heraldic device and mythology. "Louisa" brought me a considerable number not encountered in Grimm. "Louisa" was the heroine, with long curls and short frocks, of those twopenny green-backed booklets which the Post Office sold, behind the mint humbugs and licorice-allsorts. Four Saturday halfpennies bought a "Louisa" book. And "Louisa," much-to-be-envied, associated on terms of friendly familiarity with marvelous monsters such as dancing hippogriffs and high-born dragons. They all treated her with the greatest respect. She looked, in the pictures, as if long division would baffle her; but her hair was never tangled, nor her socks in wrinkles. She met all creatures with such perfect poise, it is probable that she would have smiled indulgently on those who prayed, by the Cornish litany, "from Ghoulies and Ghosties, Long-leggitie Beasties and Things that go Bump in the Night, Good Lord Deliver Us."

* * *

Possibly I was a trifle envious of "Louisa"; though, given equal opportunity, I felt I should rise to the occasion. It was true I was horribly afraid of Farmer Gregson's cow and took to my heels in crossing the meadow; but a cow looked so unintelligent, while the fabulous inhabitants of my animal kingdom would surely be open to reason. Even if they did not at first understand that I was their friend, a brief explanation, I was convinced, would set them at their ease. A griffin or a hippogriff, an ermine, a lion rampant or couchant, even a dragon belching forth fire and brimstone, would be easier to encounter than Farmer Gregson's cow.

The day I made the acquaintance of the animal in Kipling's "Just So Stories," which came up out of the sea and, in a twinkling, ate up all the food Suleiman-bin-Daoud had provided for all the animals in all the world, I was impressed, but not awed. Already I had knowledge of an ant that might "drink up the waters of the sea" and a tortoise that might, on occasion, "walk round the whole world." They were both mentioned in the stone carving of the fifteenth century house I sometimes played in, overlooking the valley of Sheep Dene.

* * *

Not so exciting as my other "beasties," but a loved and familiar figure, and a rather safe one to think of last thing at night, was the lamb on our local coat of arms. Though its innocence was pictorially offset by the gory head of John the Baptist below it, it was placid enough in itself, and its thick white coat most suitably represented the wool trade of the West Riding. Decorous among my monsters was a metal fish, in the kitchen at Holly Brow, a day's journey from Sheep Dene and a place at which one wore one's white silk hat and one's high, laced boots. The fish was a mold for *parkin*, or gingerbread as it is called in other parts. Such a proper fish I never saw anywhere else. Its mouth was a delicate curve between a smile and grave concern. Its tail had three rows of scallops, like the edging on a Sunday petticoat. Its fins were folded neatly on its belly. A very model of a fish!

* * *

There were other creatures that needed neither food nor water: the pot dog on the chest of drawers, of the whitest Staffordshire ware; Reggie the Unicorn fighting Willie the Lion, for the Crown, up and down Sheep Dene and all around the Town; and—there was Pegasus. He was *very* special. I had his portrait marked on page twenty-four of "Greek Mythology for Standard One." Night after night I rode him. His great spread wings rustled with a silken rustle as we flew. Sometimes we went so fast I had to throw both arms round his neck to stay on. A flying horse has only one gait, which simplifies things a little. As we came, ever so gently, to earth again, he would whinny with delight, the only sound I ever remember to have heard him make.

The baby centaur is charming, but he cannot begin to compare with Pegasus and the others whom I knew at Sheep Dene.

PEARL STRACHAN

First Flurry

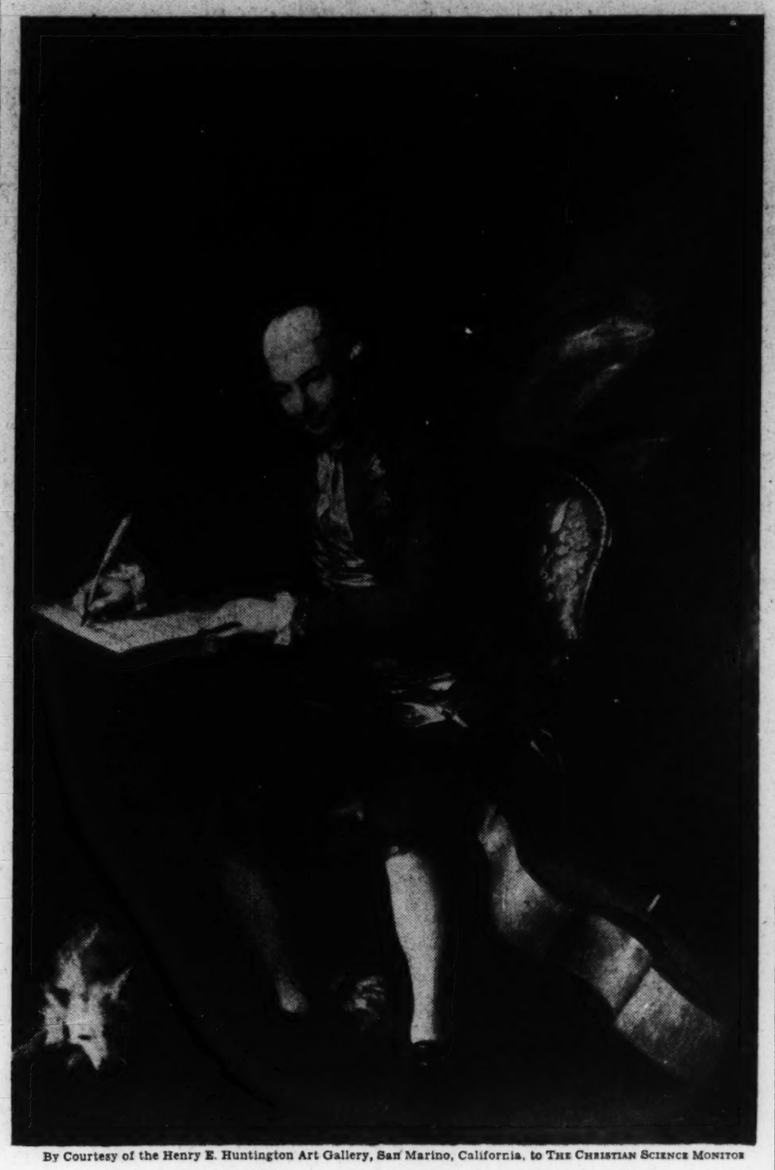
Suddenly, suddenly now
the first quick flurry
of snow comes through the street.
Hurry, hurry,

far from the street, to the hill
and then walk down
while the white wind hums and moves
over the town,

lingering, lingering still
as it hurries forth,
while the frosty breath of peace
moves from the north.

Suddenly, suddenly now
the first quick flurry
of snow comes through the street.
Hurry, hurry!

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH



By Courtesy of the Henry E. Huntington Art Gallery, San Marino, California, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CARL FRIEDRICH ABEL: *A Portrait by Thomas Gainsborough*

THE MAN in the portrait was a close friend of the great English master, Thomas Gainsborough. Carl Friedrich Abel came to London in 1759, as the most eminent performer on the viola da gamba, to which he referred as "the king of instruments." Without false modesty, he estimated his own accomplishments by saying: "There is one Abel."

The son of a musician, Carl Abel studied at Leipzig, probably with Johann Sebastian Bach. He came to England to be the chamber musician to the Queen and there he remained from 1765 until 1782, in association with Johann Christian Bach presenting many concerts in England. Gainsborough was often inspired by the musical talents of his friends, Bach and Abel. They in turn were appreciative of his genius.

The story goes that Gainsborough, "having admired Abel's viola da gamba for its fine tone, Abel presented it to him." Whereupon Gainsborough immediately demonstrated his gratitude by painting two fine landscapes for his German friend. It is said that Gainsborough could perform on the fiddle, guitar, harpsichord, and flute. Music meant a great deal to him, and it often provided relaxation after the trying hours of fashionable portrait painting.

In this portrait (painted about 1777) we see Abel sitting at a table, writing music with a quill. His viola da gamba rests on his knee, while his Pomeranian lies cozily under the table. The portrait was exhibited in 1777, the first year in which Thomas Gainsborough contributed to the Royal Academy after he had settled in London.

D. A.

Galway Landing

Blowin' the fire,
Pilin' the turf,
Spittle of mist
On me old cheek;
Me the forlorn—
Dawn on the hills of Ireland!

Same wee houses
Clutching a hill,
And the white crumbs
Of hawthorn; I'm
Seein' me fill—
Dawn on the hills of Ireland!

Good Father, we're
About to land.
Sure, I landed
Awhile ago,
Leapt by me hand
Clean cross the hill of Ireland!

AGNES ARMSTRONG

Sir Walter Scott, the Great Reconciler

SCOTT'S WORLDLINESS was just one side of the quality that made him the great creator he was—his love for his fellow-men of all sorts and descriptions. If he was not so great a poet as Shakespeare, his sympathies were perhaps wider, his affections warmer. Like Cervantes, he had difficulty in making any of his characters positively hateful, for what Lockhart calls his angelic sweetness of disposition made it hard for him to hate any one. He is ready to find an explanation, which is also a partial excuse, for active villainy like that of Rashleigh Osbaldistone. In general his villains, as Glossin or Dousterswivel, are more contemptible than hateful. And so Scott, though neither teacher like Goethe nor prophet like Carlyle, made his contribution to not only the amusement but the welfare and happiness of men. In Scottish, one might say in British, history Scott has been the great reconciler.

The harmonizing work of his imagination has had its reactions in national history and sentiment. He reconciled Highlands and Lowlands, Celt and Angle. A Lowlander himself, a Borderer, his interest in the Highlands was early awakened through his father's Jacobite friends, and from *Waverley* to *The Two Drovers* he shows a deep interest in, if not so native an intimacy with, that strange people, barbaric as Homer's heroes are barbaric and as chivalrous as the Knights of the Round Table. But he reconciled also Scotland and England. Ardent patriot as he was, no one could be fairer to the English character, whether of a gentleman like Colonel Mannering or a yeoman like Adam Woodcock. He even helped to reconcile Britain to the Continent and the Continent to Britain after the long years of exile and isolation. Goethe hailed in him the first exponent of the worth of German literature. A passionate supporter of the long war with Napoleon, he never wrote of the French with the contempt which was common in his day, and earlier. . . .

As a historical novelist Scott swears allegiance to no faction. His reason again and again corrects the bias of his feelings. But he feels the poetry which invests both winner and loser at every turn. Carlyle declares that "to me there is nothing poetical in Scotland but its religion," nothing poetical but Knox and Melville and the Solemn League and Covenant and the wild saints of the mosshags! Well, there is poetry for the seeing eye in all these passionate agitations and heroic characters. But to Scott the whole history of his country was steeped in poetry—Wallace and Bruce, Highland clans and Border families, dour and fierce Covenanters, but also the loyal and gallant Dundee, nobles, ministers, merchants, lawyers, peasants, and fishermen. If he did not love the Presbyterian mode of service, he is never other than just to her clergy, and has described some features of Scottish worship with appreciation—the psalmody, even the extempore prayers. And the Scotland that his imagination created and re-created in all its aspects he made known to the world. . . . Everything in Scott's work, as he said with less truth of Beaumont and Fletcher, is set to a good tune. —SIR HERBERT GRIERSON, in "Essays and Addresses." (London: Chatto & Windus.)

The Real Man

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE FINEST COMPLIMENT which can be paid another, and one which all men like to hear is, What a man he is! Bound up in those few words of acclaim is an acknowledgment of character, an "intangible something," both worthy and desirable. The expression sums up such qualities as integrity, dependability, thoughtfulness, consideration of others.

The business of being "a man" is not contingent on age or environment, for many times a grown person has annoyed family and friends by his "childishness," with petty reiteration of fancied insults or impending injustices. And we have all seen children express manliness in a charming, mature courtesy, or in bravery beyond their years.

Christian prayer builds up Christian character. David said (Psalms 11:7), "For the righteous Lord loveth righteousness." The wholehearted tribute to manliness could not be extended to an immoral person; it is deserved only by those who express the righteousness which God loves, and who reject the evil which He knows not. Mary Baker Eddy, in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," says (p. 269): "Human philosophy has made God manlike. Christian Science makes man Godlike."

Study of this practical religion, Christian Science, has enabled many a man to becomes Godlike. He discovers that there is a deep joy in expressing those qualities which are associated with the real man, the image of God. He finds appreciation, justice, kindness, and co-operation in proportion as he expresses these qualities and realizes the omnipresence of good. One who learns the joy of Godlikeness willingly relinquishes weaknesses, such as false appetites, laziness, sullenness. These all seem very childish when compared with the self-respect which industry, love, and righteousness bring.

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, was well aware that while this religion "makes man Godlike," evil seems very tenacious, real, and tangible to human thought. Complete acceptance of the spiritual man as the only real man is essential to true progress. Only on this basis may temptation to sin or to be sick be effectually resisted.

We have all experienced the temptations of fear and error, somewhat as Jacob did at Peniel. Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p 308): "Jacob was *alone*, wrestling with error,—struggling with a mortal sense of life, substance, and intelligence as existent in matter with its false pleasures and pains,—when an angel, a message from Truth and Love, appeared to him and smote the sinew, or strength, of his error, till he saw its unreality; and Truth, being thereby understood, gave him spiritual strength in this Peniel of divine Science."

Evil is unreal always. There is ever at hand for us "a message from Truth and Love" to aid, to clarify vision, to turn thought from a false concept of man to the real man, created, perpetuated, cherished by his loving Father-Mother God. Shall we complain, even though such realization may seem to come to us following what appear to be trials and disappointments? Perhaps a wrong sense of activity needs arresting. Goodness is normal and natural to man, and all right action proceeds from God, good. We understand this as we rise above evil's whisperings and, alone with God, put on "the new man."

Such yielding of material sense to the divine gave Jacob "power with God and with men." His name was changed to "Israel," for "as a prince" he had prevailed (Genesis 32:28). There is no satisfaction so keen as conquering in this way fear, resentment, and hate. Friction disappears, and we, too, are enabled to say of others, as Jacob said to Esau (Genesis 33:10), "I have seen thy face, as though I had seen the face of God." We attain true manhood and womanhood as we see our real selves, perfect children of a perfect Father, reflecting everlasting Love.

Jesus has been called "a man of sorrows," yet the student of Christian Science learns to think of him as a man of joys. Certainly such goodness as he evidenced at all times, must have been an inner source of joy. He was expressing true manhood when he healed the ear of the servant of the high priest which had been severed by the sword of the impetuous Peter. We too may save and heal ourselves and others through the power of God.

Christians today have no greater joy than to achieve spiritual understanding. Mrs. Eddy encouraged her faithful students in these words (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 253): "It rejoices me to know that you know that healing the sick, soothing sorrow, brightening this lower sphere with the ways and means of the higher and everlasting harmony, brings to light the perfect original man and universe."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Der wirkliche Mensch

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DAS SCHÖNSTE KOMPLIMENT, das man jemand machen kann, und das alle Menschen gern hören, ist: Was für ein Mann er doch ist! In diesen wenigen Beifallsworten liegt eine Anerkennung des Charakters, ein „ungreifbares Etwas", das schätzens- und wünschenswert ist. Der Ausdruck schließt Eigenschaften wie Rechtschaffenheit, Zuverlässigkeit, Sorgfalt und Rücksichtnahme auf andere in sich.

„Ein Mann sein", ist nicht vom Alter oder von der Umgebung abhängig; denn eine erwachsene Person hat oft Angehörige und Freunde durch ihr „kindisches Wesen", durch kleinliches Wiederholen eingebildeter Kränkungen oder bevorstehender Ungerechtigkeiten geärgert. Und wir alle haben Kinder mit reizender, gereifter Höflichkeit oder mit einer ihre Jahre übersteigenden Tapferkeit gesehen.

Christliches Gebet bildet christlichen Charakter heran. David sagte (Ps. 11, 7): „Der Herr ist gerecht und hat Gerechtigkeit lieb" Einer unsittlichen Person könnte man nicht volle Anerkennung der Mannhaftigkeit zollen; nur diejenigen verdienen sie, die die Gerechtigkeit ausdrücken, die Gott liebt, und die das Böse zurückweisen, das Er nicht kennt. Mary Baker Eddy schreibt im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 269): „Die menschliche Philosophie hat Gott dem Menschen ähnlich gemacht. Die Christliche Wissenschaft macht den Menschen Gott ähnlich".

Das Ergründen der Christlichen Wissenschaft als einer praktischen Religion hat manchen Menschen befähigt, gottähnlich zu werden. Er entdeckt, daß es große Freude bereitet, jene Eigenschaften auszudrücken, die der wirkliche Mensch, das Bild Gottes, hat. Er findet Anerkennung, Gerechtigkeit, Freundlichkeit und Zusammenarbeit in dem Verhältnis, wie er diese Eigenschaften ausdrückt und die Allgegenwart des Guten erkennt. Wer die Freude der Gottähnlichkeit verstehen lernt, gibt Schwächen wie falsche Gelüste, Trägheit, Verdrießlichkeit bereitwillig auf. Diese Eigenschaften erscheinen sehr kindisch im Vergleich mit der Selbstachtung, die man durch Fleiß, Liebe und Gerechtigkeit erlangt.

Mrs. Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, wußte nicht nur sehr gut, daß diese Religion „den Menschen Gott ähnlich macht", sondern auch, daß das Böse dem menschlichen Denken sehr hartnäckig, wirklich und greifbar erscheint Vollständige Anerkennung des geistigen Menschen als des einzigen wirklichen Menschen ist für wahren Fortschritt unerläßlich. Nur auf dieser Grundlage kann man der Versuchung zu sündigen oder krank zu sein wirksam widerstehen.

Wir alle sind wie Jakob in Pniel von Furcht und Irrtum versucht worden. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 308): „Jakob war allein, da er mit dem Irrtum rang—da er im Kampf lag mit einem sterblichen Begriff von Leben, Substanz und Intelligenz als in der Materie mit ihren falschen Freuden und Schmerzen bestehend—, als ihm ein Engel erschien, eine Botschaft der Wahrheit und Liebe, und die Sehne oder Stärke seines Irrtums schlug, bis er dessen Unwirklichkeit erkannte; und die Wahrheit, die er dadurch verstehen lernte, verlieh ihm geistige Stärke in diesem Pniel der göttlichen Wissenschaft."

Das Böse ist immer unwirklich. „Eine Botschaft der Wahrheit und der Liebe" ist immer vorhanden, uns zu helfen, den Blick zu klären, das Denken von einem falschen Begriff vom Menschen auf den wirklichen Menschen hinzulenken, der von seinem liebenden Vater-Mutter-Gott erschaffen, erhalten und gepflegt wird. Sollen wir klagen, selbst wenn uns solche Erkenntnis erst nach scheinbaren Anfechtungen und Enttäuschungen zu kommen scheint? Vielleicht muß ein falscher Sinn der Tätigkeit aufgegeben werden. Güte ist für den Menschen das Normale und Natürliche, und alle rechte Tätigkeit geht von Gott, dem Guten, aus, Wir verstehen dies in dem Maße, wie wir uns über die Einflüsterungen des Bösen erheben und, allein mit Gott, „den neuen Menschen" anziehen.

Ein solches Aufgeben des materiellen Sinnes für das Göttliche gab Jakob „Macht bei Gott und den Menschen". Er bekam den neuen Namen „Israel"; denn „wie ein Fürst" hatte er gesiegt (1. Mose 32, 29). Es gibt keine größere Befriedigung als ein solches Überwinden der Furcht, des Grolls und des Hasses. Reibung verschwindet, und auch wir können von anderen sagen, was Jakob zu Esau sagte (1. Mose 33, 1): „Ich sah dein Angesicht, als sähe ich Gottes Angesicht" Wir erlangen wahre Männlichkeit und Weiblichkeit, wenn wir sehen, daß wir in unserem wirklichen Selbst eines vollkommenen Vaters vollkommene Kinder sind, die die ewige Liebe widerspiegeln.

Jesus ist „ein Mann des Leids" genannt worden; trotzdem lernt der Anhänger der Christlichen Wissenschaft von ihm als einem Mann der Freude denken. Gewiß muß eine solche Güte, wie er sie allezeit bekundete, eine innere Quelle der Freude gewesen sein. Er drückte wahre Mannhaftigkeit aus, als er das Ohr des Knechts des Hohenpriesters heilte, das der ungestüme Petrus mit dem Schwert abgehauen hatte. Auch wir können durch die Kraft Gottes uns und andere erretten und heilen.

Die heutigen Christen haben keine größere Freude als das Erlangen geistigen Verständnisses. Mrs. Eddy ermutigte ihre treuen Schüler mit dem Worten (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, S. 253): „Ich frohlocke darüber, daß ich weiß, daß ihr wisset, daß das Heilen der Kranken, das Lindern des Leids, das diese niederere Sphäre mit den Mitteln und Wegen der höheren und ewigen Harmonie erleuchtet, den vollkommenen ursprünglichen Menschen und das vollkommene ursprüngliche Weltall ans Licht bringt".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH. JESUS

Each week the Christian Science Sentinel goes out to the world with a wealth of articles and editorials, and also special and timely information regarding the Christian Science movement, together with authenticated testimonies of Christian Science healing. It was founded in 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

—and—

Other Christian Science Periodicals
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Contains an up-to-date directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, and Reading Rooms, a list of Christian Science Practitioners and Nurses; and articles, editorials, and testimonies of healing. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

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Contains translated articles, editorials and testimonies of healing, with alternate pages of English. German and French editions are published monthly. Price, for either, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Published quarterly are a Scandinavian edition, containing an equal number of articles in Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish; a Dutch edition; an edition in Braille. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1940

Varied Reception Greets Suffolk County Reforms

Varying reactions ranging from whole-hearted approval to emphatic disapproval greeted current proposals for thorough-going reforms in Suffolk County administration, a survey of informed quarters showed today.

The proposals, brought to public attention this week by a bulletin of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, included: extension of civil service to county employees; making court clerks and the sheriff appointive instead of elective; eliminating duplications of work, and other far-reaching changes.

Reuben L. Lurie, Boston attorney who last year exposed the Dowd and Connolly job-selling scandals, indorsed whole-heartedly the proposal for extending civil service to county employees.

Would Safeguard Employees

"The Connolly and Dowd situations would seem to demonstrate that the County Employees should be protected by means of Civil Service," Mr. Lurie stated.

"It is unfair to subject faithful employees to the results of elections—unfair not only to the employees, but unfair to the Commonwealth itself, which has an interest in maintaining capable and efficient employees in the public service."

Without Civil Service, a capable, trained employee who is doing highly important technical work may be summarily dismissed for political reasons, Mr. Lurie pointed out.

"While it may be true, and it is to be hoped, that situations like the Connolly and Dowd affairs will not occur in the future, nevertheless, it appears to be no logical reason why these county employees should be caught between the upper and nether millstones of political patronage on the one side and the absolute power of county officials to dismiss employees regardless of just cause on the other," he went on.

A statute applying Civil Service to county employees would in all probability exclude certain officials such as Assistant District Attorneys, according to informed observers. It would, however, presumably blanket the rank and file of clerical employees into the service, perhaps after examination.

Although it is believed the chances are slim of the City Administration, leading County officials, or the State Administration sponsoring such legislation, informed quarters expressed the view today that individual legislators from Boston might introduce a Civil Service measure in the General Court and thus bring the issue to the legislative fore.

Sheriff Frederick R. Sullivan gave limited approval to the Bureau's proposal concerning civil service with the statement: "I have no objection to Civil Service for County employees."

Mr. Sullivan, however, emphasized that a county executive, being responsible for conduct of his office, should be allowed to choose subordinates he could trust. He suggested leaving the appointive power with the executive while raising safeguards against arbitrary dismissal of employees.

Both Mr. Sullivan and William Michael Prendible, Clerk of the Superior Criminal Court, frankly opposed changing their positions from elective to appointive posts. "The people, on the whole, choose men as well, if not better, than do officials having the appointive power," Mr. Prendible observed.

Asks State Support

"Appointing these officials would not remove their choice from politics, since they would still be chosen by politically-elected men holding the appointive power," Mr. Sullivan argued. Mr. Prendible concurred in this view.

Warmly indorsing one of the Research Bureau's proposals, Mr. Prendible urged that a larger share of court costs be paid by the Commonwealth. "My office, for instance, is required by law to remain open during business hours. Frequently persons from other counties come to us to transact business when the offices in their own counties are closed. This is a State office, fulfilling State functions, and in my opinion it should be more largely supported by the Commonwealth."

Cambridge Bar Head Offers Aid in Defense of Plan E

Chester C. Steadman, President of the Cambridge Bar Association, today declared his organization has no part in court action begun in an attempt to have Cambridge's new Plan E form of government declared unconstitutional.

"Such legal considerations," he said, "are almost inevitable when a city adopts one of the optional charter forms of government."

The action to contest Plan E began yesterday when a petition bearing the name of Andrew L. Moore, Secretary of the Cambridge Bar Association, was filed with the Supreme Judicial Court seeking to have the courts reject Plan E as unconstitutional.

The petition, filed by Joseph A. DeGuglielmo, Cambridge attorney acting for Mr. Moore, was transferred to the Middlesex Superior Court where it will be heard before Judge Felix Forte next Friday morning, Dec. 6, at 10 a. m.

Disclaiming any part in Mr. Moore's action, Mr. Steadman reaffirmed his personal and official support of the Plan E movement, and re-emphasized his recent offer to Plan E leaders of the co-operation of his organization.

Inevitable, Steadman Says

In a formal statement, Mr. Steadman said:

"I have, as President of the Bar Association, already publicly volunteered its services in studying and commenting on any legal problems which may arise from adoption of the Plan E statute by the people of Cambridge, and that offer has been accepted by the Cambridge Committee for Plan E.

"Such legal considerations are almost inevitable when a city adopts one of the optional charter forms of Massachusetts, thereby suspending parts of various special statutes theretofore in effect. We propose to help solve constructively these legal problems.

"Personally, I am delighted to have this opportunity to indicate my whole-hearted support, past and present, of the efforts to bring good government to Cambridge by the use of a Plan E type of city manager-proportional representation charter."

Contention of Petitioners

The petition at issue contends that Plan E, which includes election of a City Council by the proportional representation method, as well as appointment of a City Manager, is unconstitutional because it allegedly interferes with the right of the petitioner to vote and to have his vote counted.

Mr. DeGuglielmo lodged the petition with the Supreme Judicial Court, but it was trasnferred to the Superior Court, which has concurrent jurisdiction in mandamus questions, and the hearing has been set for next Friday.

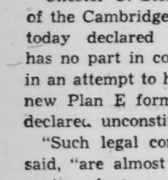
Leaders of the Plan E movement are expected to play an important part in defending the constitutionality of the system. Richard G. Evarts, City Solicitor of Cambridge and foe of Plan E, who would ordinarily defend the City in the suit, has announced he would invite the Plan E group to take part.

The petition asks a mandamus to compel the Cambridge Election Commissioners to hold a conventional election next November when the City's new City Council is scheduled to be elected.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair today and colder by this afternoon and tonight. Cloudy tomorrow and slightly warmer followed by rain or snow. Fresh northwest winds diminishing late this afternoon.



Massachusetts: Fair and colder today except for occasional snow flurries in the Berkshires. Cloudy and slightly warmer tomorrow followed by snow or rain.

Maine: Light snow in the interior and light rain or snow on the coast followed by clearing and colder late today, increasing cloudiness tomorrow and slightly warmer.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Occasional snow flurries today followed by clearing and colder this afternoon. Cloudy and slightly warmer tomorrow followed by snow.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and colder today. Cloudy and slightly warmer tomorrow followed by snow or rain.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	35	19	New York	37	27
Chicago	30	20	Norfolk	43	43
Denver	46	24	Philadelphia	32	31
Los Angeles	58	57	St. Louis	41	40
Miami	78	72	San Francisco	49	45
Minneapolis	14	11	Washington	33	29
New Orleans	58	55			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 30.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Sunday, 12:03 a. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Sunday, 12:19 p. m.; height, 11.4 feet.
Monday, 12:34 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 4:43 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 4:43 p. m.

Brookline Plans to Spend $1,087,380 for Schools

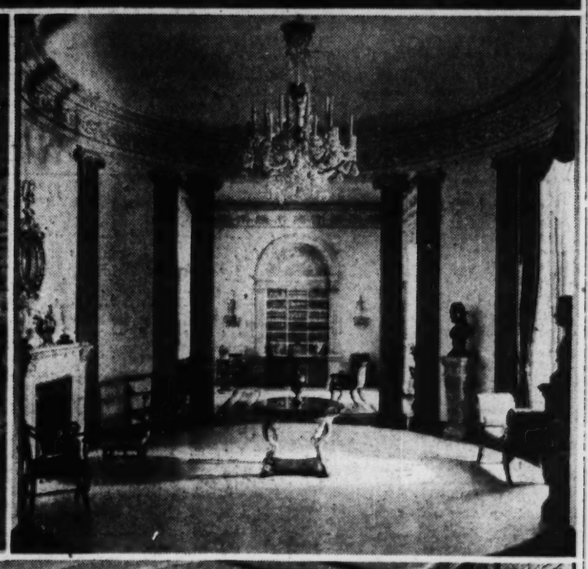
The Brookline School Committee has adopted a 10-year building program calling for an expenditure of $1,087,380. This includes the erection after 1945 of another elementary school in the southern section of the town at an approximate cost of $509,700. The board voted also to seek appropriations totaling $16,600 at the annual Town meeting for installation of sprinkler systems and fire alarm connections in the Heath and Sewall schools, it was learned today.

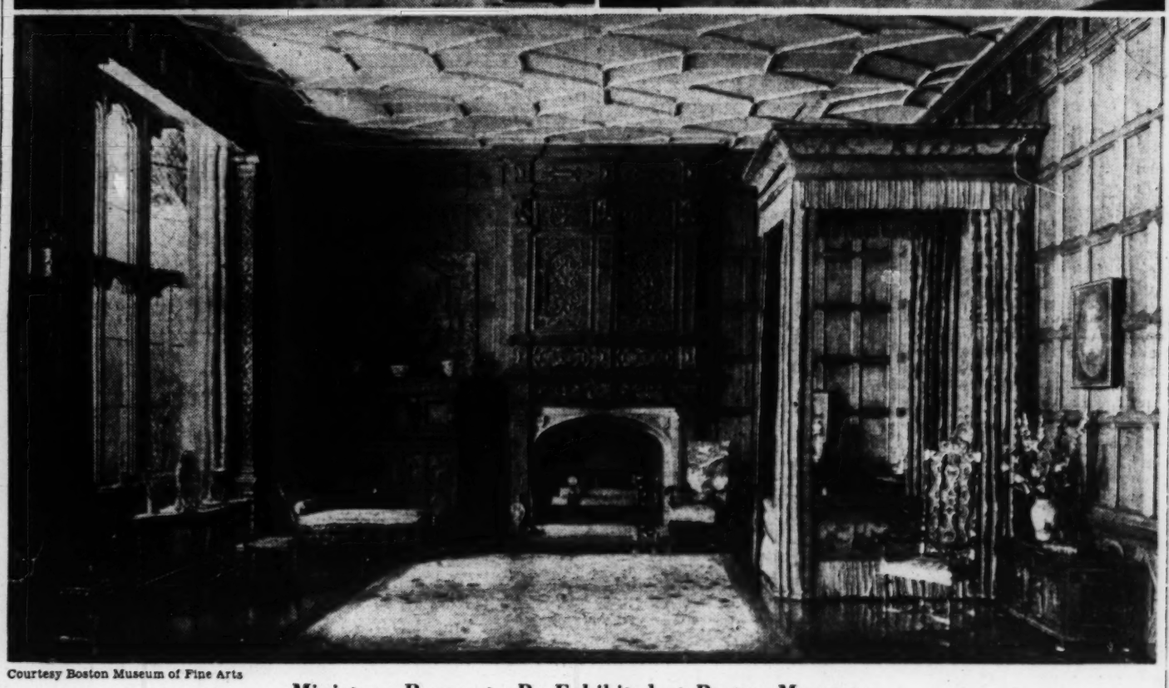
Aid for China Bureau Enlists Bay State Women

ANDOVER, Mass., Nov. 30—Cornelius Wood of Shawsheen Village, Andover, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Chapter 31 of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, has announced the appointment of an Andover-Lowell-Lawrence Women's Committee.

The Andover Chapter now has about 500 members. Mr. Wood was appointed one of the District Chairmen by Col. Theodore Roosevelt, the National Chairman of the American Bureau. Madame Chiang Kai-chek is the Honorary Chairman of the Committee.

Lilliput Would Have Been Proud of These





Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Miniature Rooms to Be Exhibited at Boston Museum

Top: Queen Anne cottage, 1702 to 1714. Type of kitchen found in Anne Hathaway's home near Stratford-on-Avon. Center left: Stairway of late eighteenth century with anteroom decorated in Pompeiian manner—reproduced from original in a London house by Thomas Leverton and James Wyatt. Center right: Regency period room (1811 to 1830). Marble hall copied from house built by Sir John Soane, English architect. Bookcase from a house built by Robert Adam. Bottom: Jacobean bedroom (1603-1688), modeled on chamber at Knole House, the estate with 365 rooms, 52 staircases, 12 courts, and 7 entrances, given by Queen Elizabeth to her cousin, Thomas Sackville.

Boston Art Museum to Show Miniature Homes at N. Y. Fair

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Thirty home interiors and a sanctuary in a Gothic cathedral, all in authentic miniature, are in process of erection at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, where they will go on display for two months beginning Dec. 4.

In the opinion of the carpenters putting up the framework, these exhibits are something worth seeing. They are fascinated by each scene as it is assembled from the packing case. Grandfather clocks with faces no bigger than a dainty watch face, minute chairs with perfectly carved Chippendale backs, needlepoint hangings in exact imitation of medieval Flemish tapestries, and Chinese porcelains one could literally put into the corner of one's eye, are going into place.

The rooms, which are scaled at one inch to a foot, with the exception of the church, scaled at three quarters of an inch to the foot, are the work of Mrs. James Ward Thorne of Chicago. They won their reputation in the art world of the Middle West, and during the past summer were very popular among visitors to the New York World's Fair.

No Detail Lacking

They include 15 English rooms dating from Tudor days to the present, and 13 French ones from the reign of Louis XII to the modern period. A room by Biedermeier and a Baroque hallway are German. In her studio and workshop in Chicago Mrs. Thorne keeps a staff of experts occupied in producing copies of famous paintings, wood carvings, wrought iron, furniture, embroideries and so forth. The miniatures began as a childhood hobby and developed from doll houses which she used to make as gifts to patients in hospitals.

No detail appears to be lacking. The Queen Anne cottage, for example, contains all the furniture and furnishings to be seen in such rural cottages as that of Anne Hathaway at Stratford-on-Avon. The simple Windsor chairs are of yew, the dresser and settle by the hearth of dark oak.

It was almost impossible to find antique miniatures of this period, and the small objects were practically all copied from larger originals. They include rows of pewter plates, Staffordshire ornaments, a copper kettle, a birdcage, and a "hooked" rug imitated in needlework by thousands of fine stitches. Between the draw-curtains one glimpses a view of English country garden, in full bloom, with neighboring thatched roofs in the background.

A hall and stairway of the late 18th century follow the design of Thomas Leverton found in a London house. The graceful iron balustrade, the Pompeiian style wall decorations in the ante room, and the black and white marble floor are faithfully reproduced. Of genuine Wedgewood pottery are the plaques below the sconces on the wall.

Regency designs are used in a dignified marble hall, with Ionic columns, such as graced the luxurious homes of English aristocracy under the reign of the Prince Regent, who later became George IV. It is copied from the hall of a house built by the architect, Sir John Soane. A bookcase in the background reproduces a design by Robert Adam. The window hangings are of Empire green velvet, elaborately draped.

Decorative Detail

Bedrooms of both French and English origin are replete with decorative detail, tiles or parquetry in the floors, tiny, tiny candles, exquisite vases of porcelain or painted ivory, dressing table accessories, upholsteries, rugs and hangings, and even wall papers which follow the patterns of those early days of production when France set the fashion with its panels by Reveillon and his contemporaries.

A bedroom at Knole House, the gift made by Queen Elizabeth to her cousin Thomas Sackville, served as the original for the Jacobean chamber typical of the period from 1603 to 1688. The canopy of the four-poster bed is almost as high as the carved ceiling. The fringed damask is of a green floral pattern, adding a luxurious note to the rather pompous bed, which is of the type fashionable nobles used when aping the French custom of the time, reclining in bed while receiving callers. The small objects of silver on the dressing table and the silver candlesticks were made in England.

The church interior, built from designs by Elliott L. Chisling, a New York architect, shows the sanctuary and first bay of a Gothic edifice. Wrought iron of 15th century England has been reproduced in the grille which screens the chapel opening out of the nave. From 11 to 12 each morning, and from three to four each afternoon, there will be music in the cathedral. Special records of Gregorian choir selections will be played.

Parking Lots Are Held Liable

Parking lot operators may be held liable for damages if an automobile is stolen while in their custody even if the parking ticket stub states that he is not responsible for the car or its accessories, the Massachusetts Supreme Court has ruled.

In a decision handed down yesterday the court ruled that Philip Sandler of Boston was entitled to recover damages from a parking lot company for injury to his automobile, which was stolen and later recovered.

The plaintiff said he had paid the parking fee, left the keys with an attendant, received a stub which he did not read, and returned later to find his car missing.

The court held that nothing was said to Mr. Sandler about the parking station not being responsible for the car, or its contents, or about the lack of an attendant after 6 p. m., nor were signs posted to that effect, and that a customer not reading the stub might assume the parking place operator was responsible.

The court added, however, that the burden of proving negligence rested upon the motorist.

South End Area Chosen For New Housing Project

The Boston Housing Authority has taken by eminent domain an area in the South End for the erection of the city's seventh Federal housing project, Chairman John A. Breen has announced.

The project will comprise a 500-dwelling unit to cost aproximately $3,000,000 and will be located on a plot bounded by Harrison Avenue, East Brookline, Mystic, and Malden Streets.

Six previous areas taken for Federal low-rent housing projects in Boston were: One in Charlestown, two in South Boston, and three in the Roxbury section. Four of the projects are now nearing completion.

Legal papers setting forth the complete details of the action and the authority's plans was filed at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds yesterday. A majority of the owners of parcels of land affected had given voluntary options to the Authority prior to yesterday's legal action. Mr. Breen said.

The formal land taking will not affect the dealings of the owners with the Authority, he explained. "The owners will be paid amounts agreed upon as quickly as the Authority staff can complete the tremendous amout of legal and clerical work involved," he stated. "The taking was made to expedite the work of the Authority by clearing title to the area and thereby simplifying closings and bank procedure."

The Authority expects removals to start promptly, Mr. Breen declared. Present plans call for demolition to begin once the properties are vacated and actual construction will get under way as soon as possible.

Recount Dispute May Delay Inauguration of Governor

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Postponement of the Massachusetts gubernatorial inauguration, scheduled for Jan. 2, looms as a definite possibility because of the present recount of ballots cast for Governor on Nov. 5 and a threat by both sides to carry the case to the Supreme Judicial Court after the new tabulation is completed.

As the more than 2,000,000 votes are being rechecked throughout the State the stage is being set daily for a court fight as the contending factions protest various ballots for any one of several different reasons.

Legal action is almost inevitable if Attorney General Paul A. Dever cuts down appreciably the 7,450-vote margin Gov. Leverett Saltonstall holds over him in the official tabulation. At the present rate of change in the recount, Mr. Dever stands to cut the Governor's margin at least in half.

Should the inauguration be delayed, Governor Saltonstall would remain in office until the court case is decided one way or the other.

1935 Case Recalled

Article 64 of the State Constitution provides that "the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Councillors shall hold their respective offices from the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election to and including the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified."

The potential inauguration delay recalls the turmoil at the State House in 1935 when the Senate failed to elect a President in time for the inauguration of Governor James M. Curley.

It has always been the duty of the President of the Senate to administer the oath of office to the incoming Governor. Therefore, when the Senate failed to elect its presiding officer, the State's legal experts were thrown into confusion. Only an hour before the ceremony was to start, it was decided that Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, could administer the oath.

This incident, however, led to an unsuccessful court attempt to prove Governor Curley was not legally the Chief Executive.

If the Saltonstall-Dever contest is finally carried to the Supreme Judicial Court, the latter will be required to decide numerous questions. Among them are:

1. Whether ballots marked with an X in the square just under Governor Saltonstall shall be counted for the Governor. The Saltonstall forces insist such ballots obviously were for Mr. Saltonstall inasmuch as his name was the last on the ballot for Governor and the ballots were marked for all other Republican candidates.

2. Whether ballots uncanceled by the ballot-box machinery shall be counted. The Dever forces have protested 1,174 such ballots in Concord. Under a previous Supreme Judicial Court decision ballots of this type were ordered included in the totals on the ground that the marking machinery in the ballot box failed.

Appeals Permissible

The court procedure in such protest cases is to have one Justice hear the evidence. Appeals may be made later to the full bench on the Justice's rulings.

If the present gubernatorial contest holds up the inauguration it will be the first such delay in recent years. Back in 1855, 1857 and 1869 there were delays of a few days, but the reasons are not apparent from the record.

Prior to 1855 a candidate for Governor had to receive a majority of the votes cast for that office. If no one had a majority, the election was thrown into the Legislature. On numerous occasions such legislative elections delayed the inauguration.

Nominations Delayed

Governor Saltonstall will wait at least until Dec. 11 to submit his nominations to the score of major State positions in which the incumbents will reach the end of their present terms on Dec. 1 and 2.

Among these positions is that of Eugene M. McSweeney, State Commissioner of Public Safety. Mr. McSweeney is one of three Democrats now in office given an even chance of reappointment. The first of the others is Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, who can have another term in his $9,000-a-year post if he desires, and James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries.

The case of Mr. McSweeney is particularly interesting. One-time associate of Governor James M. Curley, Mr. McSweeney parted company with the former Mayor and Governor when Mr. Curley ousted him as Boston Police Commissioner after he had served in that post for nearly two years

Mr. McSweeney had been appointed Police Commissioner by Mr. Curley early in 1935. After being removed, Mr. McSweeney attributed the Governor's action to his refusal to accede to the Curley demand to reinstate 25 participants in the 1919 Boston Police strike to their former positions.

His service as Police Commissioner had brought forth praise from many quarters as has his work as State Commissioner of Public Safety

Mr. McSweeney became Commissioner of Public Safety in December, 1937, being appointed by Governor Charles F. Hurley. Recently Governor Saltonstall highly praised Mr. McSweeney's service in the post, giving rise to the belief that he will be reappointed.

Prior to his service as Boston Police Commissioner Mr. McSweeney was Boston Fire Commissioner under Mr. Curley, as Mayor, in 1933.

Edgar M. Mills

Copley-Plaza Animal Fair Site

The 38th annual fair of the Animal Rescue League of Boston will be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 2 and 3.

For 37 years the fair has been the principal fund-raising method adopted by the League for carrying on its work in the interest of animal welfare. Efforts are being made to make the Fair unique this year by providing "hard-to-find things" that would make ideal purchases for Christmas gifts.

Miss B. Maude Phillips is serving as Fair Manager and the following comprise the Fair Committee: Mrs. Frederick O. Houghton, Chairman; Mrs. Frank Bissell; Mrs. Charles Ewing; Mrs. Edward N. Fenno; Mrs. James R. Hammond; Miss Marjorie Loring; Miss Helen Hunt Mason; Miss Elizabeth W. Storer, and Mrs. Geoffrey G. Whitney.

Honors for Dog To Be Radiocast

Zonta, a German Shepherd dog owned by Barbara Davis, a sixth-grade pupil at the Linscott School, Woburn, Mass., will be honored as America's "Bravest Dog of the Week" over a Nation-wide radio hookup tomorrow afternoon.

The Davis family, which lives at 271 New Boston Sreet, Woburn, owns a valuable farm horse. Zonta's intelligence and quick action were responsible for saving this horse on the night of Sept. 9. The horse became mired in the mud and quicksand of a swamp at the rear of the Davis property. Zonta was the only witness, and although powerless to extricate the horse, was intelligent enough to size up the situation and summon help Zonta's barking and scratching at the door of the Davis house aroused Mr. Davis, who followed the dog to the swamp and was able to pull the horse to safety.

Zonta will receive the National Dog Hero Medal in a program to be heard over WJZ-WBZ-WBZA and other stations of the National Broadcasting Company's Blue Network at 5 p. m.

Maine Defense Needs Stressed

ORONO, Maine, Nov. 30 (AP)—Fulton J. Redman, Portland Democrat, suggested here that Maine industry should be "awake and alive to the ways and means of adjusting" itself to the national program of defense spending.

"There is no reason," he said in an address prepared for delivery before a class in government at the University of Maine, "why the South, the Middle West, the industrial belt or any other section should gain advantage over Maine in getting a share of this business. If we lose out it will be from lack of our own initiative. Some Maine concerns have been forehanded and already are working on night shifts."

Navy Yard Urged For Fall River

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 30 (AP)—City Councilor Richard J. Barker has introduced a resolution in the Council proposing transformation of the old Fall River Line docks into a navy yard. The line was closed two years ago after a general strike.

Mr. Barker said he would communicate with Senators David I. Walsh and Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., and U. S. Representatives Joseph W. Martin, Jr., and John W. McCormack regarding the matter.

Connecticut Needs New Funds To Carry On Old-Age Assistance

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 30—Connecticut needs $1,000,000 a year in new tax revenue to keep its old-age assistance program going, it is disclosed here. This poses another problem for the 1941 General Assembly.

The number of beneficiaries of old-age assistance has increased to the point where the levy enacted to support the program when it started is no longer adequate. The first proposal is an increase from $3 to $4.50 in the old-age assistance "head tax" enacted when the program was inaugurated.

Under the present law the State assesses the towns a total of $2,225,000 a year for old-age assistance, and then apportions the levy according to population figures. The towns in turn collect $3 from every resident between the ages of 21 and 65, and from this amount pay the State assessment.

The responsibility is thus on the town officials. If they do not collect the full amount needed, they have to make up the difference some other way. The State is always sure of its old-age assistance revenue without the trouble of making individual collections.

The State puts up its $2,225,000 and collects an equal amount in matching grants from the Federal Government. Thus the amount available for benefits is fixed at $4,450,000.

In comparison with this figure, the State actually spent, in 1938-39, a total of $5,150,000, the State Welfare Department now reports, and this year is spending an estimate $5,725,000. Next year the figure will rise, the statisticians say, to $6,100,000.

Finance Problems

The necessity for raising more money for old-age assistance is certain to open, in the General Assembly, the entire subject of State and local finances, with the towns expressing again their demand for greater assistance from the State Treasury. When the old-age assistance tax of $3 was enacted, the General Assembly repealed the old "poll tax" law which assessed each person of voting age $2 once a year. The poll tax had been a source of local revenue. When it was abolished and an old-age assistance tax substituted, the towns lost that income.

In another field, roads, there is already under way a move to alter the system of State grants in favor of the towns. The proposal is being made that State-aid funds be made available to the towns under less rigid restrictions than in the past. State-aid roads, now, must be built to certain specifications that make them high quality secondary roads. Some of the towns will ask that the money be made available to them as an outright grant, no strings attached, so that they can use it on cheaper road construction.

For the Motorist

A New Thrill!

Tells How High the Hill—How Low the Valley

Taylor Auto-Altimeter

A gift that's sure to please. An instrument that's easily attached to the car. Works automatically. (Similar to aircraft altimeters.) Handsome Brown Plastic Case.

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Favorite

Jean Sughrue

This former Salem, Mass., girl has been chosen "regiment's sweetheart" by student members of the Reserve Officers Training Corps at the University of New Hampshire. This is the highest social honor the student body can bestow. Miss Sughrue is a senior

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Boston Scots gather at Hotel Touraine to celebrate St. Andrews Day in conjunction with the annual dinner of the Scots' Charitable Society. Reception at 6:30, dinner at 7 p. m.

Sunday

At the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Medieval, Renaissance, and Elizabethan Music. Susanne Bloch, lute, virginals, and recorder, 2:30 p. m.

Concert at the Gardner Museum, Fenway, Boston. Frances Brockman, violinist. Albion Metcalf, pianist. Leo Litwin, accompanist. 2 p. m. Admission free.

Ford Hall Folks monthly business meeting in Kingsley Hall, Ford Building. Hannah L. Goldberg, speaker. 4:30 p. m.

Dr. Julius Seelye Bixler, Dean of Harvard Divinity School, speaking on "The Need for a Reasonable Religion," at Westminster House 185 Bay State Road, 5 p. m.

At Ford Hall Forum, Prof. Frederick Schuman speaking on "The Diplomacy of Nemesis." 8 p. m.

Monday

Thirty-eighth Annual Fair of the Animal Rescue League of Boston in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Boston Shoe Fair in the Parker House and the Hotel Statler Dec. 2-Dec. 5.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Monday, Dec. 2

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Drive Seeks $150,000 For Staley College

Students, alumni, and friends of the Staley College of the Spoken Word, Brookline, Mass., are conducting a drive to raise $150,000 to purchase a larger building.

John F. Walsh, Secretary of the Building Trade Employers' Association is general chairman of the committee in charge.

Prepare Youth for Industry, Nation's Schools Are Urged

Continued from Page 1

at Lynn, Bethlehem Steel at Fall River, and one or two others.

"Today with the big demand for war defense preparation, there is a shortage in some lines of skilled labor.

"Unfortunately there has been no cohesion or practical system bringing together employers, the schools and the trade unions concerned for the handling of apprenticeships.

"As a result, to take the printing industry as one example, the vocational courses in the schools are turning out boys who find it almost impossible to locate a good job in a good shop.

"Then exploiters get hold of them and pay them low wages until after they have been there a time and feel they should have a raise and complain. Thereupon the exploiting shop gives them a pat on the back, explains that it is not the concern's policy to pay higher wages, and gives them a letter of recommendation — and hires another boy from the schools at low pay.

"This sort of competition is unfair to the employer who wishes to maintain the standards of the industry.

"The school training is not on a good basis. In the first place, it has generally paid no attention to the number of boys who could be absorbed into a particular industry. I remember taking this up some years ago with a former leader of vocational education in Boston. "We pay no attention, to that," he replied. "We take as many boys to train as the schools will hold."

"The problem, I feel as do many other trade unionists, has been ill handled by the schools. What is needed is for the employer and the schools and the trade union representatives from the labor movement all to get together.

"Then when the school authorities plan to start a course, the call should come from the employers. They know the need.

"I don't see any sense in teaching a boy a trade if the possibility of getting into it is rather limited.

Both Dr. Small and Mr. Moriarty spoke at a sectional meeting devoted to "Types of Educational Programs to Meet Today's Needs." Others scheduled for this round table included Dr. R. H. Mathewson of the Division of Research and Planning of the Connecticut State Department of Education, Carl Gray, Director of the Governor's Re-employment Commission, Connecticut, Henry A. Walker, Director of Industrial Relations and Personnel at Wentworth Institute, and Lawrence G. Drury, Co-ordinator of the Newton Trade School at Newton.

Three other sectional meetings were held meantime. The conference, which was the second New England regional gathering sponsored by the National Vocational Guidance Association, concluded with a general session this noon. The conference was held at the Boston University School of Education Building.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Gypsy Orchestra; Dance Music; News in English; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. Y, 9.52 meg., 31 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views, George Slocombe. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. Y, 9.52 meg., 31 m.; DJC 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2R03, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2R04, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2R06, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—"Within the Fortress." Herbert Hodge. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Symphony Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. Y, 9.52 meg., 31 m.; DJC 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—"London Calling." Summary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

For Sunday, Dec. 1

Berlin—5:30 p. m.—"Thousand Years of German History"; "From Unknown Operas." Y, 9.52 meg., 31 m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Guatemala—7:15 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Hungarian Folk Songs; News in English; Songs; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Orchestra Selections. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. Y, 9.52 meg., 31 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks," J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Rome—8:40 p. m.—Band Concert; Light Music. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. A. G. Macdonell. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—"Within the Fortress." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. Y, 9.52 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—"Music of Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to condition abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday Dec. 1

10:45 a. m.—WORL. Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL (11.79mc and 15.13mc). Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc and 11.73mc) Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

7:00 p. m.—World Youth Program.

7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."

7:30 p. m.—Looking Starward.

8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will program.

8:30 p. m.—Brazilian Good Will Program.

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

2:30 p. m.—Norwegian Good Will Program.

3:00 p. m.—Organ recital.

3:30 p. m.—Greek program.

4:00 p. m.—Lutheran Devotional Period

4:30 p. m.—"Living Literature," conducted by Prof. John C. Scammell, Boston University.

5:00 p. m.—Inter-Denominational Devotions.

5:30 p. m.—"Poetry and Book Corner."

6:00 p. m.—"In the College President's Study."

6:30 p. m.—"Half Hours with the Composers."

Tower News Radiocast of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, Dec. 2

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Society.

New Hudson Selective Drive Makes a Hit

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Motors and Motorways

This columnist has just finished three days of driving in the 1941 vacumotive, symphonic - styled, two-brake system Hudson without once having used the conventional clutch pedal.

Stepping into a Commodore Eight with all the fixings from two-tone exterior to air-conditioning, he noted with some surprise that the clutch pedal was there on the floor like any ordinary car. "Oh, that's just in case you want to use the clutch pedal. This car can be driven with or without automatic clutching," said the salesman.

And the salesman continued: "If you do not want to use the clutch pedal, just press this button on the dashboard. If you want to drive like any other car, release the button. It's that simple."

That is one of many things we liked about the Hudson, namely, it is built for a variety of tastes. It provides a concrete example of the advantages and disadvantages of both the old and the new types of gear shifts. As for us, we could not see any disadvantages in not having to use the clutch pedal, excepting when we climbed back into our own car and tried to reserve the right to keep on shifting without the clutch.

After a few gear clashes, we decided that we were still living in the past, whereas riding in the new Hudson is like taking a trip on one of the those "futurama" highways. Certainly, the Hudson driver has one foot at least over the threshold of a new era in motoring, one in which cars will be wholly "shiftless" while the motorists will be more alert, because they can concentrate more on what's ahead on the highway.

The Hudson's vacumotive drive does not do away with shifting; it does eliminate the use of the clutch in shifting. Lifting the foot off the accelerator takes the place of pushing in the clutch pedal.

In other words, shifting must not be done while the gas throttle is depressed and the car is pulling forward. As long as the foot is off the throttle, you can shift forward or backward and leave the car in any gear without stalling when the car comes to a stop. But you cannot start in high from a dead stop any more than you can in the conventional car.

If you stop at a traffic light, you do not have to hold the clutch pedal down while you keep the car in first gear. Shift into first without the clutch and leave it there until the getaway. This is advantageous on a hill when the car can be held in first gear with the right foot on the throttle.

How does vacumotive drive differ from Chrysler's fluid drive or Oldsmobile's so-called hydramatic system?

With fluid drive or hydramatic drive, shifting as well as clutching is almost done away with completely. In the Olds, for instance, you can shift into high gear for normal starting and leave the lever in high throughout a day's driving. With vacumotive drive, the conventional, one, two, three shifts are required, although, as we said before, without clutching.

There are other things about the Hudson that go most of the industry one better. If the hydraulic brake system fails, mechanical brakes can be brought into action by pushing the brake pedal down to the floor. The starter is on the dashboard. The glove compartment is as deep as your arm length. Airfoam upholstery lets you sink four inches into the cushions creating an air-wave ride that eliminates the transmission of harsh bumps through the car body to the passengers.

Powermatic Drive

Powermatic drive is the term applied by Plymouth to its vacuum process of shifting gears. In the same way that vacuum pressure is applied to windshield wipers, it is now utilized in making gears shift with merely a "flip of the finger." The term powermatic, should not be confused with vacumotive and hydramatic, which terms imply clutchless operation.

Simplimatic Drive

From New York to Los Angeles without a single gearshift or clutch operation after the car was started . . . this is the driving record established by Miss Virginia Campbell and Miss Joselyn Reynolds of California using a 1941 fluid drive De Soto.

Their car was equipped with a sealed automatic counting system to register every shift. Accompanying the car was a conventionally driven automobile which registered a total of 8,259 manual operations of which 4,097 were gearshifts and 4,162 clutch operations.

The counting device was officially sealed at the New York City Hall by the Director of Weights and Measures. The count showed one shift when the car was put into high gear at the very start of the 3000-mile trip.

De Soto, by the way, has its own term for automatic drive, namely . . . simplimatic.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00	Holy Cross-Boston	Army-Navy Game	Army-Navy game	Army-Navy game	Boston College - Holy
3:15	College game	Army-Navy Game	Army-Navy game	Army-Navy game	Cross Football Game
3:30	Holy Cross-Boston	Army - Navy Football	Army - Navy Football	Army- Navy Football	Boston College - Holy
3:45	College Football	Game by Bill Stern	Game	Game	Cross Football Game
4:00	B C-Holy Cross	Club Matinee	Matinee in Rhythm	Songs That Sweethearts	Boston College - Holy
4:15	Keyboard Console	Club Matinee	Matinee in Rhythm	Sing: organ	Cross Football Game
4:30	'Of Men and Books'	Club Matinee	Johnny Long and His	Sidewalk Cafe: Elinor	Melody Mirror
4:45	Program Previews	Club Matinee	Orchestra	Sherry, songs: orchestra	Melody Mirror
5:00	Buffalo Presents	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"The World Is Yours":	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	Buffalo Presents	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	N. E. to the Colors	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Curtis Institute of	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	N. E. to the Colors	"The Kickoff"	Music: organ	Frank Ryan, sports	Bowling Quiz
6:00	News: Sports	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Chick Morris, sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Star Quest
6:30	News: Elmer Davis;	Saturday Jamboree: vo-	"The Original Yankee	News Service	Sports
6:45	The World Today	calist and orchestra	Swopper"	"Memory Lane"	Alpineers
7:00	'People's Platform':	Religious program	"Grand Ole Opry"	Concert Orchestra	"Let's Dance"
7:15	informal discussion	Religious program	"Grand Ole Opry"	Joe Reichman's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30	Columbia's Gay	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Heir Scheme": drama	Concert Miniatures	Bob Roy's Orchestra
7:45	Nineties Revue	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Marriage Club":	Three Cheers," vocal	"Knickerbocker Play-	The Soldiers' Quiz:	Hour of Music
8:15	quiz program	Aloha Land	house": dramatic sk.	from Camp Edwards	Hour of Music
8:30	Wayne King's Or-	"Little Ol' Hollywood":	"Truth or Consequences":	Socarras: flute and orch.	Week-End Jamboree
8:45	chestra: War news	interviews; songs: orch.	quiz program	"To the Victors"	Week-End Jamboree
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	Song of Your Life: Harry	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Salter's Orch.; guests	Henry Burr; Hoosier	News Service	
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	News; NBC Symphony	Hot Shots; Glen Wel-	"Contact": Dave Elman,	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orchestra, Hans Wil-	ty's Orchestra	m. c.; Bob Stanley's Or.	
10:00	"Serenade"	heim Steinberg, con-	Station E-Z-R-A:	"Chicago Theater of the	News Parade
10:15	Public Affairs	ductor	sketches; music	Air"; Marion Claire,	"Dance Parade"
10:30	Jack Leonard, songs	NBC Symphony Orches-	Abe Lyman and His Or-	Igor Gorin in operetta,	Danny Gool's Orchestra
10:45	News of the World	tra	chestra	"Countess Maritza"	Dai Danford's Orchestra
11:00	Weather; News	News; Music; Weather;	News Service	"Hawaii Calls"	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra,
11:15	E. Hoagland's Orch.	Dance Music	Local news; weather	"Hawaii Calls"	Ensemble Moderne
11:30	"Swing Club"	Dance Music	Draft talk: Emil Cole-	"California Melodies":	"Day's End"
11:45	"Swing Club"	Dance Music	man's Orchestra	vocalists; orchestra	News Service

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1470kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
8:00	Press News; "Ma-	War news; Music;	War News; Organ and	Radio Carollers	
8:15	linatta"	Instrumental trio	Xylophone Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:30	'Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45	Circle'	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	News of Europe	News roundup	News Roundup	'Sunday Morning Sere-	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:15	Song recital	"Coast to Coast on a	Four Showmen: Quartet	nade": recording	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:30	Wings Over Jordan,	Bus"; children's pro-	"Sunday Drivers": so-	'Sunday Morning Sere-	'Hit Parade of Tomorrow'
9:45	Wings Over Jordan,	gram	loists; orchestra	nade": recording	'Hit Parade of Tomorrow'
10:00	Church of the Air,	Walden String Quartet	Uncle Bob; children's	"Melody Market"	"Down Memory Lane"
10:15	Church of the Air	Walden String Quartet	program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30	National Youth Ad-	Soutnernaires: Negro	"Chills and Thrills"	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45	ministration Orch.	male quartet	Ross Sisters	Church service	Religious Service
11:00	News; "News and	News; Musicale	Morning Service From	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15	Rhythm"	Luther-Layman Singers	Temple Israel: Sermon	Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30	Trinity Church: Dr	Musicale	by Rabbi Harry Levi	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
11:45	Oliver J. Hart,	Weather; Musicale	Temple Israel Service	Church service	Radio Review
12:00	News; weather	Music Hall: Symphony	News Service	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:15	Piano soloist	Orchestra; Erno Rapee,	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:30	Salt Lake City	conductor; Jan Peerce,	"Wings Over America":	Italian string music	Radio Review
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	tenor	talk; drama	Italian string music	Radio Review
1:00	P. Saltman, pianist	News Service	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Program
1:15	Beacon St. Window	The Vass Family	Religious program	"Cafe Continental"	Joseph Tall's Program
1:30	Church of the Air	Josef Marais	"On Your Job": drama-	The Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Program
1:45	Church of the Air	"Sundown on the Veldt"	tization	The Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Program
2:00	Christmas Ship for	Famous Homes	Drama and music	Unitarian Hour	Russian Choir
2:15	Britain	Foreign Policy Associat'n	Drama and music	Unitarian Hour	Irish Minstrels
2:30	Christmas Ship for	"Tapestry Musicale"	University of Chicago	Inauguration of Mexican	"Strings and Things"
2:45	Britain	"Tapestry Musicale"	Round Table	President; talks	"Strings and Things"
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic	Great Plays: Original	Washington Calling": or.	Drama and Music	Zelma Larson's Music
3:15	Symphony Or.; J.	Radio Drama based	H. V. Kaltenborn, news.	Drama and Music	Zelma Larson's Music
3:30	Barbirolli, cond.	upon Elizabethan trage-	Arthur Sumers, songs	Young People's Church	Zelma Larson's Music
3:45	N. Y. Philharmonic	dies	"Chats About Dogs"	of the Air	Zelma Larson's Music
4:00	Symphony Or.; J.	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Twentieth Century	Al Rawley's Orchestra
4:15	Barbirolli, cond.	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Serenade	Al Rawley's Orchestra
4:30	A. Spalding; J.	News; Music	"The Shadow": drama	"Playtime on the Air"	"Musical Album"
4:45	Thomas; orchestra	"Garden Gossip"	"The Shadow": drama	"Concert Album"	"Musical Album"
5:00	"Design for Happi-	Movian Sisters, songs	Metropolitan Opera Au-	"The Musical Steelmak-	"Around the Town"
5:15	ness": orchestra	Olivio Santora, vodeler	ditions of the Air	ers": variety orchestra	"Around the Town"
5:30	'Col. Stoopnagle's	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	"Your Dream Has Come	Symphonic Hour	"Around the Town"
5:45	"Quixie Doodle"	News Service	True": dramatizations	Symphonic Hour	"Around the Town"
6:00	Silver Theater:	Religious Program	"Spreading New Eng-	"Double or Nothing":	News Service
6:15	dramatization	Religious Program	land's Fame"	quiz program	"The Shining Hour"
6:30	"Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band": quiz	News Service	"Show of the Week":	Religious Hour: dramati-
6:45	with Gene Autry	program: orchestra	Popular Music	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	zation
7:00	News of the World	Sunday Evening News	Jack Benny's Program:	"Russel Bennett's Note-	Gospel Songs
7:15	News of the World	News from Europe	variety; orchestra	book": musical program	"The Continentals"
7:30	Screen Guild Thea-	"Speak Up, America":	"Bandwagon": F. Mas-	News Service	Myles O'Malley's Orch.;
7:45	ter: drama	quiz program	ter's Orchestra	Wythe Williams	Dan Coffey, tenor
8:00	Helen Hayes Thea-	"Star Spangled Theater"	Edgar Bergen; Donald	American Forum of the	'Pages From the Classi-
8:15	ter: drama	"Star Spangled Theater"	Dickson; orchestra	Air: S. Theodore Granik	cal Album"
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	"Adventures of Sherlock	"One Man's Family":	Presiding	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45	drama; News	Holmes": drama	dramatic sketch	Dorothy Thompson	cal Album"
9:00	"Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Hour: Gladys	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
9:30	Swarthout; chorus;	Irene Rich, sketch	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"The Coral Islanders"
9:45	orchestra	"Sports Newsreel"	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"The Quintones"
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	News; Griff Williams and	Bert Hirsch Presents
10:15	It": quiz program.	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest	His Orchestra	Bert Hirsch Presents
10:30	News; Weather	"Good Will Hour": John	Dr Charles M. Courboin,	Raymond Scott and His	News Service
10:45	"Let's Waltz"	J. Anthony, director	organ recital	Orchestra	Army Recruiting Progr m
11:00	Headlines, Bylines	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Hockey report	"Let's Dance"
11:15	Les Brown's Orch.	Isham Jones' Orchestra	Local news; Weather	"Radio Newsreel," news	"Let's Dance"
11:30	Henry Busse and	Freddie Martin's Orch.	Francis Craig's Sunday	from London	"Day's End"
11:45	His Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orch.	Night Serenade: songs	Dick Jurgin's Orchestra	News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
11:00	Short, Short Story	Mildred Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	"Phon-O-Quest"
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Irene Hanify: organ	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	"Phon-O-Quest"
11:30	"Big Sister": play	'Harvey and Dell': music	"The Road of Life"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"The Argentines"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"	'Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	News; Noonday Review	"Radio Playhouse"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Rush Hughes; Stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Sports; Weather Report,
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Network speaker	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White"	"Stage Stars"	Dramatic sketch	Don Dewhirst, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills Hour	Zeke Manners' Gang	"Alexander Thiede Con-
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sheer Up Gang	ducts"; soloist; orch.
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Jack Dalton, songs	'Hymns of All Churches'	Cedric Foster, news	"Homes on the Land"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	"Music You Want"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Is Anybody Home?"; sk.	Frank Ross, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Music You Want"	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Radio Garden Club	Singing Guitar
2:45	"My Son and I"	"Music You Want"	"Light of the World"	Francis Craig's Orch.	News Service
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Studio speaker	Sports and Music
3:15	Rhythm Rendezvous	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sam Koki's Hawaiians	Sports and Music
3:30	News	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	El Paseo Troubadours	Sports and Music
3:45	Decorative talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Alien Registration"	Sports and Music
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Speech School
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	"University Life"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"University Life"	'Yesterthoughts'
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	'Singin' and Swingin'	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Superman": sketch	"Lone Journey": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"Around the Hub"	Vocalist; organ	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News, Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight": sk.	Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"Swing Serenade": Ra-	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Victor Arden's Orch.
6:30	Paul Sullivan	kov's Orchestra; songs	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Frank Gillis, sports
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"RFD Melodies"	Political talk	The Alpineers
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Famous Jury Trials":	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Let's Dance"
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor,	dramatic sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu": sketch	News Service
7:30	"Blondie": comedy	Burns and Allen; Artie	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger": sketch	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45	serial drama	Shaw's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger": sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00	"Those We Love":	"I Love a Mystery":	James Melton; Francia	"Play Broadcast": quiz	"Melodie Moods"
8:15	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	White; orchestra	program	"Melodie Moods"
8:30	Fields & Hall;	"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Lew Conrad's Orch.	"Sincerely Yours"
8:45	Woody Guthrie; or.	"True or False"	symphonic orchestra	Song Spinners	Studio Program
9:00	Theater: Pat	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	'Pages From the Classi-
9:15	O'Brien, Donald	Network Program	program	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	cal Album"
9:30	Crisp, in "Knute	News; Chamber Music	"Show Boat": vocalists;	"Concert Miniatures"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Rockne"	"Society Basin Street"	Bob Strong's Orchestra	"Concert Miniatures"	cal Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or-	"Two Men and a Girl"	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	chestra	Bob Hanon, tenor	vocalists	News Service	"Dance Parade"
10:30	J. Wesley; Sports	U. S. Army Program	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Chicago Opera Company:	Al Golden's Orchestra
10:45	News of the World	Allen Roth's Orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Die Walkure"	Allen Roth's Orchestra
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Chicago Opera Company:	Neely Plumb's Orchestra
11:15	News	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Local News; Weather	"Die Walkure"	Bruce Wilkins' Orch.
11:30	Master Works of	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Draft talk; Will Brad-	Chicago Opera Company:	"Day's End"
11:45	Music	Emil Coleman's Orch.	ley's Orchestra	"Die Walkure"	News Service

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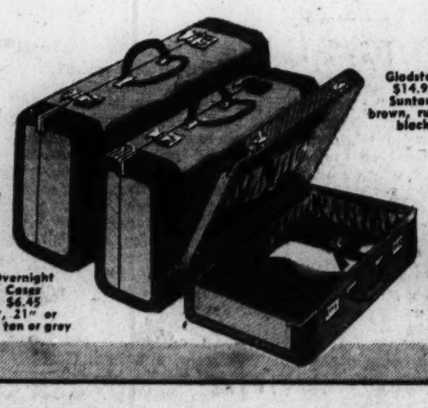

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Miss MacDonald's Recital

The Arts in Boston

If Jeanette MacDonald, the soprano, who appeared with Giuseppe Bamboschek, pianist, in Symphony Hall last evening, only knew it, the Jewel Song from "Faust" is nothing to face as a task for a singer in comparison with "Comin' Thro' the Rye;" and if she had put the dramatic powers to use in the aria that she did in the song, she would have shown herself the equal of any of them that make a profession of opera. But she came to town with the idea, evidently, of giving a "straight" vocal performance, permitting no resort to theatrical devices where things are supposed to be "serious," and in a conventional way "musical."

Such submission to artistic conscience would hardly be thought of by persons with whom song programs are a regular business. Get the effect, and let the singing take care of itself, is the common rule. But Miss MacDonald seems to think of it as do the singing first and trust that the effect will follow. Now she is of course a vocalist of the first order; for otherwise she would scarcely go on the regular concert bills, nor would she be likely to pack a hall with listeners. Somewhere and in some way she must show herself a well-schooled singer and a true interpreter. A moment on this occasion when she made good in both particulars, and no mistake about it, was in her presentation of Debussy's "Romance;" and here she fairly seemed to do the thing right without trying, and almost without being aware of the mark she was making.

Were voice Miss MacDonald's only occupation, she would not be long in mastering the whole scheme of Italian method and style as well as is ever done these present days. Where actually she stands, she has command of the essentials of tone and execution. She is especially remarkable in attack, always hitting the note that all but inappreciable instant ahead of the beat which gives performance its drive and accent. She can broaden out the sound and can bring it down to vanishment with a deftness, sureness, and expressive purpose that throw an audience into surprised and delighted attention. She could make her couple of hours on the platform a succession of captivating recitations, if she so desired. To that, however, she says No. She is out to sing; and sing, accordingly, she does. W. P. T.

Need Is Seen For Lucrative N. E. Forests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Maintenance of New England forests on a paying basis for their owners in the present period of increased demands for lumber, pulp, and other forest products makes the regulation of forest cutting necessary, according to Kenneth E. Barraclough, extension forester for New Hampshire.

"In the Nation as a whole," declares Mr. Barraclough, "we are using up second growth timber as rapidly as it is growing, and at the same time we are using up what is left of the virgin timber stands. This has been true for the last 20 years, in a period when deflation has kept use of lumber at a minimum.

"As a result, the present period of rising prices, with demands of national defense, will bring demand for 4,000,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 feet of lumber within a year. The hurricane timber of New England will stabilize demand and price for a short while, but owners of all timber in the northeast will be tempted to slash their holdings to sell all they can at good prices. If this happens, a huge acreage of forest land will be cut over so thoroughly that it will be impractical for private individuals to maintain it."

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The American National Red Cross

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Red Cross Roll Call Membership Coupon

Red Cross Roll Call Ends

Playing a vital role in the country's defense program by having representatives in every camp, cantonment, military and naval hospital, and wherever there is a concentration of troops, the American Red Cross closed its annual Roll Call today with a final appeal for public support.

The American Red Cross obtained its charter by an act of Congress and is therefore a quasi-governmental agency, Robert H. Hallowell, Roll Call Chairman of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter points out. One of the charter obligations, he said, is as follows:

"To act in matters of voluntary relief and in accord with the military and naval authorities as a medium of communication between the people of the United States and their Army and Navy."

A roll call membership coupon printed herewith may be used for joining this year's drive. Contributions may be mailed to the American Red Cross, 17 Gloucester Street, Boston.

Good Year Forecast For State Farmers

The best demand for farm products that Massachusetts farmers have had in several years is predicted in the 1941 farm outlook from the Massachusetts State College Department of Agricultural Economics. An expected 13 per cent rise in the total nonagricultural incomes will probably be reflected in at least a 5 per cent rise in cash farm incomes in the nation as a whole, although some of the farm income rise may be partly offset by increases in labor and supply costs.

Near record industrial production, more employment and bigger pay rolls, a general price rise, and favorable feed supplies and prices all brighten the outlook for Bay State farmers, according to department tabulations.

The economists expect a 10 per cent increase in industrial production next year and perhaps even more of an increase in 1942. Defense orders are swelling factory operations; increased industrial exports to Great Britain are more than making up for loss of continental European markets, and domestic consumption is expected to continue to rise as unemployment drops off and the total national income increases.

Stimulated industry and military service are expected to absorb 4,000,000 men, or about half the total number now unemployed as estimated by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The State College economists point out that farm wages may be forced up as the draft and higher industrial wages take some workers off New England farms, and that advance in farm operating costs may offset in some measure the effects of increased farm income.

Mrs. Morrow to Speak At Radcliffe Gathering

Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, recently Acting President of Smith College, will be the speaker at the annual dinner of the Radcliffe College Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, to be held Friday, December 13, at Agassiz House at the College. Mrs. Morrow's subject will be "Reflections of an Amateur College President."

'Bible Sunday' Proclamation Of Saltonstall Wins Praise

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's "Massachusetts Bible Sunday" proclamation setting Dec. 8 as a day on which the people of Massachusetts should turn specifically to the Bible as a source of spiritual help in overcoming the preplexities of our time has no duplicate, Dr. Frank K. Singiser, Corresponding Secretary of the Massachusetts Bible Society, declared here today.

"Governors have previously issued letters to Bible Societies approving their endeavors for the observance of Bible Sunday," said Dr. Singiser. "But I know of no Governor—and I feel certain of this after consulting our own as well as the records of the American Bible Society in New York—who has heretofore issued a proclamation calling on the people to do these specific things:

"To encourage by their presence such celebrations of the occasion as may be held in the churches of their faith.

"To set aside a definite part of 'Bible Sunday' for the reading of the Bible, and

"To exalt the Bible in their homes.

"In doing this the Governor has really put in motion a constructive effort, for we shall never tap the spiritual resources available in the Scriptures until we once again exalt the Bible in the life of the home.

"At their heart the problems of the day are primarily spiritual problems. Even our economic questions cannot be solved without getting down deeper into the spiritual bases of human relationships, which means bringing in more of the spirit of love.

"There is a great resurgence of conviction all over America and in other lands of this fundamental truth.

"The Governor of Massachusetts has taken an outstanding position in being the first State executive to urge by proclamation upon his people the recognition of the Bible's place in their lives. Governor Saltonstal' is doing what many outstanding leaders in the educational and industrial life of our country are realizing."

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Romantic Mr. Dickens," by H. H. and Marguerite Harper. Featuring Robert Keith. Matinee tomorrow 2:30, 8:30. (Last day.)

Musical Review

Shubert—
"All in Fun," starring Bill Robinson and Phil Baker. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by Serge Rachmaninoff, pianist. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Sky Murder," Walter Pidgeon. 2, 5:05, 8:15. "The Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant and Martha Scott. 3, 6:10, 9:20.

Fenway—
"The Letter," Bette Davis. 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau and Alan Hale. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

Fine Arts—
John Lodge in "Sarajevo." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. "March of Time—Spoils of Conquest." 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"Pastor Hall." 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:34, 8:10. "You'll Find Out," starring Kay Kyser. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:50.

Kenmore—
"The Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Ladies Must Live." 2:35, 5:30, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:15. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.

Modern—
"Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. "Melody Ranch." 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Kit Carson," with Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. 9:50 a. m., 1:20, 4:50, 8:30. "Bitter Sweet," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 11:30 a. m., 3:05, 6:36, 10:10.

Paramount—
"The Letter," starring Bette Davis. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 10:48 a. m., 1:58, 5:10, 8:20.

R. K. O.-Boston—
"Charter Pilot." Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 11:15 a. m., 2:05, 4:55, 7:45, 10:25. Stage Show: 10:40 a. m., 3:30, 6:20, 9:10.

Scollay—
"Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:25. "Melody Ranch." 10:05 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Special—Football Review," "Service with the Colors," "Utopia of Death," "Popular Science," "Midget Auto Racing," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Kit Carson," with Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. 1:29, 4:50, 8:30. "Bitter Sweet," Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 11:30 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:10.

Telepix—
Return showing of "London Can Take It." "U. S. Army Life." "Arizona." "Magazine Cover Girl," Disney Cartoon, and 30-minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Girls Under 21." Rochelle Hudson. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. "Cimarron," Irene Dunne. 10:35 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:15.

Tremont—
"Honeymoon in Bali," Fred MacMurray. 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:15, 8. "Alexander's Ragtime Band," Don Ameche and Tyrone Power. 10:35 a. m., 2:20, 6:05, 9:50.

Uptown—
"Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant and Martha Scott. 12:45, 4:25, 8:10. "Knute Rockne—All American." 2:40, 6:25, 10:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Saps at Sea," Laurel and Hardy. "South of Karanga," Charles Bickford. 2 and 8.
Capitol: "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lionel Barrymore and Lew Ayres. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "Murder in the Air," John Litel. 2, 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Pop Always Pays." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney. "The Quarterback," Wayne Morris. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. 4:20, 8. "Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant and Martha Scott. 2:15, 5:50, 9:30.
Brookline Village: "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche. 3:40, 6:40, 9:50. "Ski Patrol." 1:50, 5:10, 8:15.
Cleveland Circle: "Knute Rockne—All American." Pat O'Brien and Gale Page. "Calling All Husbands," Ernest Truex. 2 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton. "Too Many Girls." Continuous from 1-11.
Harvard: "Captain Caution." Victor Mature and Leo Carrillo. "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett and F. Lederer. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney. 2:45, 6, 9:35. "The Quarterback." 1:30, 4:45, 8:20.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Great Profile," John Barrymore. "Leather Pushers." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "The Westerner," Gary Cooper. 3, 6:15, 9:40. "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton. 1:15, 4:45, 7:55.
Dorchester: "Slightly Tempted." H. Herbert. "Lucky Cisco Kid." Cesar Romero. 2, continuous from 7-11.
Strand: "Knute Rockne, All-American." 11:30 a. m., 2:58, 6:23, 9:18. "Calling All Husbands." 1:16, 4:44, 8:09.
Franklin Park: "They Knew What They Wanted." Charles Laughton. 2:40, 6:25, 9:25. "The Westerner," Gary Cooper. 1, 4:44, 8:05.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. 2:15, 5:46, 9:17. "Dance, Girl, Dance." 4:15, 7:45.
Park: "Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy. "Out West With the Peppers." 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "I Want a Divorce," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. "Rangers of Fortune," Fred MacMurray and P. Morrison. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. 3:27, 9:27. "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. 1:33, 7:33.
Hyde Park: "That Gang of Mine," with the East End Kids. 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:26. "Knights of the Range," Jean Parker. 2:45, 5:30, 8:15.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney. "Sky Murder." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Young People," Shirley Temple. 2:30, 6, 9. "Man I Married." 3:50, 7:20, 10:20.

MALDEN—Granada: "Great Profile." John Barymore. 2, 5:13, 8:05. "Down Argentine Way." Don Ameche 3:15, 6:28, 9:40.
Mystic: "Money and the Woman." 1:45, 5, 8:15. "Howards of Virginia." Cary Grant and Martha Scott. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25.
Maplewood: "Gun Law." "On the Spot." 1:45 and 7.
Orpheum: "I Love You Again." William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Wings of the Navy." George Brent. 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Out West with the Peppers." 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "They Knew What They Wanted." Charles Laughton. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Calling All Husbands." 1:53, 5:08, 8:01. "Knute Rockne, All American." 12:10, 3:25, 6:18, 9:16.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "The Sea Hawk." Errol Flynn. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: Lucky Partners." Ginger Rogers and R. Colman. "Scatterbrain." Judy Canova. 2 and 6:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: Foreign Correspondent." Joel McCrea "River's End." 2 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Westerner." Gary Cooper. "A Dispatch from Reuters." 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Wyoming." Wallace Beery. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home." Lew Ayres. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Dispatch from Reuters." "Men Against the Sky." 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "They Knew What They wanted." Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. "To Many Girls." Lucille Ball and Richard Carlson.

QUINCY—Quincy: "The Villain Still Pursued Her." Hugh Herbert. "Legion of Lost Flyers."
Strand: "Howards of Virginia." Cary Grant and Marthy Scott. "Sandy Gets Her Man."

REVERE — Boulevard: "Dispatch From Reuters." Edward G. Robinson. "Raffles." David Niven.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Young People." Shirley Temple. "A Chump at Oxford." 2 and 7:45.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Captain Caution." "I Want a Divorce." 2, Continuous from 6:30.
Davis Square: "Four Sons." "When the Daltons Rode." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "I Love You Again." William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Flowing Gold." 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "The Quarterback." Wayne Morris. "One Crowded Night." B Seward. 1:30 Continuous from 5:30
Broadway: "Rangers of Fortune." Fred MacMurray. "Chan at the Wax Museum." Sidney Toler. 1:30 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "The Sea Hawk." Erroll Flynn. "Girl From Avenue A." Jane Withers. 1:45.- Continuous from 7.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Private Affairs." Ronald Young and Nancy Kelly. 3:30, 9:10. "You're Not So Tough." 2:09, 7:43.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Knute Rockne—All American." "Calling All Husbands." Continuous from 2-11.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Return of Frank James." Henry Fonda. "Lady in Question." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Twenty Mule Team." Wallace Beery and Leo Carrillo. "Son of the Navy." James Dunn. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Spring Parade." Deanna Durbin. "Boys of the City." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Foreign Correspondent." Joel McCrea and Laraine Day. "A Chump at Oxford." Laurel and Hardy. 2:30 and 7:45 daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Down Argentine Way." Don Ameche. "Pier 13." 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Rhythm on the River." Bing Crosby. 4, 8:10. "Turnabout." 2:17, 6:30, 10.
Princess: "You're Not So Tough." Billy Halop and Nan Grey. 2:09, 7:45. "Private Affairs." 3:25, 9:10

Walsh Protests Navy Rejections

CLINTON, Mass., Nov. 30 (AP)—Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts has protested to naval officials that 391 civilians, after giving up their jobs or "future" plans upon being pronounced physically fit for training as reserve ensigns, were rejected from the service in a second physical examination.

Senator Walsh, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee contended that the civilians should have been notified of their physical defects, if any, before they resigned their jobs.

He said in a statement at his home last night that, in reply to inquiries, Navy officers had informed him that the preliminary examinations were conducted by reserve officers who did not demand that the civilians meet the physical standards laid down by the Navy.

Lecture Is Announced For The Mother Church

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice Monday evening, Dec. 2, at 7:45 o'clock, to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: The Way of Salvation and Healing."

The lecturer, Florence Middaugh, C. S., of Los Angeles, California, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

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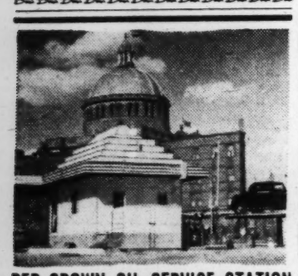
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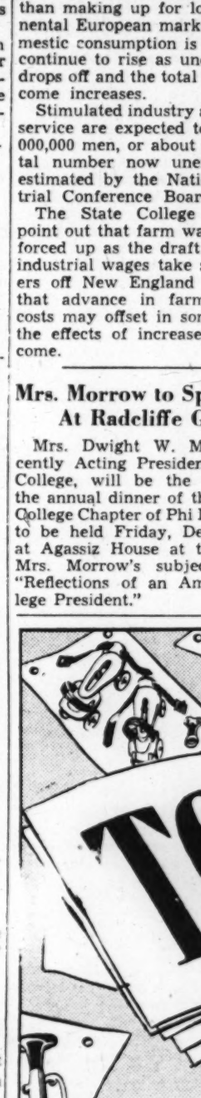
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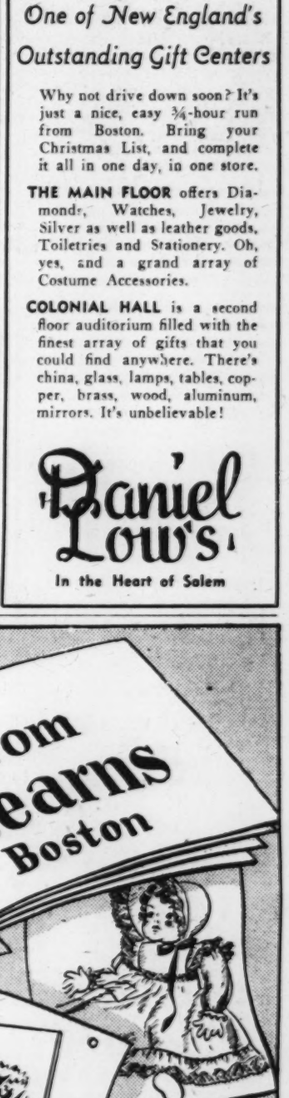

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Désiré Defauw Boston Guest

By L. A. Sloper

Désiré Defauw, the distinguished Belgian conductor, now a resident of the United States, is the guest this week of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with which he has made his first appearances in American concert halls, except for one concert in Montreal.

For the seventh symphony pair of the Boston season he chose a program which opened with music of two of his countrymen, Franck's "Le Chasseur Maudit" and a Suite from Grétry's ballet, "Céphale et Procris" (as arranged by Felix Mottl); continued with three dances from Falla's ballet, "El Sombrero de tres picos," and concluded with Beethoven's Seventh Symphony. Evidently Mr. Defauw has an affection for music of the dance.

The visitor established himself at once as a thorough musician and the master of his music and his forces. He is singularly free from mannerisms and exaggerated movements. Conducting without a score, in the fashion of the day, he indicates his wishes to the orchestra with an economy of gesture that proves his work has been done in rehearsal. Clearly, he obtained from the orchestra precisely what he wanted.

Of course, he had under his hand an instrument of exceptional virtuosity which can respond with amazing flexibility to the demands of a conductor who is able to win the respect of the players. It was obvious in this instance that the regard of leader and players was mutual, and the musical results were admirable and often stirring.

It was interesting to hear again Franck's symphonic poem, which has been dropped for the most part from the symphonic repertory hereabouts, presumably as being outmoded. It had not been played at these concerts for 18 years—that is, since Mr. Monteux's day. Yet if the dress seems old-fashioned, the score came to vivid life under Mr. Defauw's baton.

The conductor's talents were revealed in another facet by the Grétry music, which was performed with a sensitive feeling for the style of its period. This is another work that has lain untouched upon the library shelves since Mr. Monteux was in command at Symphony Hall. It deserved its revival, for it has an engaging rhythmic liveliness and its Minuet is of a rare nostalgic charm.

Rhythmic vitality was again in evidence as the dominating quality of Falla's brilliant dances. What a pity it is that we cannot have such an orchestra—with such a conductor—to play for our ballet seasons

The symphony proved that the conductor is familiar with and sympathetic to the broad outlines of the traditional reading. There were some individual ideas in tempi: the second movement, for example, was taken at so slow a pace that it lost some of its Allegretto character, and there might be differences of opinion as to the phrasing of the woodwind in the third movement; but the first movement was given its proper proportions and the Finale went with a fine gusto.

The audience responded warmly to the dynamic musical individuality of the conductor, and the plaudits were loud and long. Mr. Defauw graciously paid tribute to the co-operation of the players by sharing the applause generously with them.

At Delaware Art Center

By Dorothy Grafly

Wilmington, Del.

Wilmington's twenty-seventh annual exhibition of paintings by Deleware artists, pupils of Howard Pyle, and members of the Wilmington Society of the Fine Arts, now current at the Delaware Art Center, is one of the best shows yet staged by this progressive organization.

While its sculpture still plays second fiddle—although this year notice is called to the "Head of Clemence Dane" by Agnes Yarnall through special award of merit—there is, among its 87 paintings, an unusual percentage of outstanding canvases.

To the fore, as in past years, is the Wyeth family of Chadds Ford, Pa.; son Andrew claiming first prize for "Little Caldwell Island," and son-in-law John McCoy 2nd the Copeland memorial fund purchase for "South Thomaston." N. C. Wyeth, father of the family, is leading in the show's first popular voting contest with one of the most dramatic pictures in the annual, "Island Funeral," an aerial view of islands and blue water accented with boats bearing black-clad natives, and dories drawn up on the sand.

Mr. Wyeth, in fact, contributes two other canvases, both of which add much to the quality of the display—"Road to the Jones House" and "John Teel—Fisherman."

While second prize in the annual went to a juicy little portrait by Charles A. MacLellan, it is rather to the honorable mentions that one turns for "discoveries" in local talent.

Edward Loper, young negro painter of Wilmington, this year's first honorable mention winner for "Behind the Tracks," has the knack of transferring to canvas the feeling as well as the aspect of backstage in an industrial community.

Both his mention-winning canvas and his "Cold Evening," another backyard Wilmington scene, are couched in color terms of brown and dusty yellow with occasional subdued if intense hint of stronger color in wash on lines, water in swamps, etc.

Andrew Wyeth, who tackles "Little Caldwell Island" with a heretofore unsuspected delight in decorative detail—grasses on the island, seaweed on foreground rocks—is at an opposite pole in color approach from second honorable mention winner Edward Grant, whose "White Horses" offers one of the most subtle color studies in the exhibition, delicate yet effective.

Judges of the annual, Eugene Speicher, Ivan G. Olinsky and Ogden M. Pleissner, are all represented, while among other outstanding canvases are "View of Lewes," by Sarah Street; "Spring of '40, Sussex County, Delaware," by Ethel Canby Peets, presenting birds in a blizzard; snow scenes by Edward W. Redfield, and "The Old House—Sugar Mountain," by Frank E. Schoonover.

Vandamm

Ethel Barrymore

Star of the New York production of Emlyn Williams' drama, "The Corn Is Green." The play is being shown by Herman Shumlin at the National Theater.

New York Orchestral Visitors

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Visiting orchestras, visiting conductors, and some music hitherto unheard in New York, as well as the seasonal return to the podium of Arturo Toscanini, have been keeping Carnegie Hall busy. On the evening of Nov. 20 and the afternoon of Nov. 22 the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Frederick Stock, favored New York with two concerts as part of its Golden Jubilee observances, our own Philharmonic-Symphony being just then in Chicago. The Boston Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Serge Koussevitzky, appeared here for the first time this autumn on the evening of the twenty-first and the afternoon of the twenty-third. Mr. Toscanini's emergence on the evening of the latter day took place at a benefit concert, when he had at his disposal not only the NBC Symphony Orchestra, but the Westminster Choir and a quartet of vocal soloists from the Metropolitan Opera House.

The Chicago Symphony at each of its concerts introduced to New York a work that had been expressly composed by an American in honor of its fiftieth anniversary. On the first occasion the work was an orchestral piece in two movements by Roy Harris, the whole entitled "American Creed," each of the parts being called respectively "Free to Dream" and "Free to Build." Mr. Harris has described the second of these as a double fugue, its first subject "formed on Whitman's sentence 'The Modern Man I Sing.'" Each movement has a vigorous beginning that holds a promise which is hardly fulfilled, though each ends effectively. Between extremes, however, there are stretches of aridity. Mr. Stock and his men did all that vigor and determination could do to render the score vital throughout.

* * *

Otherwise the program consisted of Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture, the Third Symphony of Brahms, and "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks" by a composer whose works have been by no means overdriven in New York for some little time, Richard Strauss. These pieces made one thoroughly aware of the substantial qualities of the orchestra and the care and energy of its conductor. Curious breaks, however, occurred in the continuity of both the overture and "Till Eulenspiegel." In the thrice-familiar symphony one was reminded of the tragedian's reading of Hamlet in "Great Expectations." It was massive and concrete.

At the matinée the novelty was a symphony by John Alden Carpenter. This work, eminently well made, is condensed into one movement, and its chief theme, it seems, had haunted Mr. Carpenter ever since he used it in 1917 in an earlier symphony. The music provides the satisfaction that is inseparable from technical proficiency. Again the program allotted a prominent position to Richard Strauss, represented by no less vast an item than "Thus Spake Zarathustra." The remaining numbers were Bach's Suite in B minor for flute and strings and the "Roman Carnival" Overture of Berlioz.

* * *

Dr. Koussevitzky confined the program of his initial Carnegie Hall concert to two symphonies—the "London" of R. Vaughan Williams and the Second of Brahms. Playing superlatively, the orchestra under his leadership gave an exceptionally eloquent account of the Vaughan Williams and of the last two movements of the Brahms. The matinée program comprised Haydn's G major Symphony No. 88, Beethoven's third "Leonore" overture, and Shostakovitch's Fifth Symphony. Again superlative playing, and Dr. Koussevitzky read the Shostakovich work in a way that presented it in a particularly strong light. Of course there has been renewed discussion as to whether the Allegretto is a telling piece of irony or merely a trivial intrusion.

Mr. Toscanini's program, limited to choral music by Verdi, consisted of the "Requiem," prefaced by the "Te Deum." The "Requiem" Mr. Toscanini conducted during his first season at the Metropolitan Opera House, 32 years ago, and has conducted here a number of times since. The "Te Deum," made known to the world in Paris on April 7, 1898, was introduced to Italy the following month at the Turin Exhibition, and the conductor at that remote solemnity was also Mr. Toscanini.

In the present instance the performance he obtained for the "Te Deum" (written for two four-part choirs and orchestra) was overwhelmingly impressive in the true Toscanini tradition. But the performance of the "Requiem," for all its magnificence, by no means measured up to certain earlier ones he had directed for us. Orchestra and chorus were both excellent this time, but too often faulty adjustment allowed the former to overpower the latter.

Of the soloists Bruna Castagna, the contralto, was the most steadily right, but previously she had sung her part here with ampler, richer tone and greater warmth. Zinka Milanov, in her turn, had sung the soprano part here better, though her piano and pianissimo were almost always praiseworthy. Jussi Bjoerling's tenor, tight and strident at first, never quite captured the spirit of the music. Nicola Moscona discharged the duties of the bass with exemplary dignity and close attention to the composer's instructions (which didn't prevent a slip or two) and a superabundance of guttural tone.

Air Raids and the Theater

By Harold Hobson

London

I have just returned to London from a short tour of theaters in the Midlands, extending from Oxford in the south to Sheffield in the north. It is abundantly clear that, but for the sudden impact of air raids, the drama in Britain would be in a flourishing condition. It is equally clear that these air raids furnish a problem to which, as yet, no solution has been found.

Everywhere I was told the same story, by actors, by managers, and by the general public. What happened in London during late July happened all over the country. Suddenly everyone started going to the theater. It became, for the first time in years, a practicable and profitable matter to tour a revue without stars, but with a large company and a weekly wage roll of £400, even in what were regarded as second-class theatrical towns. That prosperity still attends places of amusement in towns comparatively free from nightly aerial interruption.

The New Theater at Oxford, which is some 500 years newer than the New College in the same city, is one of the largest theaters in the kingdom. Yet it is crowded out, twice every evening, by vaudeville performances. I reached Sheffield half an hour after a matinee performance of Ivor Novello's "The Dancing Years" had begun. There was not a seat to be had at any price in any part of the theater. Nor were there any seats left for any subsequent performance, either afternoon or night. The enthusiasm of the enormous audience was terrific. Mr. Novello seemed to be able to do anything that afternoon, except leave the stage with a resounding volley of applause.

"The Dancing Years" is one of the most expensively spectacular shows ever put on at Drury Lane, and is a very difficult entertainment, with its tons of scenery and its scores of players, to travel round the country. Mr. Novello tells me that he began the tour merely because he wanted to keep as many people in employment as possible. He was astonished when he found that he was actually making money by it. Already the tour is booked up until March, 1941.

But in other places the outlook is not so cheering. Air raids have seriously affected theater attendance. In the early days of the raids, transport was stopped immediately on the giving of a warning, and theatergoers were obliged to spend hours at a time in public shelters. On these occasions they were apt to think longingly of their own comfortable homes, and to resolve not to leave them again in a hurry. Even the restoration of more or less normal traffic conditions during periods of warning has not sufficed to wipe out the memory of those unhappy evenings, and English people have become home lovers on a scale never before known. The result is that many theaters in towns subject to frequent warnings have had to close.

The Art of Gustave Courbet

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

It is perhaps not difficult to understand why Gustave Courbet, working in the midst of the romantic movement in French painting, was long disavowed and a bone of contention among painters and public alike. For he had the row of the individualist to hoe, the hard row of the pioneer.

In the light of later developments, however, there seems to us today nothing strange or radical about his art. An exhibition arranged by the Metropolitan Museum in 1919 and showing some 40 examples of his work helped our understanding, and the addition of 20 Courbets to the collection there through the gift of Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, in the late twenties, helped still further. Courbet's realism was a shock to the sensibilities of his period, but it was an honest, earthy shock which might well have been welcomed.

The current exhibition at the Marie Harriman, assembling more than 20 paintings by this stanch observer and equally reliable painter, is a balanced showing. Portraits are included as well as his landscapes and still-life, the earliest dated 1847 and the last from 1877. There is great honesty in these paintings, great faithfulness in depiction. Bryson Burroughs, who as curator of paintings arranged the early show at the Metropolitan, stated the facts clearly when he pointed out that Courbet "never invented" but only painted "things actually seen." His masterpiece, formerly in the Louvre, the great "Burial at Ornans," has for many characterized his art to perfection.

* * *

The landscapes, in the present exhibition seem to illustrate best the qualities most typical of Courbet—his dark tonalities, his firm substance and textures, and the beauty with which he interpreted nature. The actuality of these paintings is tinged with a subtle poetry, as in one of the largest and handsomest of his pictures—the shady forest scene of "La Vallée du Puits Noir." Rocks and trees are welded together in a firm and mellow harmony of color, and a solemn mood overlies the picture. As in his other canvases there is no effect of blank and unfeeling realism; at the same time there are romantic touches, such as Corot for example created with his tender pastoral moods and idling figures.

The portraits show more the vigor of his search for objective truth, in several instances. The earliest is a portrait called "Le Violoncelliste" — a self-portrait painted in Courbet's late twenties. Broadly handled, dim, but with a good deal of vitality, it is not yet the work of the fully developed realist, who could close in on nature and make every detail count. "Les Chasseurs" of 1858, with its two hunters tying the feet of a fallen deer, is one of his more massive forest subjects, in which the trees and human figures seem roughly carved out of unyielding substance. This has that rough "earthiness" about it which was so vehemently decried by Courbet's contemporaries, but which appears with greater refinement in his landscapes, such as "La Vallée du Puits Noir" and the lovely "La Source du Lison."

If there is a higher point in his portrait work than elsewhere shown in the grave, semi-profile likeness of a young man wearing the costume of the conventional artist of the period, the portrait of "M. Nodler, Jeune." Almost classical in its severity it has yet much of Courbet's robustness, and more of his close actuality. At the same time one may turn to the "Baigneuse" to see the expression of grace and ease in his painting of the nude, or to "La Promenade" to observe his charm, both in the presentation of a pleasing feminine subject, and in the use of color, which blends a pearly gray poppy field with a delicate blue sky.

* * *

Courbet is also to be seen in an exhibition at the Bignou Gallery which, under the head of "French Painters of the Romantic Period," presents an excellent group including also work of Corot, Daumier, Delacroix, and Fantin-La tour. Here this work in still-life is especially well represented by the luminous colors of a robust "Nature Morte aux Fleurs." Corot is represented by a silvery landscape, the "Souvenir de Martigues," as well as by two other landscapes, and an intimate studio piece, "Jeune Femme à la Mandoline." The Daumiers, though small, are also of special interest in the show, including a dramatic study of the artist painting before his easel, and "Les Deux Buveurs," a study of two men in a tavern.

Australia's Musical Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne, Vic.

A proposed "war measure" cut in the government grant to the Australian Broadcasting Commission causes considerable anxiety to many local musicians and entertainers. At least one government spokesman voiced the hope that financial readjustments by the Commission would be made at the expense of visiting artists, but the broadcasting authorities pointed out in reply that contracts with overseas celebrities had already been signed for the forthcoming season and in consequence, Australian talent must bear the brunt of unemployment.

Most music lovers agree that it would be a calamity if wartime conditions were to prevent the concert seasons by distinguished visitors, which have especial cultural value in this aesthetically isolated continent. Much sympathy is felt, however, for the musical "home products" whose opportunities of public appearance at the present time are virtually nil, and who depend both for artistic experience and for personal publicity upon the facilities of radio presentation

Without injustice to the A. B. C., which has done much good work, it must be allowed that the average musical program broadcast from national stations contains a lamentable percentage of second-rate material and weak technique. There is abundant executive ability in this country, as a successful weekly session entitled "Young Australia" has proved to a great body of interested listeners. By drastic elimination of poor material and by generous patronage both of the mature Australians who have studied overseas and of the youthful talent deprived, through the international situation, of priceless opportunities of travel it should be possible to solve a difficult financial problem.

As a people Australians need to cultivate a more sensitive ear. As yet, they put up with crude intonation, faulty vowel production, and rough playing in the studio and on the concert platform. Sir Thomas Beecham's recent term of office as guest conductor for the A. B. C. supplied revelations of aural sensibility. The joint sonata recitals given in Melbourne by Yehudi and Hephzibah Menuhin displayed the manifold graces of ensemble obtainable by controlled susceptibility of hearing and touch. Until our experience and our new composers learn to listen with corresponding delicacy and precision, they cannot hope to interpret the immense silences of the Australian continent.

If musicians are adversely affected by the war, ballet dancers seem likely to profit. Australians dance as naturally as they sing and there are several movements afoot to establish a permanent ballet organization. To Borovansky falls the credit of producing the first Australian ballet, an attractive allegory of flowers and bush animals which survive the forest fires. Dorothy Stevenson, from the Borovansky studio, has introduced original dance recitals to the sugar cane district of Grafton (New South Wales) and was delighted by the responsiveness of her audiences. In such small-scale enterprise by the dancers there lie practical possibilities for creative musicians.

Biddy Allen

The American edition of the Supplementary Volume to Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians, edited by H. C. Colles, has just been published (New York: Macmillan. $5). The English edition (Macmillan) was reviewed in these columns on Sept. 7.

Scottish Show Exalts Color

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

A bright outlook and optimistic confidence are clearly apparent in this autumn's art exhibitions. Never has been seen so much light, such rich colors and vivid brushwork on the walls of the galleries. The clouds may seem dark outside but as soon as you enter the lofty rooms of the Royal Scottish Academy Gallery you feel a warming welcome from the 500 exhibits which this year fill the gallery. Is it really so much brighter than before? Or is it because in 1939 no exhibition was held that we are specially pleased to welcome the annual exhibition in 1940? Certainly, by contrast, one is the more aware of the joy and interest of these yearly exhibitions of the Society of Scottish Artists.

There is no "picture of the year," but there are many excellent paintings by younger members of the Society. Among them are John Maxwell's Floral Queens II and III, the latter surrealistic in conception, with a glowing tone and simplified statement. William Gillies in his flower pieces shows a French joie de vivre, and William MacTaggart has a personal color and a strong feeling for composition.

Donald Moodie, president of the Society, is represented by a typical Scottish Highland scene, and A. R. Sturrock shows some harmonious and subtly painted landscapes. Other painters of interest in this exhibition are R. H. Morton, Graham Munro, Ann Redpath, and Penelope Beaton.

In the water color room one notes some fine sketches by A. B. Thomson and William Wilson, and a beautifully painted harbor scene by Andrew Gamley, whose interest centers on boats and the changing aspects of the sea. There is also a selection of drawings, prints and craftwork, as well as some fine sculptures by Phyllis Bone, Thomas Whalen and C. D'O. Pilkington Jackson.

This is a young exhibition, full of life and courage.

The Royal Institute, which opened in Glasgow in the Kelvingrove Gallery is a more conventional show, steady, solid, and perhaps rather academic. Many of the members of the Society of Scottish Artists are also represented in this exhibition, but the dominating feature is given by Glasgow artists such as W. O. Hutchinson, George Houston, Sommerville Shanks, A. Macglashan, Hugh Crawford, and David Ewart, who recently painted several successful portraits in the United States, but returned to this country when war broke out.

AMUSEMENTS

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Yosemite National Park Looks Forward to a Busy Season of Winter Sports

Thousands Annually Ski On the Glacier Plateau

Pacific Coast Sidelines

SAN FRANCISCO—"Ski hi, ski and smile, take your spills and thrills on each ski mile." Those are the first two stanzas of Ben C. Tarnutzer's Badger Pass ski song—a song that tells of the joys of skiing over that beautiful stretch of Yosemite National Park terrain. Situated on the Glacier Plateau, just above Yosemite Valley, at an elevation of over 7,000 feet, Badger Pass each winter attracts the lovers of winter sports by the thousands.

Not many years ago inhabitants of Yosemite Valley left for the lowlands before the snow began to fall, while now each year, more and more persons visit America's most popular high-mountain resort in the depth of winter. The reasons for this change of thought are: the All-Year Highway (built by good-conduct convict labor) is kept open from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31. Thus Yosemite Valley can be reached by auto from San Francisco in less than six hours and is also accessible from Los Angeles over the Wawona Road. The splendid accommodations provided for visitors at either the famous environmental-type Ahwahnee Hotel or at Yosemite Lodge, and the comprehensive schedule of winter sports.

Ice Rink

In addition, there is the great opportunity of seeing the Valley itself in its winter clothing. The Valley (elevation 4,000 feet) is really a glacial canyon carved out during the Ice Age by the Merced, Tenava, and Illilouette Glaciers. Seven miles long and about a mile and a half across at its widest point, its granite walls rise to a height of between 3,000 and 3,500 feet. On the floor of the Valley during the midwinter season is the Ice Rink—50,000 feet of natural ice with massive Half Dome (4,892 feet above the Valley floor) for a backdrop. There are also dog teams . . . sleighs . . . and a toboggan slide for those who wish to confine themselves to those sports.

For skiers, a Ski House has been built at Badger Pass (which is 22 miles from the Valley) and easily reached by auto. Elevation at Ski House is 7,300 feet . . . Ski Top is 7,900 feet . . . and Tempo Dome 8,000 feet. A four-track Upski—a mechanical conveyer — conveys skiers to the Ski House. From this point excellent runs radiate in every direction for distances of from 1½ to 10 miles. The Upski (the nearest approach California has to Europe's funicular railroads) makes it possible for Badger Pass skiers to enjoy the maximum of downhill running by eliminating the tedious uphill climbs. It makes the trip to Ski Top in eight minutes and has a capacity of 250 persons an hour.

Many Fair Days

Even in winters of heavy snowfall more than half the ski days are fair and sunny. The snow depth at Badger Pass during an average winter is 96 inches and skiing is good from mid-December to May. When Arnold Lunn, the famous British skiing authority, visited the Yosemite National Park terrain a few years ago, he found conditions far ahead of those in Alpine countries. The Yosemite terrain provides every type of wood running—open and wooded—and it would be hard to find woods more perfectly adapted to skiing than in the Yosemite. Ski clothing in the Yosemite shows the influence of Norway and the Tyrol and Californians have found that the warm winter sun makes all but the very briefest clothing unnecessary—but it must be waterproof and windproof.

Nearly all who go to Badger Pass are determined to win either a Gold or Silver Ski, . . . pass a Third, Second, and First Class Test, . . . or try for a Gold, Silver, or Bronze "Y." Those who successfully pass the Third Class Test have their names inscribed on the giant test skis in the lounge of the Ski House. One of the most exacting tests is that over the Rail Creek run—the Yosemite Downhill Racing Course—which involves almost every kind of ski terrain and the descent is 2,000 feet over a two-mile course. Gold "Y's" are awarded to all men completing the tricky course in five minutes and to all women finishing in eight. The men's record for the Rail Creek run is 3m. 14 2-10s. and was made by Ulli Boetter of the College of Munich in Bavaria. The giant slalom is also very popular and is usually held on No. 1 run, which has a descent of 700 feet over a half-mile course.

Strangely, winter sports in California are of comparatively recent date. Conditions have always been favorable but until Dr. Don Tresidder, president of the Yosemite Park and Curry Company, organized a regular schedule of sports, it was the desert and not the mountain resorts that attracted the winter crowds. However, now that Californians have learned the great benefits to be gained by participating in winter sports the interest in them is increasing each year. Many Americans have adopted the (before-the-war) European idea of taking their vacation in the winter time and numbers are to be seen on the slopes of Badger Pass for weeks at a time.

California Winter Program

The following dates for the 1940 Winter season were allotted to Yosemite at the annual convention of the California Ski Association. (Dates are tentative contingent on depth of snow.)

Jan. 2, 3, 4—Intercollegiate Ice Hockey Matches for the President Hoover Trophy; 26—Dodge Winter Club Slalom at Badger Pass. Feb. 1-2—Invitational Meet, "A" and "B" Class, Downhill and Slalom. March 1-2—Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Ski Union and Pacific Coast Conference Ski Championships; 8-9—California Division "B" Class Downhill and Slalom Championship; 14-15—Far West Kandahar Ski Meet, Downhill and Slalom; 30—B. Charles Ehrman Giant Slalom for Winter Club Members for both Men and Women. April 13—Boys' and Girls' Junior Championships.

Among other dates allotted by the Association were—Auburn Ski Club: Jan. 18-19—James Worden Benefit Ski Jumping Tournament. (A, B, C, classes); 25-26—Mt. Shasta Snowmen, District No. 1 (Northern) "B" Class, Downhill and Slalom Qualification Meet. Feb. 1-2—Mt. Lassen Ski Club, District No. 1 (Northern) "C" Class, Downhill and Slalom Qualification Meet; 8-9—Truckee Outing Club, Inc., District No. 2 (Central) "B" Class, Downhill and Slalom Qualification Meet; 8-9—Los Angeles Ski Club, District No. 4 (Southern), Invitation Meet: "A" and "B" Class Downhill and Slalom Qualification Meet. March 1-2—Truckee Outing Club, Invitational Jumping Meet: "A," "B," "C," and "D" Classes. April 5-6—Sugar Bowl Ski Club, Norden. "A" Class, California Division Downhill and Slalom Championships.

H. A. R.

Badger Pass

Ansel Adams, from Yosemite Park and Curry Co., Calif.

One of the West's leading and most popular ski areas. Elevation 7,300 feet. In the foreground is a line of skiers waiting for the four-track Yosemite Upski. The commodious Ski House, with everything a skier needs, may be seen in the background. This season two rope tows are being installed, in addition to the Upski, which will greatly facilitate skiing, especially on week ends.

Australian Players Wear No Harness in Football

Australasian Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY—With jerseys, socks, boots, and short knickers their only accoutrements, Australia's footballers look rather undressed, compared with the helmeted armored divisions of America's gridiron game.

For the principal code in four of the six States—a home-made mixture called Australian Rules—the field is comparatively an uncharted region. The only markings are a line around the boundary, and a small ring in the centre, where the umpire bounces the ball to start play.

It is a prairie of a field, 200 yards by 150 yards. On these broad acres, the backs might well be called outbacks, but, as each team has 18 players, most of the vast open spaces are trodden by human foot in the course of the four 25-minute quarters. One rule empowers the umpire, at the request of either team, to muster and count the players. In the bad old days, it was a necessary safeguard on such far-flung territory, but no such audit has been requested for many years.

No Offside

The game is played at a tearing speed. With no offside rule, or other impediment to forward kicking and passing, the ball is swiftly relayed from end to end. More than 40 goals were kicked by the teams in one Victorian League match this year.

More than 69,000 people paid approximately £5000 (the equivalent of $15,500) to see Melbourne beat Richmond in the final for the Victorian premiership. That was on a wet day. The record attendance is 96,834. The Melbourne ground, most capacious in Australia, can hold no more.

The wonder of the Victorian season was Jack Titus, pale-faced, slender Richmond forward, who topped the State goal list with 100. When Titus entered big football 14 years ago, people predicted that he would not withstand one season of the hurly-burly. Now 31, Titus has played in 242 matches for the Tigers—the last 152 without a miss—and has scored 793 goals.

Famous Kicker

The slickest, will-o'-the-wisp mover I have seen on any football field in England or Australia, George Moloney, scored 129 goals in helping Claremont win their third consecutive Westralian premiership. His nickname is "Speck," but their are no flies on Moloney. With his back to the goal, and without looking around, this human corkscrew can punt-kick the ball over his shoulder and find the target as accurately as if he had a periscope to show him where the posts are. And he does it equally well with either foot.

On a squally day, P. T. Morton, captain of Sturt, kicked six goals to enable his team to beat South Adelaide for the South Australian premiership. Morton's goal-tally for the season, 101, was second in his State to K. Farmer's 123 for North Adelaide. B. H. Leak, Sturt centre, let nothing through.

The average age of Eastern Suburbs' team, runner-up in New South Wales, was 20. They were beaten for the premiership by Newtown, whose midget rover, F. Williams, 5ft 2in. and only 110 pounds, is the smallest player in first-grade Australian Rules.

16 Six-Footers

But the Goliath touch is essential, because Australian Rules set no limit to the vigor of bumping with shoulder and hip. Sixteen players between 6ft. and 6ft. 3in. were afield in the Victorian semi-final between Melbourne and Essendon.

When outsize Jack Dyer, a policeman known as the "Big Bad Wolf" of the Victorian League, entered his team's dressing-room before the final, his teammates hooted him with mock malignity. They explained that it was to accustom Dyer to the sound-effects which opposing fans would provide when he bowled men over on the field.

Setting a cop to catch a cop, Melbourne's coach instructed Constable Jack O'Keefe that his part in the match was to shadow Dyer. This "shadowing" consisted not of keeping Dyer under secret observation but of meeting him shoulder to shoulder whenever the ball came near. The owners of both sets of shoulders showed ample give-and-take spirit.

On the umpires' votes, trophies are awarded to the best and fairest Australian Rules footballer in each State. In Victoria, Herbert Matthews, dashing South Melbourne winger, tied with Des. Fothergill (Collingwood), aged 20, who has a managing director's head on office-boy's shoulders.

Another 20-year-old, C. Barnsley, Sydney half-back, gained the N. S. W. trophy, although his club did not win a match.

Mel Brodie (Glenelg), South Australia's best and fairest, is a seasoned warror of 25, who entered first-grade football nine years ago. Another who started senior football when 16, Doug Pittard (Taringa), won the trophy in Queensland, where the Windsor team, led by C. Stream, flowed on to their fifth consecutive premiership.

A high-leaping ruck-man, E. O'Keefe (West Perth), topped the Westeralian poll. O'Keefe is so durable that he has not missed a match for five years. L. Bennett (Longford) won the Tasman Shields trophy in the island State, Tasmania, where stocky Jack Metherell's resourceful forward play assisted North Hobart to win their seventh title.

Red Wings In A Position To Shoot for Top

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	7	2	0	28	25	14
Detroit	4	1	4	21	17	12
Chicago	3	4	2	19	22	8
Boston	2	3	3	18	20	7
Americans	3	5	1	13	18	7
Rangers	3	3	2	16	16	6
Canadiens	2	5	2	18	25	6

By the Associated Press

It must have been inexperience that held back the Detroit Red Wings last year.

The current edition of the club that struggled through the 1939-40 season with a notable lack of success is doing very well. The Wings aren't picking the soft spots, yet they have gone through their last seven games without a defeat, accumulated 12 points in nine starts and are only two points behind the pace-setting Toronto Maple Leafs in the National Hockey League standings.

All this has been done with practically the same squad that operated, at least part of the time, in Detroit uniforms last season. The principal differences are the installation of young Johnny Mowers in goal and keeping the squad intact instead of shipping players to the Indianapolis farm and bringing them back at frequent intervals.

In defeating the Chicago Black Hawks 3-1 last night, the Red Wings accomplished two important feats. First, they upset the misfortune that existed all last season, when they couldn't beat Chicago at all, and they put themselves in position to shoot for the lead over the week end.

Detroit's next game is against Toronto tomorrow night. There's an outside chance that the Wings may tie for first place if they can wipe out their only defeat this season, a 3-0 loss at Toronto Nov. 9. The Leafs, however, can climb out of reach tonight when they play the New York Americans, who have lost five of nine games so far, including a 2-1 overtime decision to Toronto.

The rest of the week end program sends the Montreal Canadiens against the Rangers at New York tonight and Boston against the Americans on the same rink tomorrow, when the Rangers jump to Chicago to meet the Black Hawks.

With the Americans and Boston Bruins tied for fourth place with seven points each, only one less than Chicago, and the Rangers and Canadiens only one point lower, the whole standing may be shuffled in the week-end games. There's little basis for figuring which teams may advance, for the Rangers, opening with Bill Allum and Herb Foster up from Philadelphia to fill in for two injured players, meet both Montreal and Chicago for the first time this season and it is also the first Bruin-American clash.

College Football

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 29

Mississippi 21, Miami 7.
Presbyterian 20, Oglethorpe 6.
Centre 36, Transylvania 7.
Newberry 48, High Point 0.
Rollins 34, Stetson 0.
College of the Pacific 27, Chico State 0.
Pensacola Naval Station 47, Fort Benning 0.
San Jose State 30, Nevada 7.
Pacific Lutheran 16, Gonzaga 13.

Bowl officials last night as the opponent of Arizona State Teachers College of Tempe, Border Conference representative.

Coach Dixie Howell of Tempe and Tom Lillico, Tempe graduate manager, are to meet bowl officials Sunday to decide their opponent.

Two other schools, San Jose State of California, and Utah, are in the picture.

Sports Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

Three Long Winning Streaks Ended

NEW YORK—The year 1940 long will be remembered as the ending of three of the longest football winning streaks among major colleges.

Georgetown fell before Boston College after piling up a string of 23 straight. Cornell won 18 in a row before bowing to Dartmouth and the Texas Aggies had a record of 19 successive triumphs before losing to Texas. The records of Georgetown and Cornell each included a tie.

After losing the final game of the 1937 season to Maryland, 12-2, Georgetown won eight in 1938, seven and tied Syracuse in 1939 and chalked up seven more victories before losing 19-18 to Boston College. The Aggies also dropped the final game of the 1937 season, 7-6 to Texas, and then started a record that carried them through 10 games in 1939, the Sugar Bowl game with Tulane last New Year's day and eight this season.

Cornell started its string in 1938 after losing 19-17 to Syracuse. The Big Red finished out that season with three victories and a scoreless tie with Penn, accounted for eight straight in 1939 and had won six more this year before they were upset 3-0 by Dartmouth in the famous "fifth down" game.

* * *

Yankee Business

NEW YORK—Another reputed "angel" in the expected purchase of the Yankees took flight yesterday when Charles F. Williams, wealthy Cincinnati insurance executive, said he was prepared to invest only a nominal sum in such a venture.

Williams, a close personal friend of James A. Farley, who is trying to swing a deal to make himself President of the Yankee baseball empire, said he was here strictly to attend a series of insurance conventions.

"Oh, I might buy a little stock if Jim takes over the club," he admitted "I understand Jim expects to make them an offer soon."

He was asked if, by a "little stock," he might possibly have a sum in mind like, say, $1,000,000. Farley is understood to need that much in cash, and more, to swing the deal.

"That's good," Williams applauded. "Thanks for the compliment."

* * *

Sugar Bowl

NEW ORLEANS—When Pete Layden galloped through the Texas Aggies at Austin Thursday he just about clinched it for Boston College to meet Nebraska in the Sugar Bowl a month hence.

The rumor was all over town yesterday that the combination is Boston-Nebraska, the formal announcement to be made late this afternoon, always provided the two get by Holy Cross and Kansas State unscathed.

No one denied the reports, not even the Sugar Bowl committee members who were in deep and numerous conferences, with a heavy air of expectancy hanging about. Some of the officers, it was learned, are even passing up the traditional Louisiana football classic—L. S. U. vs. Tulane—at Baton Rouge to be around when the news is slipped out.

* * *

Tennis in S. A.

MONTEVIDEO — Donald McNeill of Oklahoma City, United States national tennis champion, was upset by his countryman, Frank Guernsey of Orlando, Fla., in the semifinal round of the Uruguayan championships yesterday. The score of the surprising match was 7—5, 4—6, 6—4.

Dorothy May Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., added the Uruguayan women's singles title to the Argentine championship she recently won at Buenos Aires, when she defeated her teammate on the touring North American squad, Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke, 6—4, 7—9, 6—3.

Completing a match which was halted by darkness, Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., defeated the Argentine, Lucilo del Castillo, 6—3, 6—2. In doubles McNeill and Guernsey defeated Del Castillo and Adriano Zappa, 6—4, 8—6.

* * *

Sun Bowl

EL PASO, Texas—Western Reserve University of Cleveland appeared the certain choice of Sun

Chess — By Frederick R. Chevalier

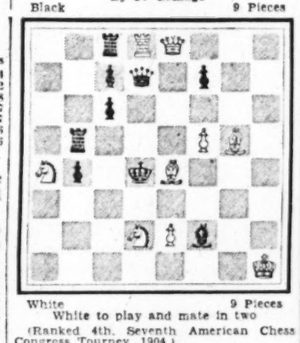
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

November 30, 1940

Problem No. 2301

By F. Gamage

Black 9 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

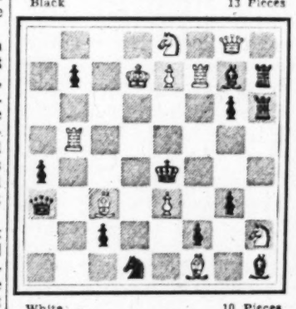
White to play and mate in two

(Ranked 4th, Seventh American Chess Congress Tourney 1904.)

Problem No. 2302

By H. C. Mowry

Black 13 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Honor Prize, Chess Review, February, 1935. The Maiden, Massachusetts, composer is not a prolific composer, but his works invariably have interesting ideas.)

Solutions to Problems

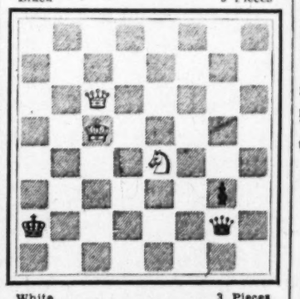
No. 2299 1 Kt-R5 BxP
2. Q-Q5ch
1. ——— KxP
2. Kt-K7ch
1. ——— P-Q4
2. Q-B4ch
No. 2300. B-B6

End-Game No. 538. White wins: 1 R-R5ch, KxR; 2 Kt-B4ch, K-R3; 3 P-Kt8(Kt)ch K-R2; 4 Kt(Kt8)-B6ch, K-R3; 5 KtxPch, K-R2; 6 Kt(K8)-B6ch K-Kt2, 7 Kt-K6ch, K-B2; 8 P-Q8(Kt)ch, K-K2; 9 P-B8 (Kt) mate!

End-Game No. 539

By Richard Reti

Black 3 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

White to play and win

(The great Bohemian master was also a master ending composer. This ending first appeared in the Wiener Tageblatt in 1925.)

Commercial Chess League of New York

The annual team tournament of the Commercial Chess League of New York is now under way with teams representing the following business organizations: American Telephone, Bankers Trust, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Central Hanover, Chase National, Consolidated Edison, New York Telephone, New York Times, Postal Telegraph, Real Estate Board, and the Stock Exchange. After three rounds, the Bell Telephone Laboratories led with three matches won, but the New York Times and the Consolidated Edison have won two matches, out of two played.

Chess by Radio

Editor—"The Chess Review"

Following your suggestion in current issue of "The Chess Review" that radio amateurs send in their frequency and call letters, I submit the following:

During the past year I have played many enjoyable games of chess by radio with the following:

W9QMD—Robert C. Morwood, 616 Delmar, Springfield, Mo. Frequency: 7170, 3585 kc.

W8NOT—Ken Wright, 4033 Belmar Ave., Toledo, Ohio. Frequency: 7080 kc.

W8MYT—Joseph V. Hartshorn, Box 154, Hollydale, Calif. Frequency: 7170, 3585 kc.

W8KJF—J. G. Hancock, 110 SE Nevada St., Portales, New Mexico. Frequency: 3703, 3540, 7080 kc.

W9KIK—A. A. Simon, 3419 Giles Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Frequency: 3585, 7170 kc.

My own name and frequencies:
W8ENI, Dr. H. W. Gillett (M. D.), Lovington, New Mexico.

Frequency: 3703, 3630, 7260, 7170, 7080 kc. Lovington being a small town, it is virtually necessary to play chess by radio if one is to have opponents to play with. All games are played using code (CW) signals. Chess is very satisfactorily being played by radio. I expect that during the coming fall and winter radio season we may have a chess-radio network in full operation, for we are already learning of other enthusiasts who are anxious to join us.

Yours truly,
H. W. Gillett, M. D.
Lovington, New Mexico

An interesting bit from the current Chess Review.

Woman Champion on the Attack

Mrs. Vera Menchik Stevenson, woman champion, finished third in the premier tournament of the London Easter Congress. In the game below she allows her pawn position to be compromised, believing that her superior development and control of the Q file would lead to a winning attack. This she was able to bring about with a well-timed pawn advance.

Beti Opening

Mrs. Stevenson White	Fazekas Black	Mrs. Stevenson White	Fazekas Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-QB4	19 Kt-K4	KtxKt
2 P-B4	Kt-QB3	20 BxKt	Q-R6
3 Kt-B3	P-KK13	21 PxP	PPxP
4 P-Q4	PxP	22 B-R6	Q-B4ch
5 KtxP	B-Kt2	23 P-K3	QxP (b)
6 Kt-Kt3	P-Kt3	24 B-Q2	QxBP
7 P-K4 (a)	B-QR3	25 BxB	R-B
8 B-K3	R-B	26 B-R6	R-Kt
9 P-B4	P-Q3	27 Q-KB2	P-B4
10 B-K2	BxKtch	28 R-B	Q-Q3
11 PxB	Kt-B3	29 B-B4ch	P-K3
12 B-Q3	Castles	30 BxPch	K-R
13 Castles	Q-Q2	31 B-K3	Q-K5
14 Q-K2	R-B2	32 R-B4	Q-Q6
15 QR-Q	Q-K3	33 Q-R4ch	K-Kt2
16 Kt-Q2	KR-QB	34 B-R6ch	K-R
17 P-K5 (a)	PxP	35 B-B6ch	Resigns
18 P-KB5	Q-Q3		

(a) This aggressive advance shows that the champion is determined to win the quick way, with direct attack.

(b) Now White wins a B for several pawns, with undiminished attack.

Kashdan Victory

The Petroff Defense, which the veteran Kupchik adopted in his game with Kashdan, proved unsatisfactory for the former. Early in the game, Kupchik neglected simplifications in the center, and as a result found himself with a cramped position from which he never extricated himself safely.

Petroff Defense

Kashdan White	Kupchik Black	Kashdan White	Kupchik Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	20 Q-K3	RxR
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	21 QxR	Kt-R4
3 KtxP	P-Q3	22 R-K	BxB
4 Kt-KB3	KtxP	23 QxB	Kt-Kt2
5 P-Q4	P-Q4	24 R-K7	Q-Q
6 B-Q3	B-K2	25 Q-B6	Q-KB
7 Castles	Castles	26 RxKtP (c)	Kt-Kt1
8 P-B4	Kt-KB3	27 P-QKt4	Q-Kt2
9 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	28 QxQch	KxQ
10 P-B5 (a)	B-Kt5	29 Kt-K2	P-QR4
11 B-K3	Q-B	30 P-Kt5	PxP
12 R-K	R-K	31 BxKtP	Kt-B3
13 P-KR3	B-K3	32 BxKt	RxB
14 P-R3	Kt-Kt1 (b)	33 R-Q7	R-R
15 Q-B2	P-B3	34 RxP	R-QKt
16 Kt-KKt5	P-KKt3	35 P-B6	R-Kt7
17 KtxB	QxKt	36 R-K5	Kt-B2
18 B-KKt5	Q-Q2	37 Kt-B3	Resigns
19 R-K3	B-Q		

(a) This turns out well and from this point Black's game is definitely inferior.

(b) Indicating that the Kt was badly placed, but how much time can a player waste anyhow?

(c) White finally wins a pawn, so that the rest is straightforward.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 29

National League

Detroit 3, Chicago 1.

American Association

St. Louis 1, St. Paul 0.

Week End Schedule

Saturday

National League

Montreal at New York Rangers.
New York Americans at Toronto.

American League

Providence at Pittsburgh.
Cleveland at Hershey.
Buffalo at Philadelphia.
New Haven at Springfield.

American Association

Tulsa at Minneapolis.
Omaha at Kansas City.

Sunday

National League

Boston at New York Americans.
Toronto at Detroit.
New York Rangers at Chicago.

American League

Pittsburgh at Indianapolis.
Springfield at Buffalo.
Providence at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at New Haven.

American Association

Tulsa at St. Paul.
Omaha at St. Louis.

Eastern Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Washington	7	2	0	38	29	14
New York	5	5	0	51	46	10
Baltimore	4	3	2	28	29	10
River Vale	4	5	0	36	36	8
Atlantic City	4	4	1	42	39	9
Boston	1	6	1	22	33	3

Results Nov. 29

Atlantic City 7, River Vale 2.
Washington 9, Baltimore 3.

By-Plays

Tom Harmon

One of the greatest college football players of all time brought his intercollegiate gridiron career to a close last Saturday. We refer to Tom Harmon of Michigan. His playing during the past three years has been most brilliant. Last year he was one of the most popular selections for all-America teams. This year he is even more certain of receiving this honor. And he has already been voted the Maxwell Memorial Cup as the Nation's No. 1 football player for 1940.

There has been considerable discussion as to whether or not he was a greater player than Red Grange of Illinois. Michigan followers, and some impartial critics, rate him higher; while Illinois followers and, some other impartial critics, rate Grange as the better of the two. That they were both among the greatest backs of all time cannot be questioned.

Those who favor Harmon as the greatest can back up their claim by pointing to the fact that in his three years he made a record of 2,134 yards in 398 attempts at rushing and completed 101 of 233 passes for a total distance of 1,399 yards. He also kicked points after touchdown and was a fine punter.

We believe that he is entitled to be ranked as among the greatest college backs of all time. There have been many brilliant backs since the game was opened up by the advent of the forward pass. Among them we would mention Jim Thorpe of Carlisle Indian School, Eddie Mahan of Harvard, George Gipp of Notre Dame, Ted Coy of Yale, Nile Kinnick of Iowa, Grange and Harmon. And there have been many more who excelled in some feature of backfield play, but did not have the all-around ability of the above named.

And were we asked to pick the best of them all, we frankly admit that we would name Thorpe for that honor. There wasn't a thing that the famous Indian couldn't do with a football. He could buck a line, skirt an end, block, punt, or throw or catch a forward pass with the very best. Those who never saw the famous Carlisle Indian School athlete in action on the football field certainly missed a treat.

'Rhythm Girl' In Featured Spot

"Ice-Capades of 1941," which opens at Boston Garden next Wednesday night for a run of five days and seven performances, including matinees on Saturday and Sunday, through Dec. 8, boasts of many figure skating champions, and one of the outstanding is Lois Dworshak, Duluth, Minn., miss.

A graduate of Carleton College, Miss Dworshak ranks at the top of the show skaters of the world and is fast crowding into oblivion the great names of the skating world.

The beautiful Duluth girl deserted the amateur ranks just two months before her first bow in Atlantic City back in 1937 when she was a highlight of "Ice Follies." After finishing a musical and dancing education, in addition to her college course, she embarked on her professional career that sees her do the most intricate spins and loops, the supreme test of skating skill.

During the performances of "Ice-Capades," Miss Dworshak appears in a number in which she maneuvers through the most complicated figure skating and dance steps to music on the shimmering ice sheet.

A former Northwest junior figure skating champion, Lois Dworshak is known as "The Rhythm Girl."

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	528,035
1940 volume to date	188,869,351
1939 volume to date	243,363,246

Stock Leaders Tilt Upward In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—Steels led the stock market on a forward jog today that put many leaders up fractions to a point.

While dealings were relatively slow most of the session, gains were fairly well distributed at the start of the final hour. Oils and aircrafts, however, failed to make much progress.

In the advancing column were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, Great Northern, Santa Fe, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Westinghouse, Union Carbide and Anaconda.

Backward were Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Eastman Kodak and Phelps Dodge.

A little short covering and new buying made its appearance, brokers said, on the theory the lengthy market decline might be nearing an end. Business developments continued helpful. At the same time the list still had to contend with year-end tax selling and persistent fears of further war upsets.

Holders of merchandising shares studied the survey of the Federal Reserve Board which estimated department store sales for the country in the week ended Nov. 23 topped the like period a year ago by 9 per cent.

The year-to-year upturn in the preceding week's sales amounted to 13 per cent. It was explained that comparisons in the latest week were affected by different Thanksgiving holiday dates in 1939 and 1940. Best showings were made by the Reserve districts of Philadelphia, San Francisco, Richmond, and New York.

Those friendly to automotive stocks derived satisfaction from the continued high rate of output in this field and reports large export orders for motor trucks have been received in recent months. Foreign shipments were said to be expanding substantially and were expected by some soon to hit the peak totals recorded early this year.

Bonds Steady

Bonds remained anchored in a fractional range today, with gains and losses in corporates about evenly divided.

Rails and utilities contributed a fair quota of advances, including Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Alleghany Corp. stamped 5s, Southern Railway 4s," Southern Pacific 4½s of '58, Portland Gas & Electric 4½s, and Western Union 5s of '60.

Commercial Mackay debentures dropped back abqut a point. Bonds of Baltimore & Ohio, Consolidated Edison and International Telephone declined narrowly.

Only a few U. S. Governments were traded and here, too, prices were mixed.

In the foreign list Rome 6½s and Dominican Republic first 5½s recorded substantial gains. Other groups showed minor changes.

Three Exchanges Named to Deal In Fats, Oil Futures

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department designated three commodity exchanges—the Chicago Board of Trade, the New York Produce Exchange and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange—as contract markets authorized to conduct trading in futures in fats and oil.

The Chicago Board of Trade was authorized to trade in soy beans, lard and cottonseed oil; the New York Produce Exchange in cottonseed oil, soybean oil and tallow, and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange in cottonseed oil.

This action was taken under the Pace amendment to the Commodity Exchange Act, which becomes effective December 8. The amendment places futures trading in all fats and oils, including lard, tallow, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, soy bean oil, cottonseed meal, cottonseed, peanuts, soy beans, and soy bean meal under jurisdiction of the Commodity Exchange Administration.

The department said futures trading was not at present conducted in all of the commodities, but that trading during the past fiscal year on those listed by the exchanges had an estimated value of more than $400,000,000.

The Commodity Exchange Act directs the Agriculture Department, through the Commodity Exchange Administration, to enforce "fair practices" in futures trading and to prevent price manipulation and excessive speculation.

Mass. Customs Reports Gain in Foreign Trade

By the Associated Press

Foreign trade passing through the Massachusetts customs district in the first nine months of 1940 was 12½ per cent greater than in the corresponding period the previous year.

Imports totaled $114,540,000, a 9 per cent increase, and exports aggregated $22,131,000, an increase of 35 per cent, the Boston office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reported.

Allis Chalmers Bonus

MILWAUKEE (AP) — The Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company, announced a Christmas bonus of approximately $500,000 to be paid to employees Dec. 20. Shop and office employees will receive the bonus on a basis of 2 per cent of their earnings for the year preceding the last November pay period.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	54	54	54	+ ½
60	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	51	51	51	N'v 28
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	2	6	5⅞	6	
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	N'v 22
19½	12½	Addresso(1.20e)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	N'v 29
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	6	42	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅜
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	N'v 27
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅄	⅄	⅄	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	2	9⅜	8⅜	9⅜	+ ⅜
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	N'v 29
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	19⅛	19	19	
26½	15½	Alleg Lud (1½e)	13	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (.1e)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	167½	167	167½	N'v 29
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10½	10½	10½	N'v 28
16¾	10	Allied Mills (1e)	5	13¼	13	13⅛	N'v 29
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	23	8½	7⅞	8½	+ ⅜
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	6	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	N'v 27
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch (1½e)	11	35	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
18	11	AlphaCem(1½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	N'v 28
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	6	1½	1½	1½	N'v 27
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	N'v 18
58½	38⅛	Amerada Cp (2)	6	50	49½	49½	N'v 29
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	6	16½	16	16	N'v 29
75	41¾	Am Airlines	6	57	57	57	— ¾
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	8	7	7	7	+ ¾
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (1.10e)	3	38¾	38	38⅜	+1¼
23¼	11¼	Am Cable & R	3	13¼	13⅜	13¼	+ ⅛
116½	86¼	Am Can (4)	2	87	87	87	+ ¾
184	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	184	184	184	N'v 29
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	3	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅜
65	34	Am Car & F pf	3	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	+1⅜
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (1.60)	9	20½	20½	20½	N'v 28
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	114¼	114¼	114¼	N'v 20
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	N'v 28
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¾e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	N'v 29
15¼	8	Am Crys S (½e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	N'v 28
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	9	2	2	2	N'v 27
6⅝	3½	Am European	1	4	4	4	N'v 20
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	2	1	1	1	N'v 29
24¼	9⅛	Am&FP$6pf 1.20	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.40k	1	15	15	15	+ ¾
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	4	39¾	39⅜	39¾	+ ⅝
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	6	32¼	32¼	32¼	N'v 18
66¼	45⅛	Am Home(2.40a)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	N'v 29
37⅛	15⅜	Am Ice	2	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	N'v 29
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	N'v 29
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	3	3½	3½	3½	
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	2	13	13	13	N'v 18
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	48½	48½	48½	N'v 20
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	+1
87½	38	Am Loco pf (5k)	2	81	80	81	+2
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	5	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	N'v 29
25	12¾	Am Metal (2¼e)	7	20	19⅜	20	+1
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	107	107	107	N'v 27
5½	2	Am Power & Lt	7	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	2	48¾	48⅝	48¾	+ ⅛
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	2	41¾	41	41¾	+ ⅞
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.40e)	10	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
18½	9½	Am Roll M (¾e)	13	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ¼
12¾	6	Am Saf R (.80)	4	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½e)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	N'v 27
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(2¾e)	15	45⅜	44¼	45⅛	+ ½
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	147	147	147	
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	4	52	51½	51½	— ½
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (1½e)	3	27⅛	27	27	+ ⅜
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¾e)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	2	14⅛	14	14⅛	N'v 29
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	76½	76½	76½	+
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	N'v 26
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	5	166½	166	166½	+ ¾
89½	68¼	Am Tobacco (5)	5	69	69	69	+ ½
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	5	70	70	70	+ ¼
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	153	153	153	N'v 29
6¼	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	12	7	6⅞	7	
101½	83⅜	Am W W 1 pf (6)	5	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	N'v 28
12	6	Am Woolen	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	N'v 29
59½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	6	56¼	56	56¼	+ ⅝
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ½
53⅜	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	4	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	N'v 18
32	18	Anaconda (2e)	64	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
41¼	20	Anac'nW(1⅛e)	2	34	33½	33¾	+ ¼
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	4	14⅜	14½	14⅜	N'v 29
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (1)	1	13	13	13	N'v 29
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
35½	23	Arch-DM(1.40e)	1	33	33	33	— ⅛
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110	109⅞	110	+ ¾
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	14	5	5	5	+ ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	2	52	51	52	+1⅜
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	N'v 15
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (2e)	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
11	6⅛	Arnold C (¾e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	N'v 29
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	3	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅜
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	7	7	7	N'v 29
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	78½	77½	78½	N'v 29
93	49½	As D G 2 pf(18k)	8	92	92	92	N'v 19
45	29½	Associates (2a)	1	37	37	37	N'v 19
25¼	13	Atch T&SF (1e)	9	17½	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
58⅜	39½	At&SF pf (5e)	2	56⅜	56½	56½	— ½
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	4	14¼	13¾	14	N'v 29
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	5	17	16	16	— ½
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	4	17	17	17	— ½
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	6	23	22¾	22⅞	— ¾
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	4	108	107½	107½	N'v 14
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	4	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ¼
80½	57	Atlas Pow (4¼e)	3	74½	74	74	N'v 29
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	N'v 27
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	N'v 27
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	8	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	16	17	16⅜	16⅞	+ ¼
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	8	4	3⅞	4	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	2	5	5	5	
14⅞	5¾	Bangor & Ar	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
16⅜	8½	Barber As (1½e)	2	10	10	10	— ⅛
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.60e)	4	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (1)	1	27	27	27	N'v 28
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	N'v 28
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	N'v 27
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	121½	121½	121½	N'v 29
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	N'v 26
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(2½e)	7	32½	32¼	32¼	— ¼
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	4	21	21	21	N'v 29
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	2	55¾	55¾	55¾	N'v 29
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	31⅛	31	31	— ¼
93¼	63½	Beth Stl (5e)	32	86⅞	85¾	86¾	+1½
134	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	6	131	130½	131	N'v 29
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	2	24	23½	24	
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	N'v 29
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	N'v 18
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	5	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
34	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	1	31	31	31	+ ⅞
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	24	24	24	N'v 29
24¼	17	Borden (1.40e)	1	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	
25⅞	17⅞	Borg-War (1a)	2	20¾	20½	20½	
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	N'v 29
38¾	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	36	36	36	N'v 27
7	4½	Brew Corp(.55e)	2	4⅝	4½	4½	N'v 29
13¾	8	Bridgeport(¾e)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
26¾	13¼	Briggs Mf (1½e)	5	24	23¾	24	+ ⅜
41½	27	Briggs&S (3¼e)	*2	39	39	39	N'v 29
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40a)	3	43½	43	43½	N'v 29
4⅞	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	N'v 28
24¾	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	45	6	6	6	
116¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	116¼	116¼	116¼	Oct 7
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G	7	13¼	13	13	— ¼
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31	31	31	N'v 8
29½	14⅜	Bruns-Bal (3e)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
12⅜	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	13	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	1	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
8¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	5	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
36	20	Bullard Co (2e)	5	32½	32	32½	+ ¾
35¼	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	N'v 29
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill(1a)	4	17	17	17	+ ¼
12½	7½	Burr Add (½e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19½	19½	19½	
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	5	4	4	4	N'v 28
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	N'v 29
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	7	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	N'v 28
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	5	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy (1.15e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	3	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ¼
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	18	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ¼
40½	29½	Cannon M (1⅛e)	2	38½	38½	38½	N'v 28
6	3½	Capital Ad A	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	N'v 29
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¾e)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅝
3¼	2	Car&Gen (.10e)	3	3	3	3	
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	61	61	61	+1¼
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	5	48⅞	48½	48⅞	+ ⅞
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅝
12½	5	Celotex Corp	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	18	17¾	18	N'v 29
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	9	2¾	2½	2½	N'v 26
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
6	2⅜	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 1
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas (4)	1	33	33	33	+ ¾
83⅜	31⅞	Cert-teed Prod	4	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
22	15	Chain Belt(1½e)	1	20½	20½	20½	
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	N'v 26
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	N'v 2
43⅜	30½	Ches & O (2½e)	2	42	42	42	+ ½
97¼	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	N'v 26
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	N'v 29
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1	1	1	N'v 25
2½	⅝	Chi Great W pf	10	ll	ll	ll	+ ⅄
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail O(1¼e)	11	8	8	8	
14⅜	8½	Chi Pneu Tool	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	N'v 28
39⅜	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38½	38½	38½	N'v 29
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	48	48	48	N'v 29
	⅄	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅄	⅄	⅄	N'v 26
	⅄	C R I & P 6% pf	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 28
	⅄	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅄	⅄	⅄	N'v 28
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	10	10	10	N'v 14
16⅛	9	Chickasha (¼e)	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	N'v 27
6⅝	1⅝	Childs Co	3	2	2	2	
91⅜	53⅛	Chrysler (5⅛e)	27	76¾	76	76½	+ ⅜
14¼	8⅞	City I&F (1.20)	3	9½	9½	9½	N'v 28
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 29
40¼	24	Clark Eq (3¼e)	2	36⅞	36½	36⅞	+ ⅛
43⅛	26	Clev Gr B(1.20e)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	N'v 28
41⅜	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	9	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅜
45⅛	25⅛	Cluett P (2¾e)	8	33½	33	33½	N'v 28
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	1	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	— ⅛
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61⅝	61⅜	61⅜	N'v 28
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	1	11½	11½	11½	
102	94	Colg-P pf (4½)	3	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	N'v 22
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	1	27	27	27	
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼e)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
26⅜	16	Col Br A (2e)	1	21	21	21	+ ⅛
26¼	16	Col Br B (2e)	1	22	22	22	N'v 25
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.30e)	10	4⅜	4½	4⅜	
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	78⅞	78¾	78⅞	— ⅛
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	5½	5½	5½	N'v 29
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	21	21	21	N'v 28
21¾	12¼	Firestone (1e)	2	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1a)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	N'v 29
13¾	8	Congress Cigar	12	13¾	13¾	13¾	N'v 28
12½	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12½	12½	12½	N'v 28
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	N'v 29
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30e)	15	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
32⅞	21⅜	Cons Edison (2)	43	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
110½	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	105¼	105¼	105¼	— ¼
1⅜	½	Con Film Ind	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	N'v 28
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1k)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	N'v 29
4¼	2¼	Cons Laundries	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8½	5½	Consol O(.72½e)	4	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	14	1⅜	1	1	N'v 16
5¼	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	3	4½	4¼	4½	N'v 29
23¾	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	N'v 28
106½	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	106½	105½	106½	N'v 29
19½	9⅞	Container (1½e)	1	15½	15½	15½	N'v 29
15⅜	7¼	Cont Bak (A)	2	8	8	8	
1⅜	¾	Cont Bak (B)	1	¾	¾	¾	
9⅞	7⅜	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	81	81	81	+ ¼
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	7	37⅛	37	37⅛	— ¼
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	2	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	—1⅞
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (½e)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	N'v 29
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
4¾	2	Cont Motors	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (1)	7	19½	19¼	19½	
33	19½	Cont Steel (1)	3	22¼	22	22	N'v 27
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.80)	7	19⅛	18¾	19⅛	N'v 29
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	2	56½	56	56½	N'v 29
65⅛	41⅛	Corn Prods (3)	5	42¼	42	42¼	+ ¾
179	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	179	179	179	N'v 28
7½	4	Coty Inc (⅛e)	7	4¾	4⅜	4¾	N'v 28
1½	⅄	Coty Internat'l	4	½	½	½	N'v 28
24¼	13	Crane Co (.80e)	2	20½	20¼	20½	+ ½
32¾	17¾	Cr of Wh (1.90e)	6	18	17¾	17¾	N'v 29
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	N'v 26
38⅞	18⅜	Crown Cork & S	6	26⅛	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
43¼	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	2	43¼	43¼	43¼	+1⅛
21⅛	12	CrownZell(1¼e)	3	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
46	25	Crucible Steel	11	42¼	41¼	42¼	+1½
95½	75¼	Crucible pf (5)	2	90½	90	90½	+2¾
8⅞	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	2	4½	4½	4½	N'v 28
17	9⅞	Cudahy Pack	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	N'v 29
29⅜	19½	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	24½	24½	24½	N'v 26
4½	1½	Curtis Publish	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
51	31	Curtis pf (2¾k)	1	47½	47½	47½	N'v 23
35½	31⅜	Curtis p pf (2¾e)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	N'v 29

Commerce and Finance

Superiority of New World Oil Resources Shown in Survey

Business and Industry

World Oil Supplies a Major Factor in Outcome of War

MOSCOW (AP) — Russia's Commissar for the Oil Industries, Mr. Sedin, writes that "it is necessary to recognize that the general result of the (Russian) oil industry for 1940 is far from being sufficient, although it has exceeded the results of 1939." He gave no figures.

In an article in Pravda, the Communist Party organ, Mr. Sedin stressed the importance of oil fuel in modern mechanized warfare.

To increase the Soviet Union's production the Commissar announced a plan to eliminate autumn and winter declines in output. He wrote:

"In 1941 the People's Commissariat of the oil industry expects considerable capital investment in the construction branch of the industry. New roads, mechanical shops, compressor stations and dwellings will help destroy the harmful theory and practice of reduction of the output of oil during the autumn and winter seasons."

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the European war moves toward an ever more critical phase, increasing reliance is being placed on oil. Mars is busy and he is thirsty. His robots of destruction demand an unending flow of "liquid gold."

Questions becoming more vital are: Do England and Germany have enough oil? To what extent can either tap world supplies? This article bulwarked by statistical evidence, endeavors to answer these questions specifically and to picture the oil production and resources of the world.

Great Britain has access to about 85 per cent of the world's petroleum production, Germany to a rather small percentage. International laws permits the Reich to buy oil from neutral countries, but the British blockade, the lack of money, and in instances the bias of technically neutral nations prevent Germany from getting it. Moreover, England is in control of virtually all the free tanker tonnage of the world except those of the United States which are prohibited from entering the war zone.

Routes Cut off

During the year 1939 a total of 81 per cent of German imports of oil and gasoline traveled routes that are now inaccessible due to the British blockade. The open routes now lead only to Rumania and Russia.

The Axis powers at the most produce 15 per cent of the world output. Russia produces 10.6 per cent and Rumania 2.3 per cent of the world's production. The principal sources to which England may turn for oil and their percentages of world production are: The United States 60.8 per cent; Venezuela, 10 per cent; Iran, 3.7 per cent; Dutch East Indies, 3.2 per cent; Mexico, 2 per cent; Colombia, 1.1 per cent; and Iraq, 1.4 per cent. The percentage or total output not listed, 4.9 per cent, includes small oil producing countries from which England may buy oil, although the Axis has control of the petroleum output in two of these, Poland and Albania.

While Germany is largely restricted to the purchase of Russian output, the second largest oil producer in the world and Rumania the seventh largest, England may tap the pipelines running from the rich fields of North and South America, southeastern Europe and her colonies.

Germany needs in a normal year, according to Walter Hill, Industry and Trade Editor of The Economist, about 8,000,000 tons of oil, France 7,000,000 tons, Italy 3,500,000 tons, Rumania 1,900,000 tons, Holland 1,600,000 tons, Sweden 1,200,000 tons, Denmark 900,000 tons, Belgium 700,000 tons, Norway 600,000 tons, Switzerland 500,000 tons and Hungary and Yugoslavia 500,000 tons. Altogether these countries normally use about 26,500,000 tons of oil each year.

Not Enough Oil

Outside of Rumania these countries are not oil producing countries, but oil importing countries, and the given figures are peace time requirements. Germany, even with Rumanian output, does not produce enough oil to carry on a war and keep the industries of conquered nations from collapsing. It must draw on its accumulated reserves while restricting the use of petroleum in subjugated countries to the bare necessities.

German and Polish production and Germany's imports of Rumanian oil amount only to something over 30,000,000 barrels or about 4,285,000 tons. And, according to the 1940 Britannica Book of the Year, Germany's war-time petroleum requirements run at the rate of 75,000,000 to 89,000,000 barrels of oil annually or 10,700,000 tons to 12,700,000 tons. On the other hand, some military experts and economists in the United States believe that it will take as much as 25,000,000 to 37,000,000 tons of oil a year to run the Axis war. The petroleum reserve of the Reich has been estimated at between 35,000,000 and 40,000,000 barrels or about 5,000,000 to 5,714,00 tons.

Oil shipments from Rumania to Germany during 1939 totaled 1,285,000 tons and were expected to be about 1,400,000 tons in 1940 but now that Germany has control of Rumania it will have sole use of the 2,231 oil wells in that country which have been producing from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 tons of oil and gasoline annually.

Since Germany alone produces more than 2,000,000 tons of synthetic gasoline from coal and 500,000 tons of natural gasoline, her airplanes would be unlikely to feel the lack of gasoline if one estimate is correct which indicates that a daily raid of 1,000 planes would require but 500,000 tons of gasoline a year.

The extent to which Russia is supplying Germany with oil is problematical. Although the Big Bear produces 10.23 per cent of the world's petroleum it has been slow in developing its oil industry and it will require years to give decisive oil aid to Germany. Russia has stocks of oil, how much is not known, but it is guarding them jealousy. There are definite limits, too, to Russia's facility for oil transport.

Greece only recently entered the war but Rumania banned oil shipments to that country fully seven weeks ago when it was estimated it had no more than two months supply. Since Greece is an ally of England, and since it is wholly dependent on imports, the oil demand there will have to be met from English controlled sources Before the ban, Greece imported about 128,000 tons of oil supplies from Rumania annually.

Turkey also has been getting oil supplies from Rumania, about 200,000 tons annually, but these have now undoubtedly been cut off. However, since Turkey is not at war she will continue to have access to world markets.

Berlin-to-Baghdad

The Berlin-to-Baghdad theory seems to be gaining actuality. Germany is edging farther and farther into southeastern Europe and it undoubtedly has its eyes on the land of rugs and carpets, Iran and Iraq. There are several factors supporting this theory Apart from Russian oil, the only other sources of supply which could be reached from Germany, without the need of crossing large expanses of water, are Iran and Iraq. Iran ranks fourth among world oil producers, production last year totaling over 10,000,000 tons. Operations are in the hands of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.

In Iraq, oil is produced by the Iraq Petroleum Co. in which British, Dutch, French and American interests are represented. Iraq production has reached the world markets by pipe-line to the Mediterranean coast through Syria and Palestine. The capacity of this pipe-line even though it is capable of handling about 2,000,000 tons of oil a year, has placed a limit upon production.

Rich Oil Fields

The extent of oil deposits in the Middle East is not known but the production of the fields in this area is already approximately 20,000,000 tons. If the Axis partners could reach this oil and then be able to transport it at will, their fuel difficulties would be considerably reduced. However, while England's Near Eastern forces remain undefeated this oil will not fuel Axis planes or Diesels. Should the totalitarians reach these oil fields it would be months before oil would be available due to the need of repairs following the destruction of equipment by the retreating armies.

The following table from the Bulletin of International News published by the Royal Institute of International Affairs, using Royal Dutch annual report figures, shows that the New World is much better provided with oil than the old.

The recent consummation of an oil deal between Japan and British-American oil interests in the Dutch East Indies should substantially increase Japanese oil and gasoline imports. The deal permits Japan to import 1,800,000 ton of oil for the next year. This compares with normal imports of 494,000 tons. The agreement, however, is not expected to have any effect upon the normal export of oil and gasolin by the Indies to other nations. The additional amounts for Japan will come out of stored resources of the Dutch islands accumulated since the European market was cut off by the war.

Japan Needs Octane "Gas"

Britain and the United States were very much interested in this oil transaction and saw to it that the arrangements provided that none of this oil would go to any other country. Japan's great need is for high octane aviation gasoline and it is not receiving any in this deal.

In previous years Japan imported about 75 per cent of its oil needs from the United States. The magnitude of its problem is indicated by the fact that during 1939 it imported 27,994,354 barrels of petroleum products from America, while in the first eight months of this year imports dropped to 13,626,544 barrels.

The oil situation in Mexico continues of be jumbled. President Lazaro Cardenas has been trying to reach a final settlement with the firms whose properties were expropriated in 1938 before he leaves office.

During the month of September this year exports of petroleum products from Mexico totaled 1,854,908 barrels compared with 1,912,832 barrels in August and 1,108,743 barrels during September, 1939. Ninety per cent of the shipments in September were consigned to the United States, the remainder going to Japan, Australia and Cuba. Mexico's German market of course, disappeared with the start of the British blockade.

Oil Plentiful in U. S.

The United States is the most fortunately situated of the great world powers in the matter of oil supply. It has at present 18,483,012,000 barrels of recoverable crude oil reserves or about half of world reserves which are placed at 36,000,000,000 barrels.

In modern warfare oil has become indispensable. The engines of devastation consume increasingly larger amounts of liquid fuel. War-like nations without adequate supply base their strategy on its acquisition at all costs. Germany, having failed to deliver a quick knock-out blow against England, and being drained of its petroleum reserves, turns to the southeast For oil it must have, else it loses the war. Perhaps in the end it will have been found to be oil as well as food and morale which determined the outcome of the conflict.

World Production Figures of Crude Oil And Natural Gasoline for 1938

(Metric tons)

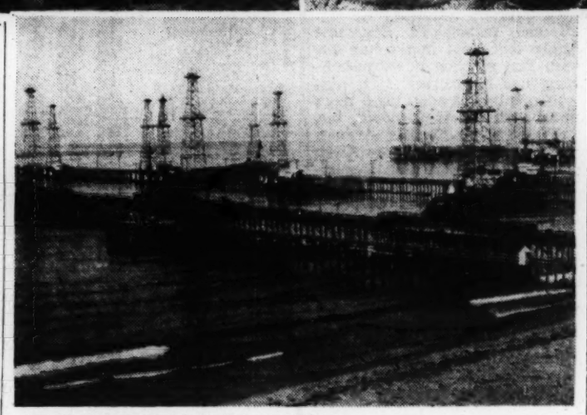
United States	170,432,000	Bahrein	1,135,000
Russia	30,112,000	British Borneo	914,000
Venezuela	28,107,000	Canada	898,000
Iran	10,358,000	German Reich	609,000
Netherlands Indies	7,394,000	Poland	550,000
Rumania	6,871,000	Japan (incl. Taiwan)	340,000
Mexico	5,523,000	Ecuador	396,000
Iraq	4,368,000	Egypt	286,000
Colombia	2,118,000	Albania	95,000
Trinidad	2,583,000	France	72,000
Argentina	2,425,000	Saudi Arabia	67,000
Peru	2,222,000	Hungary	44,000
British India and Burma	1,468,000	Other countries	49,000
Total			280,276,000

Crude Petroleum Production Excluding Natural Gasoline, 1929, 1938 and 1939 in the Chief Producing Countries

(Metric tons)

	1929	1938	1939
United States	138,104,000	164,153,000	171,048,000
Venezuela	19,848,000	28,071,000	29,580,000
U. S. S. R.	14,477,000	28,859,000	29,748,000
Iran	9,549,000	10,232,000	10,392,000
Netherlands E. Indies	5,239,000	7,398,000	7,944,000
Mexico	5,709,000	5,852,000	6,336,000
Rumania	4,837,000	6,603,000	6,240,000
Iraq	121,000	4,368,000	
Colombia	2,911,000	3,012,000	3,234,000
Trinidad	1,217,000	2,498,000	2,724,000
Argentina	1,385,000	2,436,000	
Peru	2,777,000	2,124,000	1,899,000
Burma	1,018,000	1,848,000	1,983,000
Bahrein		1,146,000	1,044,000
Canada	146,000	876,000	996,000
British Borneo	760,000	933,000	948,000

Warring Nations Struggle for 'Liquid Gold'



Julien Bryan; International; Orville Logan Snider

Upper left: Baku, on the Caspian Sea, center of Soviet oil production. Upper right: Large oil field at Campina, Rumania. Lower: A rich oil field under the ocean near Santa Barbara, Calif.

Defense Commission Presses Campaign To Open Idle Plants in 'Ghost Towns'

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Defense Commission, pressing a campaign to reopen idle plants in the Nation's industrial "ghost towns," sent a list of such factories to 500 firms now working on defense orders.

It was hoped, the commission said, that defense contractors would make use of shutdown facilities to speed up the manufacture of weapons and other urgently needed military equipment.

A survey of "ghost town" areas was started three weeks ago by a staff of economists and industrial engineers under direction of Sidney Hillman, the commission's labor member.

In all communities thus far surveyed, Mr. Hillman said, there is a reservoir of capable workers, mostly homeowners anxious to work where they live, who would be available immediately if closed plants were reopened.

The preliminary list of idle facilities included foundries, a rolling mill, machine shops, tool manufacturing plants and others scattered through Pennsylvania, Kentucky, the central Midwest, the Tennessee and Shenandoah Valleys and the Great Lakes region. In addition to completely shutdown plants, the list included some running at far below capacity.

As one example of the results of the initial survey, the commission cited an industrial county in western Pennsylvania where owners of plants with considerable machine tool capacity have pooled their facilities and are ready, working as a single plant, to execute orders for the Government or for Government contractors.

The commission withheld the names of the towns involved and a spokesman explained this was done to forestall any undue "dislocations" which might arise from premature publicity regarding possible reopening or expansion of the plants.

Foreign Bondholders Win Senate Hearing On Dominican Pact

WASHINGTON (AP) — Foreign bondholders have won a hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on their protest against Senate ratification of a new Dominican customs treaty.

Chairman Walter F. George (D) of Georgia said the committee would take testimony of the bondholders' representatives in a closed session next Wednesday. It heard State Department officials urge speedy approval of the treaty.

The new treaty would supersede a pending convention by which Dominican customs receipts are impounded by a United States representative to meet the payments on about $15,000,000 in Dominican bonds held in this country.

The new treaty would abolish this customs receivership, placing the receipts in a depository out of which the Dominican Government would draw funds to pay off the bonds.

Senator George said bondholders had expressed apprehension that the security of their investments might be decreased by the arrangement. The State Department had been urging ratification as a "good neighbor" gesture.

Department Store Sales Up 9 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended Nov. 23 were 9 per cent higher than in the corresponding week last year. Some of the comparisons were affected by different thanksgiving eates.

Sales in the week ended Nov. 16 had been 13 per cent above a year ago, and the average gain over last year for the four weeks ended Nov. 23 was 5 per cent.

Increases by Federal Reserve Districts, for the week ended Nov. 23 over the similar last year, were: Boston 3 New York 10, Philadelphia 14, Cleveland 9, Richmond 11, Atlanta, 7, Chicago 10, St. Louis 4, Kansas City 2, and San Francisco 12 per cent.

In the Dallas district, sales were 11 per cent under last year. No figure was given for the Minneapolis district.

Glass Makers Accede To Federal Demands On Licensing Issue

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP) — Defendant corporations in the Government's anti-trust suit against major glass container manufacturing companies acceded to the demands of the Government on the issue of free licensing of new enterprises as the case was about to go on trial in Federal Court.

The concession made settlement of the case out of court seem certain, officials said, although details of the proposed institute plan remain to be worked out.

At the request of the Government, the case was adjourned until Monday.

Lloyd Williams, attorney for the Owens-Illinois Glass Co., said he regarded the Government's demand as uneconomic and unfair, but he said his client would accept the principle if a consent decree can be worked out.

Financial Progress Is Reported in Ontario Area

TORONTO — Steady financial progress over the past five years, particularly in the improvement of tax arrears, and the reduction of debenture debt, has made it possible for each citizen of the 148 towns in Ontario to pay an average of $4.09 less in local taxes that he did in 1934, according to a recent survey completed by Hon. Eric Cross, Minister of Municipal Affairs.

During the period surveyed, the towns' mass population rose from 475,369 to 489,116. Marked improvement was noted in realizing upon tax arrears, as in 1934 the towns had $8,981,782, or $18,.89 per capita in arrears, while in 1939 arrears amounted to $5,223,762, or $10.68 per capita.

Leaders Think Price Policies Recovery Key

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—Business must modify many of its policies before a change in the attitude of government towards industry will bring about a permanent healthy recovery, according to a poll conducted by Fortune magazine among 12,000 top-ranking business executives of the nation contained in the December issue of the magazine, out today.

In another article in this issue Fortune declares for continued "short-of-war" aid for Britain.

The business poll disclosed that management believes that with a change in the policies of industry and in the attitude of government towards it private industry could create jobs for practically all the unemployed. The management heads repudiated a futue "in which millions of workers will not have been re-absorbed into private enterprise."

Specifically the poll revealed that the management leaders held that to achieve full recovery business must re-examine its pricing policies. Of those polled, 65.2 per cent said one of the principal reasons for the 1929-'32 collapse was that many industries had not expanded their markets by passing on to the consumer in the form of lower prices the benefits of increased efficiency and lower costs.

The poll showed that the management leaders approved the Department of Justice's campaign to enforce anti-trust laws and prevent price fixing agreements, opposed efforts by government or business to restore prices to 1926 levels and believed that no lasting recovery is possible before the building industry and the railroads get back on their feet by cutting costs and prices.

At the same time the Forum of Executive Opinion, comprising 12,000 management executives as a permanent panel of the Forum and representing nearly 50 per cent of the entire management leadership, voiced through approval of the Hull reciprocal trade treaties.

National City Bank Closes China Branch

NEW YORK (AP)—The National City Bank announced its 38-year-old branch in Hankow, Northern China, would be shut down Dec. 12 because of sharp curtailment of Chinese trade with the United States since start of the Far Eastern war.

The Hankow branch was formerly active in financing Chinese exports, principally tung oil. The oil, a valuable ingredient in the United States manufacture of paint and varnishes, is piling up in the interior of China for fear shipments might fall into Japanese hands.

Bank officials said there was no intention to close other branches of the National City at Canton, Hong Kong, Tientsin and Peiping.

Government, Not Wall Street, Seen Financing Aid to Britain

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street is thinking quite a bit about the financing of American aid to Britain, when and if that aid begins to outgrow its picayune stage and the assembly lines start working for Britain in volume.

On one thing most people here seem to agree. There will be long-term financing of Britain in Wall Street. It will be done in Washington, directly, by the United States Government.

Principal reason for this is that if there is any financing at all it will be on a scale such as Wall Street is no longer able to handle. The simple item of 12,000 bombers recently mentioned by the President in his campaign for third term would come to round $2,000,000,000, or four times what Wall Street raised for the Allies a quarter-century ago. Modern war is immensely more costly than it used to be. If the British are to be given a 50-50 claim on the output of our leading war industries, and our war program is to be stepped up to capacity, it means that help to Britain may run into the neighborhood of $5,000,000,000, $10,000,000,000, or even more—at any rate several times more than the help extended on credit a quarter century ago.

More and more it is being vigorously pointed out that Britain has little chance of surviving without such help, for the present breathing space until next spring is a breathing space for the Germans as well as the British, one which they are most assuredly capitalizing to increase their armament superiority. The limit of American aid seems likely to be found in bottlenecks such as shipping or material sources rather than in financing.

Washington the Better Bargainer

Another reason why the financing is likely to be done in Washington is that Washington can drive harder bargains than Wall Street. All Wall Street can do is act as intermediary for the public to lend the money to Britain on nothing but a war debt promise. Washington can do better. It can insist upon getting more naval and air bases; on perhaps the turnover of some of Britain's security holdings or even property holdings in South America; perhaps on American participation in the tin and rubber cartels; perhaps on British taking of American farm products in preference to those of the Empire; and on other such miscellaneous concessions.

A third reason why the financing will come from Washington instead of Wall Street is of course that such is the political trend anyway—for better or for worse. The banks here are still smarting over Jesse Jones' announcement of 1½ per cent RFC money for bankable defense contracts That means most of the business will go to the RFC.

for the banks can't possibly meet that rate except in the case of the largest loans.

The coming boom in American business will put the government's corporate subsidies and affiliates, like the RFC, in a splendid financial position, bailing them out and putting them back in the black, and this will make it easier for them to advance money for any and all imaginable defense purposes. There is not even a hope here that the banks might be able to advance money to Britain on U. S. Treasury pledge. If the Treasury is going to go bond for Britain, it will undoubtedly see that some of its corporate children get the business. That is the Washington fashion.

A World War Myth

However, Wall Street will shed few tears for the lost business. The British and French bonds which it sold during the World War were good, and were paid off on the dollar, but ever since the World War a myth has been crystallizing about these loans, to the effect that they caused us to go to war. The agument was that the United States had to "bail out" the buyers of British and French war bonds. As a matter of fact, the bonds were all thoroughly securcd at the time we were entering the war, but the idea has become a part of modern political folklore that "the interests" got us into the last war and wouldn't mind getting us into the next. So the Street is just as pleased that the financing isn't likely to come this way.

Some people are even conjecturing how the ("neutral") American Government will do the financing. Curiously enough, there will be no need of amending the Johnson Act, which bars loans to war-debt defaulters. It only bars private loans. There is nothing to prevent the Treasury or its affiliates from lending all they want. Congress need only appropriate the money—or take off the limits, for instance, on the foreign lending program of the Export-Import Bank.

There is some talk of the American gold being used in the operation. Such talk was heard a year ago in connection with South American loans. The plan would be for us to buy some of Britain's possessions for gold. Then Britain could use the gold to buy airplanes from us. The gold wouldn't actually come up to daylight at Fort Knox, but just get shoved around from page to page by the bookkeepers to complicate a simple swap transaction, make it look more impressive, and take some of the blight of absurdity off the present gold situation. (Another way to help Britain would be, of course, to raise the price of goid, the principal commodity Britain now has to sell.)

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East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 18
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
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Smaller Wheat Supply Offset By Cut in Use

CHICAGO, Nov. 30 (AP)—The world began the 1940-41 marketing season with a wheat supply that was 32,000,000 bushels smaller than a year ago, but already this more favorable international trade aspect has been nullified. grain men said today, by the war's effect in reducing consumption.

The gradual building up of wheat reserves since 1936 reached a climax in 1939 when, on July 1, there was an all-time record supply of 5,477,000,000 bushels of wheat throughout the world, excluding Russia and China. On July 1, 1940, this had been reduced to 5,445,000,000 bushels, largely because of a sharp reduction in harvests in Europe.

Broomhall Data

The extent to which consumption is being hurt by the war, which has placed many would-be consumers on a reduced wheat diet while grain is going begging in other parts of the world, was shown in latest figures compiled by Broomhall, British trade authority. Since July 1 world wheat and flour shipments have totaled only 116,945,000 bushels compared with 186,681,000 the same period last season and almost 240,000,000 the previous season.

The effect of this diminished trade also is reflected in current official forecasts of domestic wheat supply trends. Despite the fact that United States disappearance in the July-September quarter was estimated at 200,000,000 bushels, or 6,000,000 more than a year ago, due largely to increased feeding of wheat, exports were reduced to such an extent that statisticians estimated shipments for the season at only 22,000,000 bushels. If these figures are borne out by actual developments, the United States will have a larger carryover on July 1, 1941, than it had a year earlier.

Exclusive of Russia and China, the world's carryover of wheat on last July 1 was estimated at 1,420,000,000 bushels compared with 1,205,000,000 a year ago. The crop, however, amounted to only 4,025,000,000 bushels compared with 4,272,000,000 the previous season and 4,625,492,000 in 1938.

Lack of Flour Demand

Lack of aggressive demand on the part of flour buyers, which in turn influenced milling demand, was partly responsible for the unsettled tone of the Chicago wheat market this week. At the same time, scarcity of commercial supplies of wheat not under loan or held off the market under private financing kept the market from backing away very far and, in fact, strengthened December contracts which became deliverable Monday. December contracts of corn, oats and soybeans also were affected by approach of the delivery period.

Before the opening today wheat was ½ lower to 1 cent higher compared with a week ago; corn 1⅝ lower to ¼ higher; oats ¼-¾ up; rye ⅝-¾ down and soybeans ¼ lower to 3⅞ higher.

Banker Again Takes Up the Cudgels For Competitive Bidding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Investment Bankers Association of America was urged in a letter sent to all its members by William R. Daley of Otis & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, to endorse the theory of competitive bidding for corporate securities. Mr. Otis, who has consistently opposed the association's stand on the question, voiced it as his firm belief that such bidding was the answer to the problem of "private placements," that is, the direct sale of securities by the issuer to a small group of institutions. The association at a meeting on Jan. 13 of this year passed a resolution opposing competitive bidding on the ground that it was not in the public interest.

Mr. Daley, a former governor of the I. B. A., pointed to the recent sale of $140,000,000 American Telephone debentures to insurance companies as evidence that "private placement" is the greatest threat to the future of investment banking. In his letter he asked: "Is not competitive bidding the answer to private placement, for whatever reasons the latter method of financing, is used?"

"Compulsory competitive bidding for the securities of companies enjoying monopolies and subject to governmental regulation, such as public utility companies, railroads and telephone and telegraph companies," he continued, "would automatically eliminate private placement of securities in these fields. Dealers, large and small, would participate in their distribution, while institutional buyers of all sizes would be afforded an opportunity to invest in such securities.

"The requirement of such competitive bidding, far from harming the industry as its opponents suggest, would strengthen the industry in all parts of the country. There is the further alarming possibility of government-owned underwriting banks if the financing of our great public industries is not done on a competitive basis, open to all the investment bankers in the country."

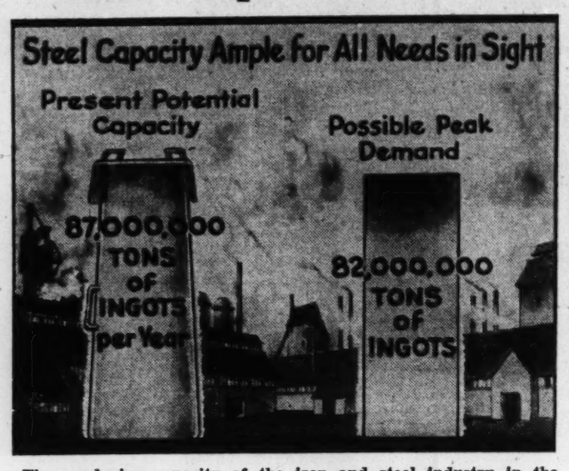
Buffalo Creek Issue Authorized

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Buffalo Creek Railroad to issue $3,000,000 of 3¾ per cent first mortgage bonds, Series A. The bonds will be sold at par plus accrued and the proceeds used to retire $1,000,000 of first mortgage 5 per cent bonds and $2,000,000 of first refunding mortgage 5 per cent bonds. The Buffalo Creek Railroad is leased by the Lehigh Valley and the Erie railroads.

Pontiac Sales Gain

PONTIAC, Mich. (AP)—Pontiac division of General Motors reported its retail sales of new cars for the second 10 days of November totaled 9,249 units. In the preceding 10 days retail sales of new units totaled 8,921.

Capacity of Steel Industry Found Ample for All Needs



The producing capacity of the iron and steel industry in the United States at the present time is ample to meet all essential needs now in sight, and no large-scale expansion of basic facilities is needed, according to the findings of a survey authorized by the American Iron and Steel Institute and reported by Walter S. Tower, President.

In the accompanying chart prepared by the Institute it is shown that the potential capacity of the industry is close to 87,000,000 tons of ingots a year, including an annual rated capacity of approximately 83,000,000 net tons and an emergency margin capacity of some 4,000,000 additional tons. This compares with a possible annual peak demand of 82,000,000 net tons which has been estimated to cover maximum domestic and defense needs.

Financial Writers Lampoon Leaders of Finance, Industry

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—Financial and industrial leaders of the nation took time out last night to laugh at their own foibles.

Some 1,100 of them witnessed the "Financial Follies of 1940" staged by the New York Financial Writers Association in the Hotel Astor.

The show was chiefly satire, but when the curtain fell in the finale, the newspapermen were singing, to the tune of "anchors aweigh":

"All get together, now; let's make a stand;
Drive selfishness away, boy, it will be simply grand.
Our nation needs us now; we're on the spot;
Don't think of number one but give the country everything you've got."

The finale depicted Uncle Sam awarding the football to Captain Roosevelt of the 'varsity after a football scrimmage with Captain Willkie's scrub team.

Mr. Willkie was in the audience, enjoying the lampooning of himself and other national figures. He made an "off the record" address.

Among the guests were 13 presidents and chairmen of Pittsburgh steel companies, including Charles R. Hook, President of American Rolling Mill Co., a roster of bankers which included Thomas Lamont of J. P. Mrogan & Co., and W. Randolph Burgess of the National City Bank of New York, Samuel Zemurray, President of United Fruit Co., Defense Commissioner Leon Henderson, Col. William J. Donovan, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of General Motors Corp., and many others.

The newspapermen were coached by George E. Price, former vaudeville star, who now heads the brokerage firm which bears his name.

Cramp Arranges Loans With Banks For $14,500,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Cramp Shipbuilding Company has arranged with a group of Philadelphia Banks, acting through the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, for a facilities loan up to $12,000,000, and with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia for a working capital loan in the amount of $2,500,000, Joseph P. Ripley, Chairman of the Cramp board of directors, announced.

Mr. Ripley said that the agreements for the loans were concluded following the receipt in Washington of executed contracts with the Navy Department for the construction of six naval cruisers, on a cost plus, fixed fee basis, at an estimated cost of $106,380,000, and for the acquisition and construction of the necessary emergency plant facilities at an estimated cost of $10,000,000. Performance and payment bonds aggregating $5,000,000 were delivered by Cramp to the Navy Department in Washington, Nov. 29.

The loan agreements, together with the payment of $1,250,000 cash common stock capital, provide the company with a total of about $15,000,000 of new financing for the reopening of the Cramp shipyard in Phialedalphia for the construction of warships.

The common stock capital was provided through an underwriting of common stock by Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., and the sale of additional common stock to Blue Ridge Corporation, the Chicago Corporation and Orama Securities Corporation.

Total capital and surplus accounts of the company amount to about $4,500,000, which includes the shipyard property which has been turned into the company against issuance of common stock of which there are now outstanding about 219,000 shares.

Boston Stocks

Nov. 30

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
.40	Bird & Son, In	10	10	10	9½
8.75	Bos & Albany	90	90	90	89⅞
6.00d	Bos Edison	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
5.00	Bos Elevated	45¾	45½	45¾	45½
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	19¼	19¼	19¼	19
..	Bos & Me pr pf	5	4¾	5	5
..	Bos & Prov	9½	9½	9½	9½
..	Copper Range	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
..	E Gas & F pf	36½	36½	36½	37
2.25c	E Gas & F pr pf	58¼	58¼	58¼	58½
..	Eastern SS	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¼
2.50	First Nat Stors	43¾	43⅜	43¾	43¾
..	Maine Cent	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
..	Mergenthaler	25½	25½	25½	24½
3.25a	N E Tel & Tel	122⅞	122½	122⅞	123¼
..	North Butte	38c	36c	38c	38c
..	Old Colony	26c	26c	26c	25c
..	Quincy Min	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
..	Reece Fold M	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
.40	Shawmut Asso	10	9¾	10	10
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	55¾	55½	55¾	55
1.50	Unit Stos M pf	44¼	44	44¼	43½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1940 on account of accumulations. dPaid in 1940 prior to 4-for-1 split-up.

L. & N. Plans Note Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Louisville & Nashville Railroad asked the Interstate Commerce Commission today for authority to issue $6,770,000 of equipment trust certificates in connection with the purchase of 3,000 coal cars and 100 other types of freight cars.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.3 P. C. In Week of Nov. 23

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.3 per cent during the week ended November 23, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

Prices now equal the high point of September of last year, when at their peak following the outbreak of war. Continued advances in prices for grains, dairy products and certain other farm products, and for leather and lumber, contributed largely to this increase. The rise brought the all-commodity index of nearly 900 price series to 79.5 per cent of the 1926 level. The general index is 1 per cent higher than a month ago and is 0.6 per cent above the level for the corresponding week of last year.

Although price changes were less marked than last week, the rise was quite general, and average prices for 7 major groups of commodities advanced.

Commodity groups	Nov. 23 1940	Nov. 16 1940	% chngs to Nov. 16 1940	% chngs to Nov. 25 1939
All commodities	79.5	79.3	+0.3	+0.6
Farm products	68.8	68.4	+0.6	+1.8
Foods	72.8	72.6	+0.3	+1.1
Hides & leath prod	103.1	103.0	+0.1	—1.1
Textile products	74.2	74.0	+0.3	—2.1
Fuel & ltg mater.	72.4	72.6	—0.3	—3.2
Metals & met. pr	97.4	97.5	—0.1	+1.4
Building materials	98.8	98.3	+0.5	+6.4
Chems & allied prds	77.5	77.4	+0.1	*2
Housefurn. goods	90.2	90.1	+0.1	+0.2
Misc. commodities	77.5	77.6	—0.1	—0.9
Raw materials	72.7	72.5	+0.3	+0.6
Semimanf.articles	80.5	80.4	+0.1	—1.7
Manf. commod.	82.9	82.8	+0.1	+0.7
All commodities other than farm prods.	81.8	81.8		+0.2
All commodities other than farm prds & fds	84.3	84.1	+0.2	—0.1

*No comparable data.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co
12 noon, Nov. 30

Sterling	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Cables	$4.04	$4.04	$4.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2322	.2322	‡
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2386	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0070x	.0070x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0930	.0930	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205	.0205	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0400	.0400	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0048x	.0048x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235	.0235	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.23	.2350	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5320x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2360	.2360	*
Shanghai—dol	.0585	.0585	*
Straits—dol	.4753	.4753	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8687	.8712	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2075x	.2075x	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Homestake Mining Bonuses

LEAD, S. D. (AP)—Guy N. Bjorge, General Manager of the Homestake Mining Company, announced that annual Christmas bonuses for regular employees of the company will be distributed Dec. 20. Checks of $100 each will go to about 3,100 men. The 1940 bonuses will raise to approximately $1,470 000 the amount the company has distributed to employees in the past seven years.

More Credit Sought in U. S. By Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Little time is being lost after the northern election to seek greater trade and financial co-operation between Argentina and the United State. President Raul Prebisch of the Central Bank has left for Washington. It is the first post-election move. Argentines speak confidently of receiving a loan for as much as $100,000,000 from the Import-Export Bank to help to surmount their war economic difficulties. A credit of $20,000,000 has already been conceded.

Loans Necessary

Renewal of trade treaty negotiations are looked forward to with equal, perhaps greater optimism. Loans are necessary though representing only temporary alleviation. The creation of more trade, especially a greater market in the United States, is fundamental.

An American mission was sent to Buenos Aires last year, but no agreement resulted. Argentina could not discern sufficient advantages to justify signature at that time. Election considerations made it difficult for the Washington Administration to be too generous. So it was "agreed to [illegible]" immediately before the presidential election it was broadly hinted both by Secretary Cordell Hull and responsible Argentine officials that pact hopes had revived. The election over, re-contacting has begun, and it is evident Argentina is adopting a more helpful attitude. It is noted, too, that Ambassador Norman Armour is back at his job in Buenos Aires, following discussion with Department of Commerce officials in Washington.

A reciprocal pact is likely to be reached on other products besides beef. Wool and linseed, whose sales have increased lately to the United States, are likely to figure prominently on the list.

Argentines express gratification at the appreciation, political and business, America has shown of their difficulties. Neither Detroit nor Washington "jumped in the air" when the automobile import trade suffered from dollar exchange restrictions.

Exchange Problem

The new Finance Minister, Dr. Federico Pinedo, went to the heart of the problem when he suggested to motor importers that they form a corporation to market produce in the United States and thus create their own dollar exchange.

Secretary Hull showed his understanding when he regarded the Argentine restriction as one of the many problems which arise between all trading countries.

The British are interested spectators as the loan and treaty talks are prepared. Britain is buying prodigiously from Argentina but blocking most of the sterling exchange that result. A dollar loan, therefore, would not only be assisting Argentina over temporary obstacles and maintaining good neighborliness, but would also be helping Great Britain.

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Daniel Amadeo Videla, Argentine Minister of Agriculture, reported that negotiations with Britain for an ample trade treaty "are following a favorable course."

He said he was hopeful that a full agreement would be reached soon, especially regarding Argentine meats.

Britain is scheduled to buy 30,000 tons of meat here in December, in addition to 4,000 tons contracted for October and November but not shipped.

New Haven Net Up $70,118 in October

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad reported that its net earnings for the month of October totaled $636,255, an increase of $70,118 over October, 1939.

It was the second month this year that the railroad reported a net income after fixed charges and compared with a September income of $226,004.

The carrier's report for the first 10 months of 1940 showed a deficit of $3,128,814 as compared with a deficit of $3,415,651 for the same period in 1939.

Gross revenues for October were $8,164,080, an increase of $153,325 over the same month last year. Freight revenue totaled $5,066,087, an increase of $203,001; while passenger revenue amounted to $2,291,112, a decrease of $69,804.

Gross revenues for the 10 months totaled $70,003,131, or $1,339,929 more than last year.

Market Opinion

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—In view of the approach of the week end caution appears to dictate a policy of waiting for developments next week before attempting to draw any fresh deductions. Meanwhile the possibility that the decline may extend into the 125-129 area before a basis is established for a year-end rally cannot be disregarded as yet.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Nov. 28 compared with Nov. 28, 1939 (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $11,553,456.63 ($8,062,688.31); expenditures, $18,756,114.07 ($14,170,705.38); net balance, $1,753,988,243.16 ($2,175,376,859.73); working balance included, $1,015,649,296.01 ($1,472,512,473.34); customs receipts for month, $26,017,396.61 ($26,228,916.79); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $2,153,661,684.99 ($2,153,535,822.28); expenditures, $3,959,472,139.09 ($3,835,418,364.65); excess of expenditures, $1,801,810,454.10 ($1,681,882,542.37); gross debt, $44,366,319,989.80 ($41,396,505,874.66); increase over previous day, $1,343,144.97; gold assets, $21,785,617,312.36 ($17,340,076,300.30).

Quotations to 11:50 a. m. New York Bonds Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
1 2½s 53-49	108.9	108.9	108.9
1 2½s 52-50	108.11	108.11	108.11
5 2¾s 54-51	110.3	110.3	110.3
13 2¾s 65-60	110.10	110.9	110.10

Home Owners Loan

2 2¼s 44-42	103.11	103.11	103.11
2 3s 52-44	108.2	108.2	108.2

New York City Bond

10 3s 80	102	101⅞	101⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
12 Alleghany cv 5s 49	80⅞	80½	80½
12 Alleghany 5s 50 st	61¾	61¾	61¾
3 Alleg & West 4s 98	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
4 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
6 AmIGChem 5½s 49	104½	104¼	104½
22 Am T&T 5½s 43	104 19-32	104 19-32	104 19-32
5 Am T&T 3¼s 61	110⅜	110½	110⅜
1 Arm Del 4s '57	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5 AT&SF 4s '95	108	108	108
2 Atl&Birm 4s '33	8½	8½	8½
1 A C Line 1st 4s '52	68	68	68
7 A C Line cit 4s '52	65½	65	65
10 A C Line 4½s '64	52½	52½	52½
2 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	70¾	70¾	70¾
7 B&O '95 st	34¾	34¾	34¾
4 B&O '95 st C	39¼	39	39
5 B&O 2000 st D	34¾	34¾	34¾
11 BO '96 st F	34¾	34¾	34¾
26 B&O cv '60 st	12¾	12½	12¾
1 B&O 4s '48	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
4 B&O S W '50 st	45	44½	45
1 Bell TPa 5s '60C	135⅞	135⅞	135⅞
2 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	107½	107½	107½
4 Bost&Me 4½s '70	18½	18½	18½
3 Bost&Me 5s '55	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	111¾	111¾	111¾
4 Buf R&P '57 st	43	42¾	43
14 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	96⅛	96	96
13 Can Pac 4s perp	51¼	51¼	51¼
4 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
3 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
10 Cen Ga 1st 5s '45	25¼	25¼	25¼
16 Cen Pac 5s '60	39½	39½	39½
5 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	12¼	12¼	12¼
3 Certain-td 5½s '48	88¾	88¾	88¾
3 C & O 3½s '96 D	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
10 Chi & Alton 3s '49	8	7⅞	8
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	72½	72½	72½
4 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	95¾	95½	95½
9 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	91½	91½	91½
79 Chic Gt West 4s '59	28¼	27¼	28¼
8 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	4⅜	4¼	4¼
1 CMSP&P ad 5s 2000	5	5	5
1 CM&SP gen 4s '89	27½	27½	27½
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	14	14	14
1 Chi&NWcv3¾s'49	1¼	1¼	1¼
16 Chi&NWs 4s'87	13½	13½	13½
1 CRI&P4½s'52A	5¾	5¾	5¾
20 CRI&Pcv4½s'60	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
13 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
5 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	40¼	40	40
6 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108½	108½	108½
6 Chi Un Sta 3¼s '63	102½	102⅜	102½
7 CCC&StL 4½s '77	54¾	54¾	54¾
6 CCC&StLgen4s'93	80	80	80
10 Col & So 4½s '80	13⅜	13	13⅜
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	104½	104½	104½
7 ComMach Inc'69ww	39	38½	39
24 Conwith Ed 3½s 68	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Comwl Ed cv 3½s 58	113¾	113¾	113¾
5 Con Edis 3½s 48	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Con Edis 3½s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Con Rys 4s 54	14	14	14
3 Cuba No Rv 5½s 42	19⅝	19¼	19⅝
7 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	48⅞	48⅜	48⅞
4 D&RG 4s 36	6	6	6
3 D&RGW 5s 55 asd	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝
2 Det Ed 4s 65	109	109	109
12 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107	106¾	106¾
15 Elec Auto L cv 4s 52	105⅛	105	105
54 Erie rfg 5s 67	17⅛	17	17⅛
54 Erie rfg 5s '75	17⅛	17	17⅛
45 Erie 1st 4s 96	78¾	78	78¾
54 Erie gen lien 4s'96	39½	38¾	39½
23 Erie cv 4s'53 A	33½	33	33

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
13 Erie cv 4s'53 B	33½	33½	33½
5 Erie & Jer 6s'55	80½	80½	80½
5 Erie Gene 6s'57	97	97	97
2 Fairbks Morse 4s'56	106½	106½	106½
4 Fonda J&G 2-4s'82 fld	1	1	1
19 Gen Stl Cast 6½s'49	88½	87¾	88½
1 Goodrich 4¼s'56	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	94	94	94
3 Gt Nor 4¼s'77 E	94	94	94
5 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	104¾	104½	104¾
19 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	99¼	99	99
1 Gulf St Util 3½s'69	111	111	111
1 Gulf M&Oh 4s'75	60½	60½	60½
5 Harlem Riv&P 4s'54	77	77	77
1 Huds Co Gas 5s'49	126½	126½	126½
5 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	43	43	43
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
2 IC&CSL&NO 6s53A	41¼	40¾	41¼
4 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	38	37½	37½
1 Indust Rayon 4½s 48	105 7-32	105 7-32	105 7-32
2 Inland Stl 3s 61	107½	107½	107½
26 Int T&T 4½s 52	23¾	23¼	23¾
37 Int T&T 5s 55	25½	25¼	25½
2 Kinga Co Lt 5s 54	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Lac Gas 5½s 53	58⅛	58	58⅛
2 K L E & West 3s 47	85	85	85
1 Leh Val HTerm5s54	44½	44½	44½
6 Leh Val 4½s 2003	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 reg	15¾	15¾	15¾
8 Leh Val 4s 2003	17	17	17
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	129	129	129
2 Long Dock 3¾s 50	93	93	93
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	85	85	85
5 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
6 Louis&N 4½s 2003	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
6 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	88	87⅞	88
7 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s52	88	88	88
14 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	79½	78½	79½
6 McKess&Rob5½s'50	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	107¼	107	107
4 MidlandRRNJ5s'40	26¾	26⅝	26⅝
13 MilSparta&NW4s'47	12½	12¼	12½
10 MSP&SSMarie5s'38	6	6	6
16 MSP&SSMgtd5s'38	8½	8¾	8¾
26 MSP&SSMcn4s'38	8½	8¼	8¼
14 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
10 M-K-Tex adj 5s '67	3	3	3
10 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	22½	22½	22½
6 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17	16⅞	17
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	16¼	16¼	16¼
5 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17	17	17
5 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	106½	106½	106½
5 Nat Dairy cv 3½s 51	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 N O Pub Sv 5s55B	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
23 NO Tex M 5½s 54	36⅞	36½	36½
2 NYAgGreenwy 1.5s46	22	22	22
4 NYC 1½s 2013	63⅛	63	63⅛
21 NYC 4½s 1013 A	56½	56½	56½
3 NYC 3¾s 46	90	90	90
5 NYC cv 3½s 52	60½	60½	60½
25 NYC&StL 4s	99	98¾	99
4 NYCH&StL 6s 41	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 NYCH&StL 5½s 74A	70½	70½	70½
11 NYCh&StL 4½s 78	57⅞	57½	57⅞
1 NYCh&StL 4s 46	85	85	85
1 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	19½	19⅛	19½
17 NYNH&H 4½s'67	17¾	17½	17½
2 NYNH&H 4s '55	16	16	16
1 NYNH&H 4s '57	3¾	3¾	3¾
10 NY O & W gen4s '55	1½	1½	1½
2 NY R&W 4½s 55 '37	22½	22½	22½
12 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	6	5⅞	5⅞
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 rgn ct	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 Norf & W 4s '96	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛
6 Nor Am Co 4½s '54	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
3 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Nor Cen 4½s '74	113½	111¾	113½
27 Nor Pac 6s 2047	62⅝	62½	62⅝
3 Nor Pac 4½s '2047	50	50	50
4 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42½	42⅜	42½
2 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	111½	111½	111½
6 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	96½	96¼	96¼
1 Pen Ohi&Det 4½s '77	104	104	104
1 Pen PR gen 5s '68	115	115	115
3 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝
6 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Pen RR 4½s '84E	104½	104	104
1 Pen RR 3¾s '70	97	97	97
3 Pen RR 3¼s '52	89¾	89¾	89¾
7 Pere Marq 5s '56	74¼	74¼	74¼
1 Phila Co 5s '67	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Ph Read C&I 5s '78	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝
12 Phillips Pet 3s '48	104⅞	104¾	104¾
7 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s'52	103⅝	103¼	103⅝

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
2 Pitt&W Va 4½s '39B	57	57	57
4 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	57	56¾	57
5 Porti Gen E 4½s '60	77¾	77¾	77¾
6 Por RiATS6s '42 unst	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Readg 4½s '97A	80¼	80¼	80¼
2 Readg 4½s '97B	80	80	80
2 Rem Rand 4½s '56ww	103	103	103
11 Republic Steel 5½s 54	105¾	105½	105½
2 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104½	104½	104½
3 Republic Steel 4½s 56	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 RI Ark & La 4½s 34	7¾	7¾	7¾
4 St LIM&S 4s R&G 33	66	66	66
5 St L S F 5s 50 B	9¼	9¼	9¼
6 St L S F 4s 50 A	8¼	8¼	8¼
25 St L S F 4s 50 A ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 St P E Gr Trk 4½s 47	3¼	3¼	3¼
13 Schulco 6½s 46 B st	52	51½	52
18 Shell Un 2½s 54	99⅞	99⅜	99⅜
6 Silesian-Am 7s 41	67	67	67
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	103	103	103
5 Socony-Vac 4s 64	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 So Bell T&T 3s 79	108¼	108¼	108¼
44 Sou Pac 4½s 81	36	35⅞	36
29 So Pac 4½s 69	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛
18 So Pac rfg 4s 55	57¾	57½

Senate's Temporary Chamber Has History—But No Gallery

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—Senators can't be accused of "playing to the gallery" in their temporary new quarters in the Capitol, for there isn't any gallery. Or to be more accurate, the ancient gallery which was built into the chamber to which the American Senate has now returned after 100 years' absence is not occupied. It is filled with air-conditioning apparatus or some other equivalently anachronistic machinery which was never contemplated by the architects who re-designed it after the fire of 1814. Air-conditioning apparatus and memories . . . that is what fills it.

A century ago the Senate graduated from this cubby-hole of the Capitol to its own wing and larger quarters. Now it is back again from where it started while the roof of its own wing is repaired. The cozy, musty, judicial atmosphere of this little room is due perhaps to the fact that the august Supreme Court occupied it from 1860 on, when the Senate gave it up. Now the Court has moved to its own Greek marble temple across the leafy square and the Senate is back again; back again for the final days of the third session of the 76th Congress. It is like coming out of the cathedral hall to a rather demure ladies' chapel.

"Isn't This Cozy!"

"Well, isn't this cozy!" commented Warren R. Austin, (R) of Vermont, acting minority floor leader, as he entered it the other day for the first time. Coziness is certainly the keynote. When the old Senate abandoned it there were only about 35 States and 66 Senators to make room for instead of 96 today. Modern methods of communication were unheard of and the leisurely reporters who covered its deliberations were easily accommodated in the small gallery. Debates were bitter enough with the gathering war between the States.

It is into this half-circular chamber, built like a Greek amphitheater, that Capitol officials, with an amazing ability at extemporization, have now returned the modern Senate. Fortunately for space requirements, the Senate that meets today is only a "token" body. It was barely possible to get a quorum on hand this Tuesday to approve the Logan-Walter Bill, 27-25, but that meant that more than 40 members were absent. If they should all appear at once it is hard to see where they would fit in.

Reporters on "Floor"

Perhaps newspaper correspondents have the strangest feeling of all, for they are seated right with the Senators—that is, on the Senate "floor" but a little to the rear. They have been given half of the next-to-the-last semi-circular bench that goes around the room. Long used to looking down on their prey from the gallery, toward which many a good-natured Senatorial wink has been directed, the reporters now find themselves on the very stage with the actors themselves, but looking fixedly at the backs of their heads as they all look at the presiding officer on his dias. Overhead the half-domed roof slopes down like a tent. It is like being under an umbrella, one half of which has been cut off. The place is sedate and austere and has been kept exactly as the Supreme Court left it after its long habitation. But it has some of the congenial, judicial intimacy about it, too; an air of learning and of classical jokes and Latin quotations, and Senators find themselves liking it as a novelty, sitting shoulder by shoulder, without any desks in front of them. There is a "Back Bench" here, too, like in the famous House of Commons: a long, uninterrupted semi-circular bench, heavily upholstered but uncomfortable, where surplus Senators can recline if they come too late to get individual seats. Behind this again is a partition and rail, then comes the row for reporters and secretaries, and finally next to the wall, a single bench for the general public. It is a "gallery" now reduced to a single bench.

This is a historic chamber. It has seen some of the greatest dramas of American history. There is a trace of awe in Senators' faces as they first come peering in at the shrine-like chamber to which they have temporarily returned. Here was held the first Federal impeachment trial, that of Associate Justice Chase, with Vice-President Aaron Burr presiding, himself under indictment in New Jersey for the "murder of Alexander Hamilton." He found it necessary to request Senators to be more quiet in passing around apples and cakes. The chamber then was fitted to resemble Westminster Hall, just used to try Warren Hastings.

The Senate here confirmed the Louisiana Purchase Treaty and ratified peace treaties ending the War of 1812 and the Mexican War. In this room Daniel Webster replied to Hayne, declaring for "liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable." In this room met the electoral commission which decided the disputed Hayes-Tilden election by declaring Hayes President by a majority of 1 electoral vote. And here the Supreme Court held sway from 1860 down to almost the present. Reporters remember the smiling figure of Chief Justice Taft sitting on the bench where now sits President Pro Tem, William King.

Here last Tuesday Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, majority leader, commented, "This is a small room and the slightest conversation can be heard all over it." Probably Mr. Barkley did not realize that a similar admonition had been made here by Aaron Burr!

Outside the sound of the hammer can be heard finishing the inaugural platform for next January's ceremonies. Across the way in the House Office Building the shrunken lower House, which has also been temporarily dispossessed, is meeting. There is an air of change and impermanence about the whole Capitol.

France Is Still France

Wide World

Former French Premier Sounds Optimistic Note

Camille Chautemps, once head of the French Government, shown with his wife and their baby daughter, Antoinette, following their arrival in Jersey City, N. J., yesterday. M. Chautemps pleaded with the United States not to misjudge France. "The soul of the people has not changed," he said. "I am quite convinced that France will raise itself to its old position and I hope that America will help," he added. M. Chautemps told of a harrowing trip from Vichy. He and his family were refused passage through Spain and had to take a small fishing vessel from North Africa in order to reach Lisbon, whence they sailed for the United States.

Camacho to Take Office As President of Mexico

Continued from Page 1

friendship which the United States offers to the incoming Mexican Government.

Great stress is laid here upon the fact that Mr. Wallace speaks Spanish, an accomplishment which may do more than any other personal gesture or characteristic to win him a warm place in the hearts of the Mexican public. Friends of Mr. Wallace in the Mexican capital reveal that during recent years the former Secretary of Agriculture has once a week invited Spanish speaking friends for lunch in order to practice and perfect his mastery of the language, as well as to hear intimate reports on life in Latin America.

Ambassador Castillo Najera's reception of the United States representative at the border was the only official ceremony observed by the Mexican Government before Mr. Wallace's arrival in the capital but many unofficial greeters sped to the border town to accompany the Vice-President-elect on his journey to Mexico City. These included representatives of the Ministry of the Interior, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, United States and Mexican business men representing important organizations, and both foreign and local newspaper correspondents.

Envoys from 29 countries will attend the inaugural ceremonies.

A large delegation was sent by Cuba, comprising more than 100 people and including a special children's choir of 87 members. Head of the Cuban commission is Col. Manuel Benitez, who personally represents Col. Fulgencio Batista.

Señor Ernesto Jaen Laguardia, Second Vice-President of Panama, is representing his government. Gen. Amaro Soare Bettencourt heads the representation from Brazil and Dr. Laureano Garcia Ortiz the delegation from Colombia.

Typical of the North American visitors who are here unofficially is the group led by Lieut. Gov. James Berry from Oklahoma. It includes Mayor and Mrs. R. A. Heffner of Oklahoma City, representatives of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, the Lions Club and educational institutions.

Completion of Highway to Montana Stressed as Pacific Military Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Completion of a new highway network connecting the mining and agricultural regions of Idaho and Montana with the power-rich Columbia River basin has moved nearer following the meeting here of supporetrs of the new road—to be called the "Lewis and Clark Highway."

Already much of the road has been completed, and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, has designated it as a first priority military highway. Funds have been lacking to finish a 52-mile link connecting Montana portions of the road with those completed in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho.

The highway leads from Umatilla, at the "big bend" of the Columbia River, through Walla Walla, Wash., and Lewiston, Idaho, over the North Idaho plateau and Bitter Root Mountains at an elevation of 5,187 feet to Missoula, Mont. Umatilla, western terminus of the road, is connected to Portland and the lower Columbia River Valley by the scenic Columbia River Highway. These roads form a route by which the minerals and agricultural products of Montana can be moved swiftly to industrial plants and to the sea.

"The highway will open up immense storehouses of raw materials and link them with the growing industrial development of the lower Columbia Valley," Representative Compton I. White of Idaho said. Mr. White also pointed out the military importance of the road, which will provide a swift east-west route between areas now linked only by winding mountain roads.

Legislatures of states of the Pacific Northwest have memorialized Congress urging early completion of the highway.

Spokesmen for Montana declared that State was ready to maintain portions of the road within its boundaries at military standards, if the entire route were finished. The uncompleted portion of the road lies partly in Idaho, partly in Montana. Both States have spent millions of dollars on the approaches, and the United States Government has expended $250,000 on that part of the road which lies within the national forest.

Employers Group Replaces Strikes With Co-operation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30 — "Union leaders know we will not pitch curved balls to them."

These 11 words illustrate the success of the San Francisco Employers Council in helping remove San Francisco from national classification as a strike-bound city.

In spacious offices on the ninth floor of the Adam Grant Building here each day the Council forges new gains in employer-labor relations. They are gains in human relations too, gains in getting along together, gains in the co-operative, negotiating, willing-to-talk-it-over attitude.

It's impossible for cold statistics to convey all the drama, all the give and take of democracy at work, in this nine-months record of the Council for 1940:

1. One hundred and fifteen controversies amicably settled without losses to employers or employees.

2. Seventy-two collective labor agreements completed; 94 negotiations involving 866 firms, 18,622 employees, handled.

3. One thousand, two hundred and eighty-eight meetings sponsored between employers and labor representatives, most of them in Council offices.

That's the record for nine months. In 13 strikes and six jurisdictional disputes in San Francisco during the period, the Council's negotiators were used in only five prior to the calling of a strike.

Add to this cold statistical view a picture colored and warmed when one knows the human effort needed to paint it, 177 collective agreements negotiated or in process of negotiation in the last 19 months prior to Oct. 1, and 262 controversies amicably settled. Then contrast these figures with a picture of San Francisco, two, three, and four years ago when 40, 50, and even 60 strikes a year were recorded.

There's a real reason for this accomplishment: No "curved balls"! Expressing the thought another way, William G. Storie, Vice-President and Secretary of the Council, declared, "The essence of the Council's success is that its staff has the respect of a majority of labor leaders."

Almon E. Roth, President of the Council, native Californian, former President of the Waterfront Employers Association and former controller of Stanford University, has had long experience in labor-employer relations. Mr. Storie has been in the same type of work since two days after he finished professional training in labor relations at Stanford. University of California and Wisconsin men are other negotiators for the Council. When labor men come to the Council with grievances, demands, or for advice they meet with men skilled in talking their language and who understand their problems.

"You've got to know what you're talking about," Mr. Storie said. "The union leaders are most of them well-trained. They are experts. We must be completely conversant with all the facts, not only about a specific case, but about national legislation and court decisions."

The radical type of labor leader, Mr. Storie declared, usually regards all employer representatives as "just no good." These men "are usually pretty tough, and we have to deal with them at arm's length." But for the more experienced, far-seeing labor leader, Mr. Storie expressed admiration for their skill and willingness to reason things out.

Owing to mutual respect between the Council members and labor leaders many minor matters of negotiation or adjustment are handled by telephone. The men know each other by first names usually. Not infrequently a member of one interest will drop into the office of a member of the other for the purpose of informal discussion, to explore the possibilities of amicable adjustment with as little disturbance or delay to the worker or industry as possible. It is an intensely human, intensely interesting relationship which unfolds in these employer-labor dealings here in San Francisco.

Primary purpose in founding the Council was to provide collective employer bargaining to meet collective labor bargaining. If one employer is strike-bound, other employers in the same industry utilize one of labor's own weapons, a secondary boycott to force a settlement, if all other efforts fail. This past summer the Council carried out a "boycott" in which a strike-bound firm's products were advertised nationally, and its business boosted instead of damaged by the dispute.

More often than not, however, the Council does not need to use its weapon of collective employer action. It relies on peaceful discussion, logic, and factual data. Labor is frequently shown by factual surveys that higher wages and shorter hours simply cannot be successful or profitable under any circumstances. In one case such as this the Council showed a union it was impossible for it to expect a higher rate of wage in a competitive industry if that industry was to survive. The union agents accepted the facts, were able to renew their contract on more reasonable terms, and wrote the Council a letter of appreciation for its services.

Price-Fixing Head In Australian Area Braves Housewives

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Nov. 30 (Australian Associated Press)—Price-fixing Commissioner D. B. Copland, who took credit for a display of "moral courage" in allowing himself to be severely cross-examined by a meeting of Melbourne housewives, found his hearers listening silently as he surveyed the factors which had produced a rise of 25 per cent in export and 35 per cent in import prices.

The audience took issue with his statement that the cost of living in the first year of the war had risen only 4.7 per cent, compared with 40 per cent in the last war.

Asked how housewives would manage if their husbands deducted the recent income tax from their household allowances, Professor Copland replied that this involved control of husbands, not of prices.

New Yorks Studies Jobs and Machines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 30—Mechanical inventions which have increased individual worker's output in factories reduced New York State's factory employment from 1914 to 1939, according to a State Labor Department report. Labor indices showed downward employment dips in the factory column of 1.8 points yearly, the Department said.

"Technological advances during the past quarter century have greatly increased the output per worker," the report continues. "It would take a greatly expanded volume of production and consumption of manufactured products to obsorb the same working force at the end of the period as at the beginning.

"Opportunities in other fields of endeavor, such as service, trade, professional, etc., have been increasing during this period, and the downward trend of manufacturing employment is not necessarily indicative of a decline in occupational opportunities in the State."

The economic recession also produced a sharp downward trend in factory employment, the report revealed. The average factory worker in the State, however, it continued, was able to purchase more than 40 per cent more goods with his earnings in 1939 than in 1914 indicating a steady rise in the standard of living of the average factory employee.

Average weekly earnings in factories rose from $12.48 in 1914 to $27.41 in 1939, the report says.

Savants Explore Secrets of Rubber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—What happens inside a rubber band when it is stretched? This is one of the most important questions in modern rubber chemistry, because once answered correctly it will signify the chemist knows the atomic and molecular secrets of rubber and how to rearrange them to suit any special purpose.

Prof. Hubert M. James of the University of Chicago and Dr. Eugene Guth of Notre Dame believe they have solved it partly. They say that vulcanized rubber is a curious substance possessing the combined properties of a solid, a liquid, and a gas. It is like a solid in that it retains a definite shape. It is like a liquid in that it can easily be forced to change its shape. It is like a gas in that its internal tension increases when it is warmed and decreases when it is cooled.

The elastic character of a rubber band, according to the scientist's hypothesis, is caused by its structure, a series of molecular chains, each chain composed of atoms, and curled into small, compact knots. When the band is stretched, the molecules are pulled out of their knotted shape. Each molecule, however, tends to return to its original knotted form, so that the combined tensions of the molecules produce the elastic quality of the rubber band.

A rubber band can, the researchers added, be stretched only so far and no farther. This is because the molecular knots have been opened out as far as possible. At this point the rubber molecules tend to crystallize.

Nightingale's Song To Attract Tourists

GREENVILLE, Miss. (AP)—They've enlisted the birds in "selling" the Mississippi delta country to tourists.

Because many people never have heard the dulcet tunes of a "delta nightingale"—really a mocking bird—John A. Fox, Secretary of the Washington County Chamber of Commerce, rigged up a recording machine with a 300-foot wire to a microphone in a cedar tree.

Before long a "nightingale" obliged by perching nearby and rendering an aira requiring two sides of a disk to record. The record will be sent to travel agencies.

Reich to Supply Potatoes For French Civilians

BERLIN (AP)—DNB, official German news agency, said Nov. 28 that Germany has agreed to supply 110,000,000 pounds of potatoes to France's civilian population and that 600,000 pounds already have been delivered.

Self-Discipline in Spain

MADRID (AP)—A campaign for "self-discipline" against bad habits was launched recently by the Spanish press. The newspaper ABC listed noisy talk and gesticulation in public places as bad habits which should go.

Michigan Men Indicted In 'Shake-Down' Case

DETROIT, Nov. 30 (AP)—A special Federal Grand Jury capped eight months of investigation into Michigan official affairs Wednesday by indicting Frank D. McKay, Republican National Committeeman, Grand Rapids (Mich.) businessman, and 11 other persons on charges of mail fraud. Federal charges claimed that Mr. McKay took part in a $500,000 "shake-down" of liquor interests and defrauded Edsel Ford of $9,918.

Most of the defendants, including McKay, were expected to surrender for arraignment. The fraud charges were contained in two indictments. In a third a State purchasing agent and two suppliers were accused of tampering with bids in order to favor certain firms offering materials for sale to the State.

Conkling Selected As Episcopal Bishop

CHICAGO (AP)—The Rev Wallace Edmonds Conkling, Rector of St. Luke's Church, Germantown, Pa., was chosen to succeed the late George Craig Stewart as Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Chicago.

Lay delegates from 125 parishes and missions began balloting to confirm or reject the choice.

Nazi Propaganda Strives to Lull U. S. to Sleep

Continued from Page 1

one may read of the Oregon Trail or poems or novels. You may just look at pictures, if you prefer. If you are interested in labor, you will be given moving accounts of German labor organizations, pictures of new factories, descriptions of workers sailing over the sea, climbing mountains, or picnicking in the woods. You will be given information about education, care of youth, public health, employment, growing national income.

About whatever subject you may read, you will find unrolling before you the film of a strong, just, cultured Germany, building a new career for itself and the world. Opposed to that, also, you will always find the picture of a selfish Britain trying to deprive Germany and the world of their just rights.

In many cases the Nazi picture of England is taken directly from British sources. That is easy, for the most outspoken critics of the English are the English. The press there even now is almost entirely free. A careful collection of unfriendly letters from the London Daily Herald gives an unpleasant picture. If one adds British pacifist and Nazi publications, then quotations from H. G. Wells, Bernard Shaw, and other famous writers, England can be made to appear a very dreary place. Very little comment is required from the Nazis. The most effective of all their propaganda is merely to say: "There's England as painted by the English."

Pleasing Contrast

The Germany whose picture they present, in contrast, seems pleasing. They tell of well-kept woods, of cities without slums, of imposing mountains dotted with neat huts for excursionists, of flowers and parks, and splendid new roads. It is not difficult for them to paint an alluring picture of Germany, for the best in that land has attracted the admiration of many peoples and many generations. The best in any land presents a favorable contrast to the worst in any other land. So, anyone who spent an hour or more in the German Library of Information probably would be agreeably impressed.

The institution may be said to center about a weekly propaganda paper called Facts in Review. A normal number seems to contain 16 pages; it is attractively printed on good paper and is well illustrated. It has been appearing for a little over a year, and a neatly bound file of all the copies is found on each library table.

However, you wouldn't need to come to the library to see it. It would come to you. The Library sends it all over America in large numbers, free. Uncle Sam is busy helping the Nazi Führer distribute Nazi propaganda. America employs a whole army of stalwart men to carry Herr Hitler's pamphlets from door to door.

Sometimes these pamphlets actually misrepresent facts. For instance, in a recent number of Facts in Review, I noticed a statement about a famous Storm Troopers' marching song. I had heard it sung often and it seemed to be: "Today Germany belongs to us; tomorrow, the whole world." In this form, too, the song is constantly quoted. But Facts in Review asserts that version is a deliberate perversion, for the song really is: "Today Germany listens to us" not belongs to us.

Puzzled by that assertion, I looked up an authentic copy of the song. I found it in Storm Troopers' Song Book, printed in the German language in Halle, Germany. Nothing could be more authentic. The song appeared as "Today Germany belongs to us." Facts in Review had given prominence to a misrepresentation.

Basis of Appeal

That kind of distortion, however, is not the main device this publication uses to influence Americans. Its appeal is directed especially to readers who would like to believe the present conflict does not affect America. Its publishers try to convince such persons that Germany is not responsible for the war, that it is only fighting for elemental rights, that it is creating a good world, and that Nazism is no menace.

The German Propaganda Ministry wants to speak to American pacifists, to appeasers, to social reformers moved by America's own shortcomings, to workers who have barely won certain vital rights which they are determined not to lose, to businessmen who want to sell to Germany, to mothers of youthful sons, to the Irish who dislike England, to the Italians who still love Italy, to German-Americans still attached to Germany.

This pamphlet brings to such readers a picture of a cultured, religious, creative Germany in order thereby to free them from any feeling of responsibility and justify them in inactivity. It is designed to keep them from becoming aroused. It supplies the sort of material sought by all isolationists. For that reason some numbers have been read into the Congressional Record and have been distributed free of postage.

A similar sleep-producing agency is the American Fellowship Forum, which was conducted by Dr. Friedrich E. Aughagen, recently arrested in Los Angeles. This was designed to appeal to Americans who like to talk things over. Is that not the essence of democracy? Shouldn't Americans hear both sides of every question? A Forum was organized to enable them to do so. It held many meetings and founded a periodical. The greater part of most of the programs seemed objective. The leaders were suave and courteous. Every action was surrounded with urbanity and gentility. There was no brutal anti-Semitism nor coarse Nazi jingoism. The organization aimed to leave the impression: "Well, if Nazis are like that, they're regular fellows!" The Forum attempted to tranquilize those Americans who wished to keep on sleeping.

A great many other innocent appearing Nazi propaganda agencies aid in this soporiferous crusade. They seem to have an inexhaustible supply of bed-time stories, designed to keep the minds of Americans away from reality.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

INFORMATION WANTED

ANN WRANGLE, Deceased. PURSUANT to an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in England dated the 14th day of January 1939 and made in an Action in the Matter of the Trusts of the Will and Codicil of Ann Wrangle deceased (late of Boston in the County of Lincoln) who died on the 14th day of April 1842 Charles Wright and Others against John Thomas Wrangle and Others 1938 W. No. 1978 whereby (inter alia) the following enquiries were directed:—

1. An enquiry who are the lineal descendants of John Wrangle in every degree living at the date of the death of the Testatrix or born since that date and before the death on the 4th day of December 1927 of John Henry Chasmar (a great Grandson of the said John Wrangle) and whether any of such persons are dead and if so who by devise descent or otherwise has become entitled to the shares or share to which such persons or person became so entitled.
2. An enquiry who upon the death of the Testatrix became beneficially entitled to any real estate of hers as to which she died intestate and if more than one for what estates or interests and whether any such persons are since dead and if so when they died and who by devise descent or otherwise have become entitled to the real estate to which such persons so became entitled.
3. An enquiry who became beneficially entitled under the bequest contained in the said Will and Codicil (in favour of "all the lineal descendants male and female of the said John Wrangle living at that period in equal shares and proportions at their respective ages of twenty-one years with benefit of survivorship and maintenance in the meantime" and whether any of such persons are dead and if so who are their personal representatives.
4. An enquiry who upon the death of the Testatrix became beneficially entitled to any personal estate of hers as to which she died intestate and if more than one in what shares and proportions and whether any such persons are since dead and if so who are their personal representatives.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming to be entitled under the said inquiries are to send by post prepaid to EDMUND LAWSON, Esquire of 25 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, England, so as to reach that address in the ordinary course of post on or before the 31st day of JANUARY 1941, their full Christian and Surnames addresses and descriptions and full particulars of their claims or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said Judgment unless the Court or Judge on application otherwise orders.

FRIDAY the 28th day of FEBRUARY 1941 at 12 o'clock noon is the time appointed for adjudicating upon the claims before Master TREHEARNE at the Chambers of the Judge Room No. 246, Royal Courts of Justice Strand, London.

A claimant not residing in England or Wales must send with particulars of his claim the name and address of a person in England or Wales to whom notices to the claimant can be sent.

DATED this 29th day of October 1940.
F. W. Trehearne
Master

PATERSONS, SNOW & CO., of 25, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W. C. 2, Agents for JEBB & TUNNARD of Boston, Lincs, England, Solicitors for the Plaintiffs.

NOTE:

The persons more particularly enquired after are:—

The issue of THOMAS ROOT MINOR and ANN BEAUMONT MINOR (nee Sneath) and subsequently Gordon) she died on the 18th August, 1856 at Brooklyn, New York, and was a grand-daughter of the above-named John Wrangle. The said John Wrangle (a cousin of the Testatrix) resided at Boston, Lincs, and died there in May 1837.

The issue of MARK ANTHONY GIBBS and ANN GIBBS (nee Wrangle) (who died on the 28th December, 1836, and was a grand-daughter of the said John Wrangle).

GEORGE HENRY GIBBS and his issue. He is believed to have died in July 1916 at Woolahra, Sydney, Australia. He was a son of Walter Gibbs a great-grandson of the said John Wrangle.

The issue of EMILIA JACOBINA STEINBRECKER (who was born on 12th April 1854 was married on the 1st March, 1887 to George Course Patterson at Charlestown, West Virginia and was a great grand-daughter of John Wrangle) and George Course Patterson.

Information is particularly required of:—

The death of MAXWELL WILSON who was born in New York City on the 6th December, 1827 and was a grandson of the said John Wrangle.

The marriage death and issue of CHARLES STEPHEN WRANGLE who was born at Boston Lincs. on the 6th January 1827 and was a grandson of the said John Wrangle.

(a) The death of HELEN LOUISA MORTIMER or RANDLE (nee Wrangle) (a great grand-daughter of the said John Wrangle) who is believed to have died at Kensington, London about the year 1903 and

(b) The issue of her marriage to John Mortimer.

The birth, marriage, death and issue of WILLIAM HENRY WRANGLE who is believed to have died on the 30th September 1858 in New York and was a great-grandson of the said John Wrangle.

The birth and death of ROSE WRANGLE WILKINSON, a great grand-daughter of the said John Wrangle. It is believed she was born on 11th February 1843 at Goshen Orange County New York and died on 13th September 1891.

The death of ELIZABETH ANN GOODRICH (nee Wilkinson) who was born in the year 1845 was married at Brooklyn, United States of America and was a great grand-daughter of the said John Wrangle.

(a) The birth of MARY JANE SCHULTZ (nee Walsh (believed to have been born about August 1872) a daughter of the said Rose Wrangle Wilkinson, and

(b) The marriage of the said Mary Jane Walsh to Howard Schultz believed to have taken place about June 1898.

The birth of CLARENCE SLY WALSH (believed to have been born about 1860) a brother of the said Mary Jane Walsh.

The birth of ELIZABETH GORDON GOODRICH (believed to have been born on 2nd November 1871) a daughter of the said Elizabeth Ann Goodrich.

The birth of ROSE WILKINSON SANDS (nee Goodrich (believed to have been born in the year 1873) another daughter of the said Elizabeth Ann Goodrich.

The marriage and issue of GEORGE WINSTON THOMAS (Junior) who died on 28th October 1917 and was a son of Caroline Fredericka Thomas nee Steinorecker a sister of the said Emilia Jacobina Steinbrecker.

Information is also required as to the personal representatives of lineal descendants of the said John Wrangle in every degree living on the 14th day of April 1842 or born since that date and before the 4th day of December 1927.

Sponge, Pound, Paper, Cake?

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—The Atlanta Constitution's telephone rang—for perhaps the ninety-ninth time during the day—and a feminine voice inquired:

"How wide are your columns, please?"

She was switched to the composing room and that department informed her a newspaper column is two inches wide.

"Thank you ever so much," came back the inquiring one. "I have a recipe here which calls for a pan so many inches in diameter and there isn't a foot rule in my house. I have a copy of your paper and can figure it out from that—and bake a cake."

General Classified

(Continued)

PATENT ATTORNEYS

INVENTORS—Delays are dangerous. Secure patent protection now. Get new FREE copyrighted booklet, "How To Protect Your Invention." No charge for preliminary information. McMORROW and BERMAN, Registered Patent Attorneys, 103-D Barrister Building, Washington, D. C.

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS—Well paying position of responsibility and trust; organizer, personnel work, cashier, investigator; drive car; go anywhere. Box F-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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TO LET—FURNISHED

ELSINORE, CALIF.—Permanent or winter homes—bungalows and apts.; near lake; reasonable rates; quiet, modern and homelike. D. A. WARE, 420 Ellis Street. Phone 1280.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BELMONT, MASS.—6 rooms, sun parlor, porch, garage; $50. 14 Holden Rd., off Slade St. Telephone Bel. 2505-R.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Reduced to $55; modern upper 7-room apartment, including 3 chambers, sun parlor, breakfast nook; tile shower, oil heat, garage; near church; adults preferred; owner lives downstairs. Bigelow 7304.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

MIAMI, FLA., Elizabeth Apts., 1036 S. W. 7th St.—Furnished efficiency apartments; adults; $256-$300 for season. Owner-Management.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Sunny, clean, comfortable, complete apartments for 2 to 4 persons.
20 18th Street South

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C. 70's West—Maisonette, private garden, 3 rooms, newly completed; unusually smart, Kellogg-Eddy, Mu. 2-4386, or Algonquin 4-7538.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED for three winter months; small furnished apartment in Boston or Cambridge, by two careful women. Tel. Lex. 0179-J (Mass.).

ARTS AND CRAFTS

SALE—Original paintings; landscapes, flowers, portraits; from $5.00. Evenings, Andre Windsor 6-4780. 434 E. 4 St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CAMERA SUPPLIES

COLLEGE CAMERA SHOP
287 Huntington Avenue, Boston — Ken 0113
near Symphony Hall. Open to 9 P. M.

FURRIERS

FURS NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired and Remodeled
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS.
17 West Street, Boston Han. 5871

HELP WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED pricer, thoroughly familiar with wholesale drug items, to locate in pleasant New England city. Reply in detail giving education background, age, nationality, church activities, etc., own handwriting. Reply Box F-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SMALL INSTITUTION needs man to supervise maintenance of buildings. Should be one who has served apprenticeship as painter or carpenter. Salary fifty per month and maintenance. Must be a Christian Scientist. Write Box T-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES TO SHARE

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., N. Y.—Teacher, commuting city, will share comfortable home with couple or lady; garage; reasonable. 27 Lee Avenue.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT ACRES DANVILLE N. H.
A quiet home in the country, with modern improvements for one in need of experienced care. GEORGE DEMING. Tel. Plaistow, N. H. 8-12.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME—Transients, permanent; rest or study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, N. Y. Hollis 5-9404.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1098.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION WANTED

WANTED room for lady requiring some care, Christian Science family preferred. Arl. 4338-J (Mass.).

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE also 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

MOVERS, PACKERS — Dependable service local, long distance. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street, Arlington, Mass. ARL. 0210-0211.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office available. Part time. Grand Central District. Write Box S-54, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PRACTITIONER'S office, part or full time available. Write Box W-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY—scientific specialists in household insects and termite control for 27 years. 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street) New York. Branches near you.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass.
Tel. Wat. 0766

REAL ESTATE

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1394

PALM BEACHES. Residential properties.
J. W. EDDY, Realtor
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

ROOMS AND BOARD

MIAMI, FLA., 405 N. E. 30th St.—Guests, beautifully furnished home; special rates for December, $12.50 per week per person for two in room. Write for reservations and further details.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

United States of America
(Continued.)

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave.—Light, warm, homelike rooms; running water; overlooking The Mother Church. Com. 9409. M. PEAKES.

BOSTON — Lovely rooms; wonderful beds; meals optional; plenty heat, hot water; rates reasonable. Mrs. Reed, 11 Norway. Com. 6058.

BOSTON, 404 Marlboro Street—Large sunny room, private bath, twin beds; also small room suitable for gentleman. Tel. Com. 8830.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway, Suite 11 — Exceptionally homelike surroundings; vacant Dec. 15 to April; reasonable. Com. 1472.

BROOKLYN, Park Slope, 193 Berkeley Pl.—Large room, refrigeration, parquet, medium room, kitchenette; near park, subways. Nevins 8-1256.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 33 Concord Ave.—Large, single room, private family, near Christian Science church, Harvard Sq. Kirkland 9440.

LEXINGTON 0152, MASS.—Room, 2nd garage, desirable for business man commuting to city, wishing restful surroundings, in a house of taste and refinement. $5.

MIAMI, FLORIDA—Exclusive Miami Shores Village, two rooms (twin beds), separate entrances, new home, new furniture; continental breakfast with rental. POX, 9294 N. E. 3rd Ave.

MIAMI, FLA.—Newly furnished, freshly decorated, large, light, airy rooms; quiet, refined neighborhood; one block from First Church; attractive moderate rates. 312 N. E. 18th St.

N. Y. C. 103rd (78 Manhattan Ave.)—Single, adjacent bath; only roomer; Venetian blinds, casement windows; refined home; near church, BOBBINS.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Comfortable, well-heated rooms, next to bath, for one or two gentlemen. 6316 Theodore Avenue.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA—Comfortable, well-furnished rooms; heated; home; double or twin beds. MRS. C. B. COVERT, 1045 17th Avenue N.

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—Desirable rooms, refined home, centrally located. 606 South Olive Avenue.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—White American, middle-aged, single, clean character. Box M-16, The Christian Science Monitor, 1239 Ingraham Building, Miami, Florida.

TIME study, production, carpet, mill, gun cotton, cotton mill foreman, superintendent charge manufacturing and plant maintenance; wide experience; adaptable; interested any evening similar, other work. WILLIAM A. BALLOU, 1516 Penn Avenue, Wyomissing, Pa.

YOUNG MAN would like odd jobs in carpentry, painting, furniture refinishing; conveniently done in your home; reasonable. Boston. COM. 1037.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE woman wishes position as companion, good reader, willing to be useful; location immaterial. MRS. ELSAS, 117 W. 70th St., N. Y. C. TRa. 7-5400.

CULTURED woman, European, speaking 4 languages, desires position in high-class home as managing housekeeper or companion; understands children. Address I. DRIPPE, c/o R. Measlin, 11 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

EXCELLENT cook has worked for Governor's family; no objection to cook general (colored). Com. 1408.

FRENCH lady, educated Switzerland (American citizen) offers services as governess. Write Box Z-19, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

POSITION desired as chauffeuse, companion or hostess in tourist inn or tea room; pianist; Christian Scientist preferred. ETHEL FARLEY, General Delivery, Miami, Fla.

STAMPS FOR SALE

STAMP collection. To pay for a young man's education, I will sacrifice my collection; inquiries invited. Box E-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing, mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

USED CARS

1937 FORD CONV. SEDAN, used little by a Harvard professor, $425. Harold Parker, Inc., 19 Stedman Ave., Braintree, Mass. Tel. Bra. 2240.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST price paid—furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GR. 5-1618, N. Y. C.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It Pays to Shop
AT
E. E. FORBES
RADIOS—PIANOS
REFRIGERATORS
"We sell everything in music and the musical line"
403 NORTH 20TH

Simmons Electric Co.
"Complete Electrical Service"
Lighting Fixtures, Mazda Lamps, Appliances, Electric Repairs and Wiring
2023 First Ave. North, Phone 3-9284

Southern Dairies Ice Cream — *Also* Pasteurized and Raw Milk
PHONE 3-6227

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM
TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

UTOPIA — BOB JOYCE — *Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering*
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
PHONE 3-4216

MOBILE

Sheaffer and Parker Pens and Pencils—Silverware and Clocks
CLAUDE MOORE
JEWELER
Elgin—Hamilton—Bulova Watches
Jabel and American Beauty Rings
Watch Repair
Diamond Setting and Engraving
8 ST. JOSEPH STREET

ALABAMA

MOBILE
(Continued.)

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
•
Style—Quality—Price

Florida

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Install Heating Appliances now—Duo-therm—Power Air Heater—Sunbeam—Winter Air Conditioner—Petro No-Kol Oil Burner.
116 So. Segrave Ph. 329 Daytona Beach

FORT LAUDERDALE

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY, Inc.
"Fort Lauderdale's First Laundry"
Service to fit any purse. A trial bundle appreciated.
700 N. ANDREWS AVE., PHONE 267

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
16 S. Laura — Phone 5-6062

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street — Phone 5-7200

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
BY
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI — Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE — Phone 613

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
PENTON'S
SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

MIAMI BEACH

CLARENCE C. HALL
REALTOR
Better Class Properties
For Sale and For Rent
2329 Collins Ave. — Roney Plaza Bldg.
PHONE 5-3391

The **Wendelin** — Dine in the open
BREAKFAST
LUNCHEON — DINNER
Cor. 14 St. and Collins Av. Tel. 5-9479
HOMELIKE ATMOSPHERE

FLORIDA

ORLANDO

We do know what women like
DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store
ORLANDO, FLA.
Phone 4134

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Where Your Patronage is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

PUBLIX MARKET
808 EAST WASHINGTON
Fine Foods
Premium Meats
Phone 9833-9834 — Orlando, Fla.

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 66-343, 2 to 4 p. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309 — Clearwater 5-4201

ORANGE *and* GRAPEFRUIT
Gift Boxes Shipped Everywhere
M. D. Wever & Son
(Growers Since 1883)
"The Year Around Packing House"
42 SIXTH STREET SOUTH
Phone 91-151 — We Deliver

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 5 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT **Sears** in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
High Class Shoe Repairs and Polishes
201 East Lafayette St.
Across from Knight & Wall
C. S. UNGER, Mgr.

Sparrowhawk Trailer Co.
"A Bird of a Trailer"
Custom Built Trailers
6111 NEBRASKA AVE.
TAMPA, FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

NORGE
REFRIGERATORS — RANGES
and
FASTEMP HOME HEATERS
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP INC.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street — Tel. 5804

Eastman—Bell & Howell
Motion Picture Equipment
Complete Lines of Accessories
Cameras — Films
The Camera Center, Palm Beach — Halsey & Griffith, West Palm Beach

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
PORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

Gladys McCarley
HATS — DRESSES
ACCESSORIES
201 SOUTH OLIVE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

PIONEER INC.
222 CLEMATIS STREET
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.
Gifts for the Home
Linens, Towels, Sheets, Bedspreads, Novelties

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie, W. Palm Beach, Fla.
J. H. ROGERS, O. M. ROGERS — Phone 8366

CATERS FURNITURE
We want your business
333 DATURA STREET
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

Georgia

ATLANTA

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING — *May's* — DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Ponce DeLeon Beauty Shoppe
Established 1927 — VE. 9281
Aerogene permanents are the latest, light, cool and comfortable. We invite you to try one.
517 Ponce de Leon Ave.
Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Owner
(We try to please)

New Fall **SHOES**
of nationally known makes featuring
Walk-Over and Rhythm Step for women
Walk-Over and Matrix for men
BYCK'S
216 Peachtree Street N. W.

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0908 — 8 Peachtree St.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1896
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our Hand Work Department cares for Your Party Needs
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1.5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monograph address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COMERCANTE sperimentato, Svizzero, (Lingue) cerca posizione stabile. Cautione event. Offerte: cifra AZ, Monitor Ufficio, Geneva.

Europe

Sweden

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Woot Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 30
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg, Centrum, Kungsgatan 61-65

Myrstedts Matthörna
WELL-KNOWN LEADING FIRM IN
Carpets • Curtains • Tapestries
Kungsgatan 5, STOCKHOLM — Kungsgatan 40, GÖTEBORG

Books—Magazines—Stationery
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

Switzerland

AARAU

GAMPER & CO.
Stoffe,
Konfektion, Mass
für Damen, Herren & Kinder

BASEL

Else Paze
PELZWAREN & KURSCHNERB
BÖDENGASSE 3 — TELEPHON 43081 — BASEL

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.010, 3 to 6 p. m. Wednesdays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne — Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Wollenhof
VORM. ENGESELL & CHAFT
Jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Bahnhof BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE — STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN — STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN — WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

BIEL BIENNE

ZUVERLÄSSIGKEIT
In Bedienung und Qualität ist unser Ziel
SCHMID
(SHOES)
SCHUHHAUS
28 Nidaugasse

ST. GALL

Carpets—Linoleum
Schuster
St. Gallen — Zürich

PHOTO HOUSE

Killing
staatlich diplomiert
Entwickeln—Kopieren
POSTSTRASSE 14.

BETTWAREN, WEISSWAREN, WÄSCHE
LUMPERT & CO
SPEISERGASSE - ST. GALLEN
(Underwear)

Sage es mit Blumen!
THOMA
Favorite Flower Shop
Unionplatz Bahnhofstr. 2 — Tel. 2.28.87
Gärtnerei — Tel. 2.33.29
VORMALS PANELLA

BOOKSHOP
WALTER KUPPER
St. Leonhardstrasse 6 — Tel. 2.18.10

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Personal Mention

. . . And when they say of a lady that she dresses in taste

. . . that her frock is very becoming, that her suit fits perfectly and that her hat is chic—

. . . She will invariably reply "I shop at CLEGHORNS"

. . . Because at Cleghorns you are sure of individual Styles at moderate prices.

OUR RESTAURANTS ARE THE SOCIAL RENDEZVOUS

Cleghorns
CAPE TOWN . . JOHANNESBURG . . PORT ELIZABETH

Phone 5-1646 — Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St. Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service — Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

DURBAN

West St. Durban — Phone 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service
The Departmental Store with an Ideal
At Your Service, Cheerily, Always
Durban & District Co-Operative Society
LIMITED
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom — Tea Room — Kitchen Requisites
235 Pine St. — Phone 20521

Union of South Africa

GERMISTON

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52 President Street
Phone 51-2223 — GERMISTON
For Quality and Service
See Us First
Deliveries Daily

JOHANNESBURG

Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers and Stationers
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER STREET
Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

DIAMONDS
Holland Diamond Cutting Works
Blue White Diamonds for Sale at Factory Prices
His Majesty's Building, Eloff St.

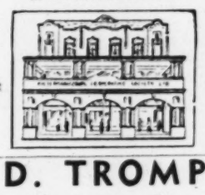
For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7. 7/- to £10 10/-
44 Rissik Street — JOHANNESBURG

Fairhaven Private Hotel
CHARLTON TERRACE
(off Harrow Road)
1 minutes from center of City. On bus route. Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and table tennis. Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church. Phone 24-2505

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St. Johannesburg
The Footwear people, reputed for better value in ladies' gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

PIETERMARITZBURG

Co-operative Society
LIMITED
138 Church St. — Maritzburg
Branches at ESTCOURT, GREYTOWN and MAYOR'S WALK
SHOP at the CO-OP
For Highest Quality Goods at the Keenest Prices



Est. 1892 — Phone 2235, 3 lines

D. TROMP
Plumber, Sanitary Engineer, Drainage Contractor and Hot Water Fitter
ESTIMATES FREE
203a, Pietermaritz Street — Ph. 4809

W. GOODWIN & CO.
(Proprietor: D. V. WATSON)
MOTOR SPECIALISTS
Body Builders, Duco Spraying, Motor Trimming, Springsmiths
373 Longmarket St. — Day Phone 2644, Night Phone 4428

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41704, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EVERYTHING
FOR THE MOTORIST
D. McL. WALLACE Ltd.
SERVICE STATION
Khyber Pass — Auckland

Enjoy your meals in the friendly home-like atmosphere of
The Majestic Parlor
Majestic Theatre, Queen St.

IMRIES' N.C.F.A. (N.Z.)
the Florists
Floral Tributes and Bouquets at Shortest Notice
Park Road — Auckland
Phone 43-632 (all hours)

ADA GEDDES
Exclusive Millinery
153 Queen Street, Auckland
Phone 45-930

SUPPLY LAUNDRY & "TRI"-CLEANERS LTD.
Complete Laundering and "Tri"-Cleaning Service
67 Victoria Street, Depot, Vulcan Lane
PHONE 46-895

Paints and Wallpapers
Phillipps and Impey Ltd.
Queen Street, Auckland

STREVENS
HOSIERY - LINGERIE
CORSETRY - GLOVES
144 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

C. SHELLEY
FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats, Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
Remodelling, Repairs, Storage
Phone 42948 — First Floor
117 Colonial Mutual Building, Queen St. — Auckland

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realise the value of his advertising investment.

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

"For Quality Goods at Lower Prices"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Rd., Auckland
WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
FURNISHINGS — HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS—FOOTWEAR, etc.
TEA ROOMS
GEORGE COURT & SONS, Ltd.
only address KARANGAHAPE RD.

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in all Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats-Sports' Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. — Queen St.
AUCKLAND

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen St., Auckland

RICKINSON & BIRTLEY
Family Grocers
WE DELIVER
1238 Gt. North Rd. — Pt. Chevalier
Phone 26334 — Auckland

AUCKLAND
Vacuum Cleaning Co. Ltd.
46 WELLESLEY STREET W.
Carpet and General Cleaning Specialists
TELEPHONES 41-769, 44-401

The "Evelyn Cerita"
Mantles
Costumes and Coats
Value and Satisfaction
374 Queen St. (Opp. Town Hall)

Phone 43-659
MAVIS YOUNG
203 Ditmont Bldgs., Queen Street
Auckland, C. 1
High Class Dressmaking
Patterns, Cutting, Fitting

Auckland
ROBERT A. GUMMER
HARDWARE
Tools, Kitchenware, Electrical Goods
Tel. 44-025 — Herald Bldg., 131 Queen St.

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Bitter Sweet (MGM) — Noel Coward's romantic operetta reproduced in Technicolor with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in the principal roles. A handsome opulent picture served vocally in an equally handsome and opulent manner by the two stars, she as a high-born English girl and he as the impecunious Viennese musician with whom she eloped. Felix Bressart, Curt Bois, George Sanders, Diana Lewis, Fay Holden.—Adults and young people.

I'm Still Alive (RKO)—Film about Hollywood stunt men; abounding in car crashes, plunges from docks, and plane crack-ups. The story is concerned with the problems of a stunt man who marries a film star. Kent Taylor, Linda Hayes.—Adults and young people.

Kit Carson (United Artists)—Western action drama defying none of the traditions. The film has been supplied with Indian fighting, hard riding, and a touch of bashful romance. There are one or two cruel sequences. Jon Hall, Lynn Bari, Dana Andrews, Ward Bond.—Adults and young people.

North West Mounted Police (Paramount)—Long and lavish Technicolor production, assembled by C. B. De Mille, with a story about an abortive uprising in the Canadian Northwest during the latter part of the nineteenth century, set forth with considerable melodramatic and sanguinary detail. There are also romantic complications with a Texas Ranger and a sergeant of the Mounties as suitors for the hand of a nurse. Gary Cooper, Madeleine Carroll, Paulette Goddard, Preston Foster, Robert Preston, George Bancroft, Akim Tamiroff, Lynne Overman, Walter Hampden.—Adults and mature young people.

Pastor Hall (United Artists)—English-made film about Nazi Germany. Unrelenting cinema attack upon the ways and means of the Third Reich, containing brutal elements and, at the same time, eloquent passages of faith and belief in the ideals of democracy. Based on a story by Ernst Toller about a pastor in a German village who refuses to bow to the new regime. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt speaks a prologue written by Robert E. Sherwood. Wilfrid Lawson, Nova Pilbeam, Seymour Hicks, Marius Goering.—Adults.

Sarajevo (Leo Films)—French film setting forth an interesting account of the romance of the Hapsburg pair whose double assassination marked the prelude to the World War. John Lodge of Boston has the role of the Archduke and Edwige Feuillere that of his morganatic wife. Aime Clairond, Jean Worms, Debucourt, Aimos, Gabrielle Dorziat.—Adults and mature young people.

Tugboat Annie Sails Again (Warners)—Some of the original Norman Reilly Raine waterfront folk used again in a yarn about how Tugboat Annie saves her employer by her quick wit. Marjorie Rambeau, Alan Hale, Jane Wyman, Ronald Regan, Clarence Kolb.—Adults and mature young people.

You'll Find Out (RKO)—Melodrama with Kay Kyser managing to extricate himself from a house filled with trap doors, sliding panels, secret passageways, and underground hideouts. He and his band also provide music. Peter Lorre, Boris Karloff, Bela Lugosi and some of Kay Kyser's entertainers.—Adults and young people.

Above Average Films

Family — "Spring Parade," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Rhythm on the Range," "Sandy Is a Lady," "Young Tom Edison," "Pinocchio," "Gulliver's Travels."

Adults and Young People — "Escape," "The Great Dictator," "Foreign Correspondent," "Pride and Prejudice," "The Ramparts We Watch," "My Love Came Back," "Edison the Man," "It's a Date."

Adults Only—"The Long Voyage Home," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath," "Harvest."

Nature Notes

Bighorn Sheep

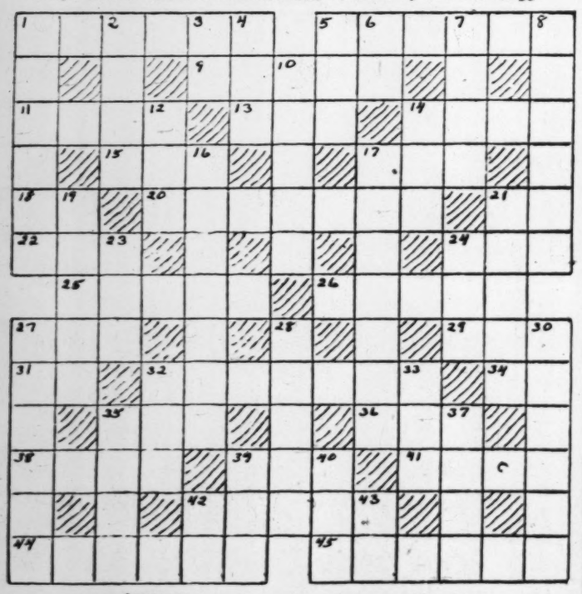
In Coronado's time (1540) there were supposed to be 2,000,000 bighorn sheep in the western mountains of America. In 1900, their numbers dropped to a few meager hundreds and they became "vanishing Americans." But now they are on the increase. There may be 40,000 alive today. Among the world's best mountain climbers, these nimble beasts can leap six feet straight up in the air, 25 feet down, 14 feet straight across. However, successful jumps of 100 feet and more have been recorded. Bighorns are dainty feeders; eat only the tenderest mountain grasses and flowers. Ferns, wild parsnip, wild onions, seeds, clover, and wild cherry are all in the diet.

Daily Quotation

WITH regard to one's work the desirable feeling is always to expect to succeed and never to think you have succeeded.—THOMAS ARNOLD

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

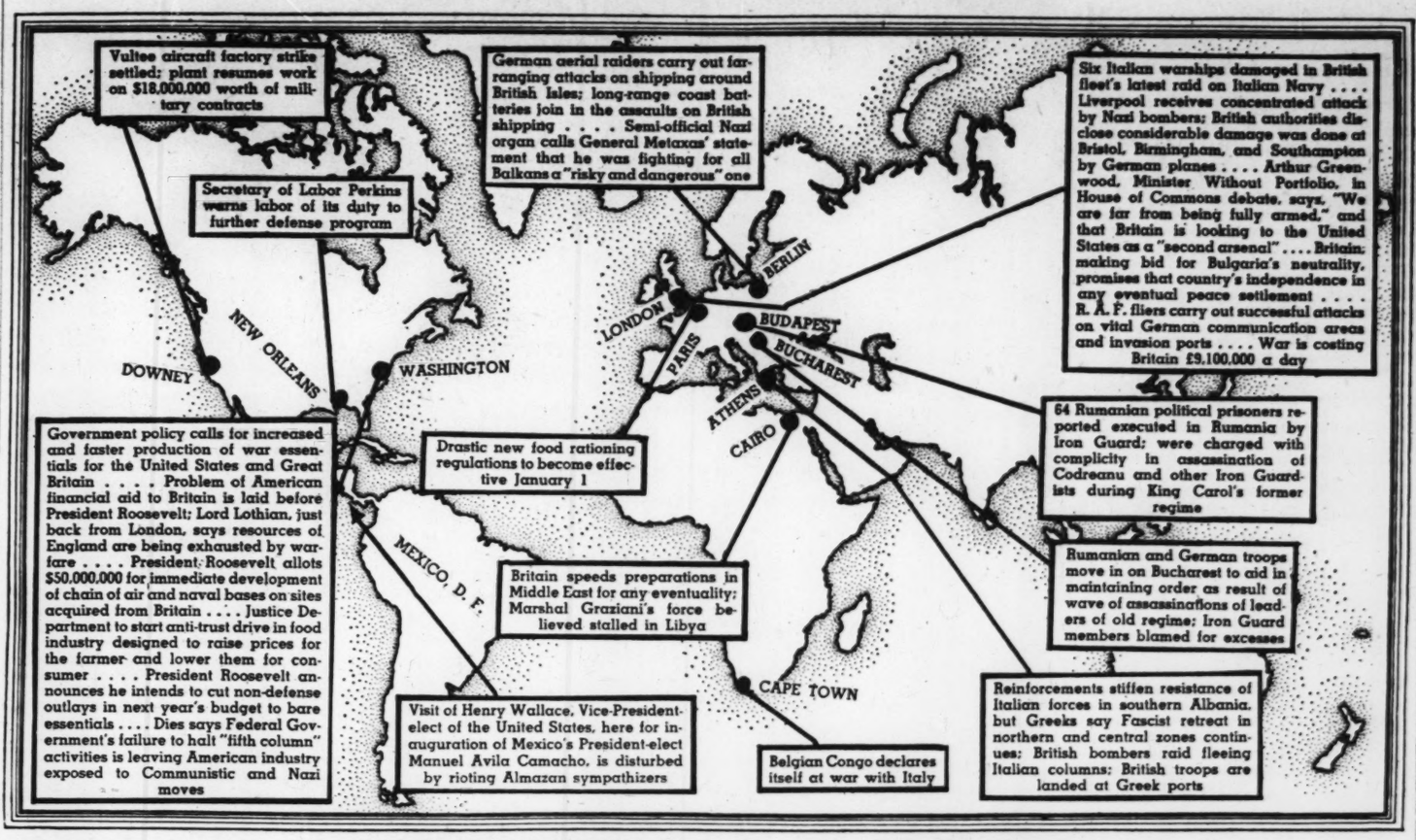
1—What is a marionette?
5—Who danced before Herod Antipas?
9—What do you call any man of great wealth?
11—Dentelle is what?
13—Who was chief god of Babylon?
14—Samson carried away gates of what place?
15—What is a small cask?
17—Mongrel dog is what?
18—What is a plural ending?
20—What is an eel-like aquatic vertebrate?
21—Near.
22—What is one of Bolivia's chief exports?
24—Sherbet is what?
25—What is inner meaning of a fable?
26—Jotunn was what in Norse mythology?
27—What is brightest star in various constellations?
29—Who was father of Osiris?
31—Article.
32—What dessert is frozen without stirring?
34—What was Peter Stuyvesant's nationality (abbr.)?
35—What do you do at an auction?
36—Purpose.
38—What is a gait of horse and other quadrupeds?
39—Place for sleeping is what?
41—What was first name of Bunyan, mythical lumberjack?
42—What is a graver?
44—Who is heroine of Old Testament book of same name?
45—What is a small crustacean?

Down

1—Young hen is what?
2—What is a dry measure of 8 quarts?
3—Half an em is what?
4—What is a small loop for lifting something?
5—What is a coin of Peru?
6—What is a Jewish month?
7—Who was a Persian poet?
8—What is a game at cards for two persons?
10—Who is a character in "Pagliacci"?
12—Snakelike fish is what?
14—What is first name of Mannering, Scott hero?
16—What knight of Round Table was surnamed "the chaste"?
17—Who is patron saint of musicians?
19—Who fished in a water pail?
21—Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree did what?
23—And not.
24—What is suffix of present participle?
27—What are domesticated bovine animals?
28—What is an antonym of "before"?
30—What coarse fabric is used for bagging?
32—What is a cavity or hole in the ground?
33—What is an end piece or part?
35—What is moved by oars or paddles?
37—Who were Gaspar, Melchior, and Belthasar?
39—What is a weed that bears burrs?
40—Gauls claimed descent from what underworld god?
42—Exist.
43—What is the Granite State (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Vultee aircraft factory strike settled; plant resumes work on $18,000,000 worth of military contracts
Secretary of Labor Perkins warns labor of its duty to further defense program
German aerial raiders carry out far-ranging attacks on shipping around British Isles; long-range coast batteries join in the assaults on British shipping . . . . Semi-official Nazi organ calls General Metaxas' statement that he was fighting for all Balkans a "risky and dangerous" one
Six Italian warships damaged in British fleet's latest raid on Italian Navy . . . . Liverpool receives concentrated attack by Nazi bombers; British authorities disclose considerable damage was done at Bristol, Birmingham, and Southampton by German planes . . . . Arthur Greenwood, Minister Without Portfolio, in House of Commons debate, says, "We are far from being fully armed," and that Britain is looking to the United States as a "second arsenal" . . . . Britain making bid for Bulgaria's neutrality, promises that country's independence in any eventual peace settlement . . . . R. A. F. fliers carry out successful attacks on vital German communication areas and invasion ports . . . . War is costing Britain £9,100,000 a day
Government policy calls for increased and faster production of war essentials for the United States and Great Britain . . . . Problem of American financial aid to Britain is laid before President Roosevelt; Lord Lothian, just back from London, says resources of England are being exhausted by warfare . . . . President Roosevelt allots $50,000,000 for immediate development of chain of air and naval bases on sites acquired from Britain . . . . Justice Department to start anti-trust drive in food industry designed to raise prices for the farmer and lower them for consumer . . . . President Roosevelt announces he intends to cut non-defense outlays in next year's budget to bare essentials . . . . Dies says Federal Government's failure to halt "fifth column" activities is leaving American industry exposed to Communistic and Nazi moves
Drastic new food rationing regulations to become effective January 1
Britain speeds preparations in Middle East for any eventuality; Marshal Graziani's force believed stalled in Libya
Visit of Henry Wallace, Vice-President-elect of the United States, here for inauguration of Mexico's President-elect Manuel Avila Camacho, is disturbed by rioting Almazan sympathizers
64 Rumanian political prisoners reported executed in Rumania by Iron Guard; were charged with complicity in assassination of Codreanu and other Iron Guardists during King Carol's former regime
Rumanian and German troops move in on Bucharest to aid in maintaining order as result of wave of assassinations of leaders of old regime; Iron Guard members blamed for excesses
Reinforcements stiffen resistance of Italian forces in southern Albania, but Greeks say Fascist retreat in northern and central zones continues; British bombers raid fleeing Italian columns; British troops are landed at Greek ports
Belgian Congo declares itself at war with Italy
BERLIN
LONDON
PARIS
BUDAPEST
BUCHAREST
ATHENS
CAIRO
CAPE TOWN
WASHINGTON
DOWNEY
NEW ORLEANS
MEXICO, D. F.

In Lighter Vein

Joygram

Avoid useless talk. Some conversation isn't worth a nickel—except to the phone company.—Commerce Gusher.

A Difference

Willie: "What is the difference between capital and labor, Dad?"

Dad: "Well, son, the money you lend represents capital—and getting it back represents labor."—Pathfinder.

Precision

Young Brown got a job in a shipyard. The first morning the foreman gave him a two-foot rule and told him to go measure a large steel plate. Brown returned in 20 minutes.

Foreman: "Well, what is the size?"

Brown: "It's just the length of this rule, and two thumbs over, with this brick, and the breadth of my hand, and my arm from here to there, bar the finger nails."—Montreal Star.

Monitor Camera Club from Frieda M. Clausen, Kalamazoo, Mich.

June DeBella, San Jose, Calif.

Left: Young eagle calling for food. Right: Posing for the camera appears to be an extremely boring procedure.

A Verse for Today . . .

But now the LORD *my God hath given me rest on every side, so that there is neither adversary nor evil occurrent.*
—I KINGS 5:4.

Brevities

Williams in Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Didn't so many people own buggies in the old days. A livery stable wouldn't furnish you hay and oats on a courtesy card

Detroit News: Announcing that No. 158 won the new suit with the brass buttons, a free meal ticket and an all-expense trip would make it seem more like a grand drawing.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Open for Hoboes"

The following article appeared in an Alabama newspaper, during the past winter:

Railroad Keeps Stations Heated, Open for Hoboes

By the Associated Press

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 24—Hoboes along the Gulf, Mobile and Northern Railroad tonight breathed many a prayer of thanks for such a man as I. B. Tigrett, the railroad's president.

Reason was the following bulletin which was sent all station agents of the road today:

"Weather forecast next 48 hours indicates severe cold weather. Mr. Tigrett desires that we make whatever practical arrangements necessary to keep our waiting rooms at principal stations open and continuously heated for free and welcome use by any unfortunate person who may come in and keep warm without fear of being molested."

Daily Anecdote

A Financier in the Making

William Rockefeller used to tell with delight a story illustrative of the financial genius of his famous brother John.

When John was a little fellow, a so-called Indian doctor visited the town. The doctor, in order to get trade started, took out a bright new silver dollar and said that he would auction it off.

"How much am I bid," he asked, "for this bright silver dollar?"

But the crowd was cautious, silent, suspicious. No bids were heard.

"How much am I bid?" shouted the Indian doctor again. "Come, come, gents! A nickel, a dime?"

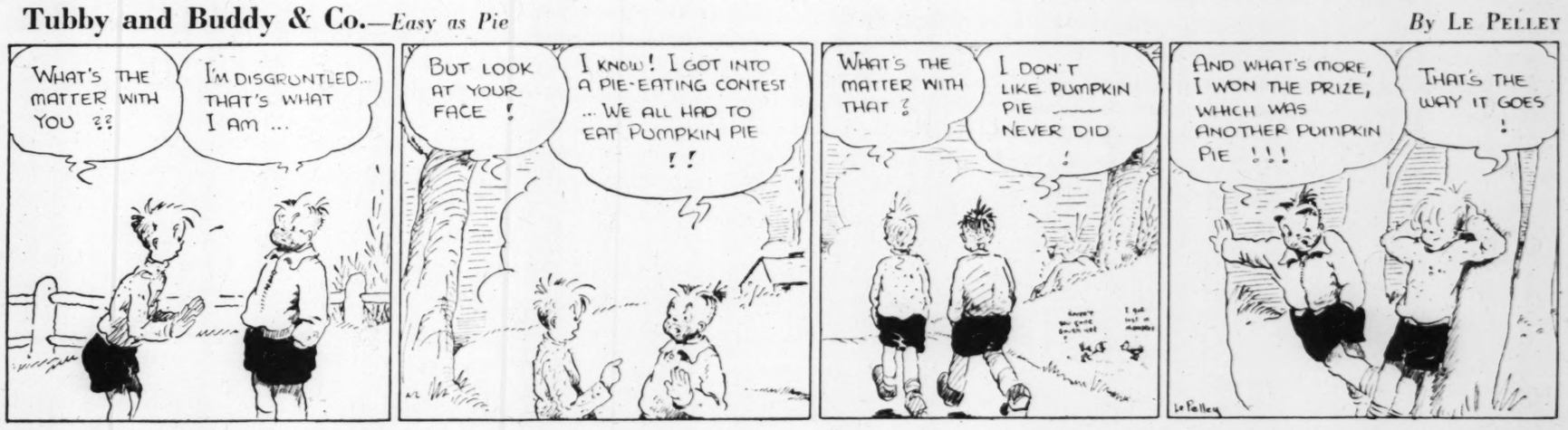
"I'll bid a nickel," piped John D. Rockefeller, at last.

"The dollar is yours, boy," said the doctor. "Hand up your nickel."

"Take it out of the dollar," piped little John D., "and give me ninety-five cents change."

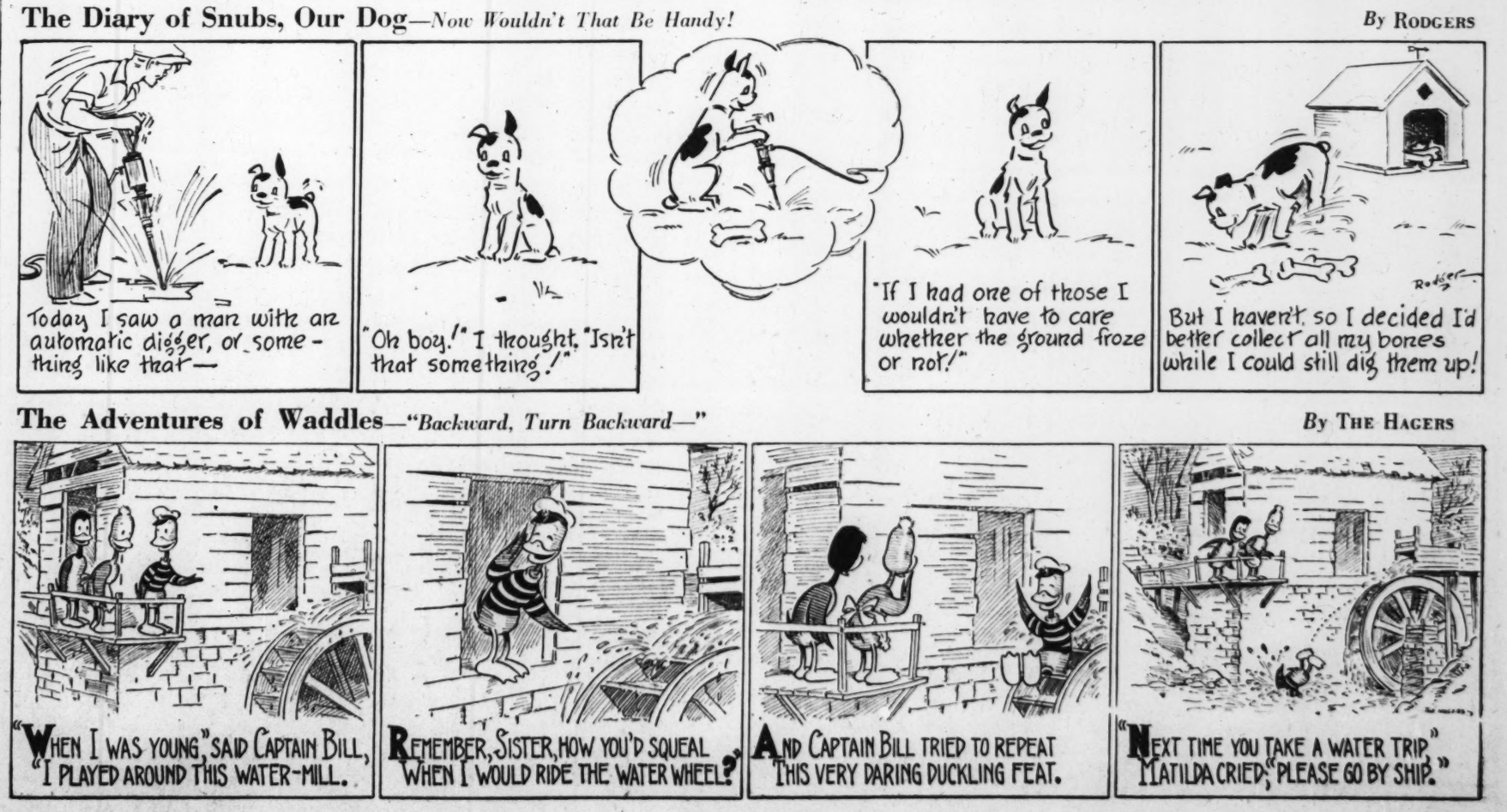
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Easy as Pie*

By LE PELLEY


WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH YOU ??
I'M DISGRUNTLED... THAT'S WHAT I AM ...
BUT LOOK AT YOUR FACE !
I KNOW! I GOT INTO A PIE-EATING CONTEST ... WE ALL HAD TO EAT PUMPKIN PIE !!
WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THAT ?
I DON'T LIKE PUMPKIN PIE — NEVER DID !
AND WHAT'S MORE, I WON THE PRIZE, WHICH WAS ANOTHER PUMPKIN PIE !!!
THAT'S THE WAY IT GOES !
LePelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Now Wouldn't That Be Handy!*

By RODGERS


Today I saw a man with an automatic digger, or something like that—
"Oh boy!" I thought. "Isn't that something!"
"If I had one of those I wouldn't have to care whether the ground froze or not!"
But I haven't, so I decided I'd better collect all my bones while I could still dig them up!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—"*Backward, Turn Backward—*"

By THE HAGERS

WHEN I WAS YOUNG," SAID CAPTAIN BILL, "I PLAYED AROUND THIS WATER-MILL.
REMEMBER, SISTER, HOW YOU'D SQUEAL WHEN I WOULD RIDE THE WATER WHEEL?"
AND CAPTAIN BILL TRIED TO REPEAT THIS VERY DARING DUCKLING FEAT.
"NEXT TIME YOU TAKE A WATER TRIP" MATILDA CRIED, "PLEASE GO BY SHIP."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Loans to Britain—and More

In clearing the way for increased aid to Britain—the most immediately effective part of America's defense program—it has become imperative that some light be let into the thicket of misunderstanding about loans. Thoroughly useful, therefore, was the frank opening of the subject by the Marquis of Lothian, on his return from London. When the British Ambassador said that by next year Britain would need credits for war supplies bought in the United States, he started Americans on some very necessary thinking.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee decided to withhold official action on either the King resolution (which would revise the Johnson Act and the Neutrality Act so as to permit loans) or on the Nye resolution (which would investigate British holdings in the United States), but there is certain to be a great deal of unofficial study of the whole question of loans to Britain. Information is needed both by the people and the Government.

There are bound to be questions about British holdings in the United States. Only estimates are available at present. Roughly they are that at the start of the war British resources in the United States were somewhat above $4,000,000,000, made up chiefly of central gold reserves, dollar balances, American securities and other British investments. There are also estimates that London has contracted for more than $4,000,000,000 worth of American war materials. It appears unlikely that Britain can long continue to pay in goods or gold for the vast quantities of supplies she is throwing into the struggle against the Nazis.

There is uncertainty also about the effect of American laws. One widespread impression is that the Johnson Act forbids governmental loans to nations which have not paid their World War debts. But the wording of the Act expressly exempts "a public corporation created by . . . Congress, or a corporation in which the Government . . . exercises a controlling interest." This appears to leave the way open to loans through the Export-Import Bank. But the Neutrality Act's cash-and-carry provision was intended clearly to bar credits.

As to the Johnson Act's ban on private loans through the sale of British bonds in America—that surely looks illogical today. It grew out of the never-correct assumptions that loans led America into the World War, isolation was possible and freedom costless. Today the American people know better. Their Government is facilitating the sending of supplies, including ships and planes, from its own armed forces. Most Americans want to send more aid. Recognizing that Britain is holding the front line, they are glad to give all kinds of materials and money. To keep a ban on loans by individuals when many people — conscious that Britain is spending men as well as money—are thinking in terms of gifts, is a bit ridiculous.

But private loans will not begin to meet the need if the war goes another year. Probably in six months Britain will be scraping the bottom of her resources in the United States. And only great government loans will cover the vast expenditures required. That fact should be faced so there will be no misunderstanding. We have no doubt that the American people will know what to do. They should not wait to the last minute. They should begin to think now of sharing the expense of a common defense.

Undoubtedly the cost of building and maintaining the British fleet, of repairing bomb damage, of keeping the R. A. F. on guard, is something the British people undertook for their own self-preservation. But who will say that all free countries have not benefited? Acknowledging those benefits, who will not wish to share the cost? Knowing how much more than pounds the British are paying, who will grudge anything that dollars can do? Understanding where the debt really rests, who will ban loans—unless to insure gifts?

Defense: What as Well as How

Universities, colleges and technical schools recognize that they should do what they can by intensive, emergency instruction to prepare men for essential positions in industry and elsewhere, as a part of national defense. But they see that more is required, as Dr. Harvey Nathaniel Davis, President of Stevens institute of Technology, at Hoboken, New Jersey, pointed out the other day. After outlining the role of education in defense, he said:

> Let us never forget that we are educating men to defend the fundamental principle that individual men have not only rights and privileges, but also responsibilities and duties in their relations with other men, with their neighbors in the next street and with their neighbors all over the world. Let us never forget that we are educating men to defend a kind of living in which morality—individual morality and national morality—is the foundation stone of respected and successful living. Let us ever strive to preserve perspective and balance in all our thinking and in all our doing, so that we may, every day, be defending all that which we are preparing ourselves to defend by force of arms if the need arises. And may God grant that that need may never arise.

Defense? This is fundamental to defense. Preparedness? Preparedness should encompass moral as well as physical arming, and may well include such understandable and acceptable "war aims" not only for the United States but for any democratic nation.

Apples of Yesteryear

This is the month when roadside stands in most of the northern United States are luminous with banks of glass jugs, full of golden cider. Years ago it used to be russets that made the best. Anyway, we see few russets now, probably because they are all ear-marked for this purpose.

But where are the apples of yesteryear? Jenneting, Sheepnose, Rambo, Strawberry, Porter, Maiden Blush, Milam, Red Astrachan, Duchess, Albemarle, Pippin, and all the rest? Rooted out, it may be, to make room for the Delicious, Winesap, Baldwin, McIntosh, Rome Beauty, and the other commercial best-sellers.

If you remember the old friends, you're sorry, too; for they furnished part of the "infinite variety" that so endears rural America to her children. Still, doesn't reaching into the refrigerator for crackling, juicy product of the modern fruit stand beat stumbling down the cellar stairs with a pan and an oil lamp and groping for the musty apple barrel? Or does it?

Women for Liberty

With one hundred years of progress behind them, in winning justice and liberty for their sex, American women stand today at the threshold of a new century, ready to dedicate themselves to securing and protecting the liberties of mankind.

When the door of the World's Anti-Slavery Convention, held in London in 1840, was closed against eight women who had crossed the Atlantic to take part in the deliberations, it waked echoes that have traveled around the world. Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who were among the women whose sex barred them from the meeting, became pioneer champions of woman's rights. Among others were Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, and Julia Ward Howe.

Years of work for woman suffrage amendments to Federal and State constitutions lay ahead of the dauntless pioneers. Gradually a younger generation of leaders shouldered much of the task. Their work is recalled by the passing of Mrs. Stanton's daughter, Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, who became one of the most intrepid among them. Her memoirs, "Challenging Years," published last June, record the century of work which she and her mother contributed to the cause.

Mrs. Blatch it was who had the temerity to propose "so radical" an exhibition as a suffrage parade. Afterwards she led many of those impressive demonstrations of the earnestness of women's desire to share rights and responsibilities in public affairs. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and Miss Alice Paul will always be identified with the later phases of the campaign which, at last, in 1920, brought the suffrage to women of the United States.

The Women's Centennial Congress, which met in New York City this week at the summons of Mrs. Catt, sounded a bugle call to women "to act quickly and intelligently before it is too late" to stem the aggression of false ideologies that threaten human liberties and to do their share in saving democracy for the world. A century of experience in work and sacrifice for a movement that often in its early years seemed a struggle against hopeless odds, has fitted women to embark on this crusade for an even greater cause.

That chuckling you hear is the Man Next Door who neglected to rake up the leaves now covered with a blanket of snow.

Our Readers Say—

Exemptions for Absolute Objectors?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I would like to say a few words in defense of the eight theological students recently sent to prison for not registering in the exact prescribed manner for the draft. It must be understood that these young men did not refuse to register in the sense of being draft evaders. On registration day they presented themselves to the proper authorities, offering their names, addresses, and signed statement of conscientious objections, which courtesy they were refused.

Now under the conscription law, those who because of "religious training and belief" are opposed to actual military training, will be exempt from such service. Should those, who because of "religious training and belief" are opposed to registering in the exact manner for any form of conscription, be sent to prison? The English draft law gives complete exemptions to "absolute objectors."

It must never be forgotten that the founders of our country came here for religious freedom, and now we are sending to prison those who assert this freedom. Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes in rendering his decision on a case before the court involving religious conscience said: "In the forum of conscience duty to a moral power higher than the State has always been maintained." Let us be careful not to destroy with the one hand the very liberties we claim to be defending with the other hand.

WALTER THEODORE LILES
President, Anti-Conscription
Portland, Ore League of Oregon.

"A Year in Jail"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have no acquaintance with the eight Union Seminary students and it may well be that they would prefer jail to freedom for a period equal to that in which other young men, who do not happen to be ministers or theological students, must be instructed in the wholesale killing of fellow human beings. A year in jail will not hurt them. But it will hurt, or at any rate it ought to hurt, every citizen who loves his country and mourns to see it blindly and stupidly punishing young men for being true to themselves and to God.

HENRY W. PINKHAM
Newton Center, Mass.

Conscientious Objectors

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The conscientious objector proclaims in effect that possible conquest and enslavement are no concern of his. He is entitled to that belief, but since he makes such a great point of conscience, I would like to ask how his conscience will permit him to go on enjoying the benefits of a nation made secure by those who are willing to make the sacrifices that military service entails? In strict logic it seems to me that all conscientious objectors ought to leave a country as soon as it adopts compulsory military training.

Newton, Mass RUSSELL GORDON CARTER

"Isolationist"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

How could one call himself a Christian and at the same time be an isolationist? How could he follow the command "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbour as thyself," and be an isolationist?

Philadelphia GARABED HOVNANIAN

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Hands Across the Sea

Chilly Capital at the Equator

As I write these words I am seated on a sun-flooded bench in the Plaza Independencia, central square of Quito, capital and cultural center of Ecuador. I am actually only fifteen miles from the equatorial line and the sun is so fierce that it suggests smoked goggles, yet I am just a trifle too cool and if the sun were to hide behind a cloud I should have to go back to the hotel for a sweater. Last night, sleeping under two blankets, I was too cool until I roused myself to reach for a third. It has been a chilly summer in Quito but soon it will be warmer, "if Winter comes."

The previous sentence means precisely what it says. Summer and Winter scorn the calendar in Ecuador of the Sierras. Dry weather is called summer, wet weather is called winter, and winter is always warmer than summer. There may be two summers and two winters in any year but generally speaking the chilly summer lasts from June to November, the wet and warmer winter from December to May. Since most of Ecuador, including the capital, lies south of the equator these seasons of common parlance are the direct opposite to the strict solar seasons. So far, as I write, the glorious, bright chilly summer is still with us in Quito but the whole scene may change with the splash of a raindrop—if Winter comes.

* * *

I wish I could borrow the pen of Robert Louis Stevenson to capture the charm of this capital of the Equator.

I landed from a Grace Liner the other day in Guayaquil, Ecuador's river port, and flew by the first Panagra plane high up and over the Cordillera in about one hour to this lofty capital. The plane reached an altitude of perhaps 15,000 feet, but that was low by comparison with the peaks we passed. Ecuador boasts at least twenty extinct volcanoes within one degree south of the equator and several reach heights of about 20,000 feet, the most famous being Chimborazo and Cotopaxi. Of course, their heads and shoulders are always blanketed in snow, whether the season be chilly summer or "warm" winter. Quito itself is 9,350 feet above sea level and some of the hills which rise from the outskirts of the city are higher than Mont Blanc.

* * *

Quito is the oldest city on the South American continent. There was quite certainly a large aboriginal community here before the year 1000. The place was hoary with age when the Incas conquered it about the year 1500. Atahualpa, the Inca whom Pizarro so cruelly tricked and strangled, thus causing the downfall of the fabulous empire, was a son of a princess of Quito. Under the Spanish Colonial system the city grew great and glittering. It's fifty or sixty churches are marvels of Colonial art, rich and mellow beyond American imaginings, for the city's remoteness, until the planes came, kept its golden altars "hid beneath a bushel" of ignorance.

These churches are on every side of me. The vast cathedral is in this Independence Square. But I can hardly focus my eye on the churches so great is the human interest of the crowd that mills about me. There are countless Indians in the throng, and the women as well as the men wear brick red ponchos and felt hats of masculine design. The women wear long jet pigtails depending from beneath their odd headgear and almost all of them wear a baby on the back, slung in the poncho in a way that seems fearfully precarious. The baby often wears a Panama hat for practically all such hats are made in Ecuador and their trade name is entirely fortuitous. A baby-on-a-back, beneath a Panama bigger than himself just passed me at this moment and as he joggled by pointed at me and burst into a gale of infant laughter. Yes, it was very chastening. I had thought *him* a ridiculous sight but he put me in my place right enough. SYDNEY A. CLARK

North . . South . . East . . West

A Weakened Barrier

By Frank L. Perrin

The conviction has been impressed, despite a loyal determination to discount or discredit accumulating circumstantial proof, that at the third point of our American triangle of constitutional government a serious weakness has developed. We all remember the formula prescribed by the Founding Fathers. It was provided that the people themselves should rule by means of a structural process made up of a President, or Chief Executive; a Congress, composed of representatives elected at prescribed intervals by the people, and the judiciary, or courts, composed of judges elected also by the people, or appointed by National or State executives and confirmed by representatives of the people.

It was provided that the functions of these three distinct governmental agencies should be independent in the sense that they should not overlap or conflict. Theoretically, at least, each is independent, the province of the executive being to execute the laws and defend the Constitution; that of the legislative branch to enact, amend, or repeal statutory provisions, and that of the judiciary to interpret the laws and to pass upon their constitutionality.

All that is simple enough. With but occasional interruptions the processes outlined have functioned without friction down through the years. It was taken for granted that in observing the several voluntary commitments of those elected or appointed to office in whatever branch of government only the ignorant or vicious could possibly conspire overtly to disregard or abuse the power and authority wisely specified and confidently delegated.

* * *

But it has become convincingly apparent, both to lawyers and observing laymen in quite recent years, and this entirely apart from the unconcealed efforts of the Chief Executive to impose his wishes upon Congress, that personal and factional ambitions and prejudices have dictated the appointments, in many instances, of judges and justices of the courts, nationally and in the districts and circuits.

There might be cited numerous instances in which the so-called "lame-duck" provision, aimed and intended to relegate a defeated Senator or Representative in Congress to at least temporary political oblivion, has been nullified by virtual promotion to a Federal judgeship or membership on some newly-created board or commission. An overlapping patronage system of rewards instead of penalties has paved the way for many a camp follower no longer the champion of the folks at home.

The processes of deterioration as they affect the courts has gone on so quietly, though rapidly, that the public generally has not yet become aware of their implications or aroused to the perils of their ultimate effects. A subsidized or factionally controlled judiciary is as menacing to democracy in government as a subservient Congress or a politically ambitious Chief Executive. The breaking-down processes which destroy faith and inspire defiance against authority lead directly to contemptuous disregard for a voluntarily imposed authority whose judgments and edicts have heretofore been obeyed unquestioningly.

* * *

No doubt the public will suffer more and more abuses cautiously imposed, before the people, individually or collectively, arrive at the place said to have been reached by a veteran Wisconsin lawyer. The battle-scarred advocate, according to the account, was none too respectful to the more youthful occupant of the bench. In the heat of argument he overstepped the border and was promptly reprimanded and fined for contempt. Somewhat hard of hearing, he missed, or seemed not to hear the admonition. Proceeding with his argument, he was interrupted by the clerk who shouted to him that he had been fined $10 for contempt of court. Bowing obsequiously, he opened his wallet and paid the fine, saying, "I pay it gladly! I never owed a juster debt!"

We in America do not look cheerfully upon the prospect of finding, now or at some later time, this essential leg of our established government weakened by the same careless or carefully planned processes which have already made dangerous inroads. The people are being forced to accept, in important and vital governmental establishments, bureaus and agencies, the services of those inept and inexperienced, despite the fact that there are available, especially in the courts of first instance and in appellate tribunals, those who might bring to their high offices the experience of years, coupled with the confidence and esteem of those whom they would serve fittingly and with distinction.

The Wide Horizon

Where Flows the River?

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

ELSAH, ILLINOIS

Kansas City is strongly isolationist. And with the vast American continent spreading so amply around it, Kansas City would seem to have reason for maintaining a certain detachment. It is easy for Kansas City to forget, it would seem, that the Missouri flows into the Mississippi, while the Mississippi mingles with the waters of the wide world. Even St. Louis itself, befogged by the smoke of its industrial importance, seems to forget that. But Elsah, village that it is, knows where the river flows, and in the midst of Nature's isolation, Elsah is no isolationist.

This is not because Elsah cherishes memories of the near-grandeur that came to it when John Jacob Astor threatened St. Louis' smugness by starting to build a bridge there for his railroad. Neither, I suppose, is it because Elsah realizes that the Mississippi is a leading factor in the over $600,000,000 worth of export business that is annually transacted in ports along the Gulf. Actually, rather, it is because there is a college at Elsah—a small college to be sure, but typical of American youthfulness in its sensitivity to world conditions.

The chapel spire of The Principia commands a view of the Mississippi enviable for its grandeur. And the evening lights, when the dormitory windows glow and the country quiet is suddenly gay with young laughter, shine through gigantic trees reminiscent of the recent newness of our continent, symbolic of its remaining spaciousness and promise.

* * *

Below the abrupt bluffs, the mighty Mississippi goes on to meet the sea, then to mix with waters that flow protectingly, for instance, around the British Isles. Tiny Elsah cannot forget this. During the summer holiday the succession of European events sent their message back. Against the total war of militant materialists, it asks: Will the brave in heart still rise, regardless of the cost, to stand for rights of conscience and for brotherhood?

With those who doubt youth's readiness—for, whether on battlefield or around the table of economic settlement, readiness will be required of youth—let me share an incident. This college near Elsah called its football camp well in advance of the school's opening in the fall. And the coach asked: "What will you have, young men? Can you stand anything so rigorous as military drill?" They asked for it, and took it, and there was no reprieve. The upshot of this was that when school began, with camp concluded, not only did the football squad ask for a continuance of these stiff workouts, but a number of the other men on the campus wanted the same training. In brief, and for the first time in twenty years, discipline had been given a welcome.

Dwight Morrow, before the United States entered the last war, used to ask if there were not dangers for us in remaining aloof to the compulsion of the times. Now it is significant that a typical section of young manhood should be asking for strict discipline. It is not because they believe in war, or because they want to fight—for many of them are even cynical in their pacifism—but it is because they see at last that peace is the fruition of self-command, of mastery over both the body personal and the body politic.

* * *

At Elsah this discipline gets a proper incentive. It speaks of spiritual possibilities. A discussion in one college classroom brought out, for example, how sure youth feels that a measureless conception of life alone can remedy the penalizing, class-creating attitudes which attend our present sense of property. However situated, our typical centers of youthful learning reflect this, since they speak for the vast reaches of the mind.

In the Far West, the Deep South, and the Entrenched East I have seen in American youth a determination to stand united with, never separated from, the world's great aspirations. If this inclination gets the furtherance due it from society, there is no telling how close the ports along the Mississippi may come to peaceful terms of commerce with the near-by world. Then can the words of Lincoln, spoken when the fall of Vicksburg restored the river traffic to the Union, be said again with a larger meaning: "The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea."

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"OLD IRONSIDES." • *From the Painting by* GORDON GRANT • In the White House Collection

Will Sea Power Win?

By Harlan Trott

As a result of a determined and highly successful attack which reflects the greatest honor on the fleet air arm, only three of the Italian battleships now remain effective. This result, while affecting decisively the balance of naval power in the Mediterranean, also carries with it reactions upon the naval situation in every quarter of the globe.—From Prime Minister Winston Churchill's report to the House of Commons, Nov. 15, 1940, concerning the British attack on the Italian naval base at Taranto.

WHEN ADOLF HITLER said on the first anniversary of the war, "They are very inquisitive in England and ask: 'Why doesn't he come?' Calm yourself; we will come," the walls of the Berlin Sportspalast were simply re-echoing the wish voiced by Napoleon 135 years ago.

With 130,000 soldiers massed about Boulogne ready to invade England, the French Emperor declared: "Let us be masters of the Strait for six hours and we shall be masters of the world."

Naval weapons have changed since Trafalgar, but naval principles remain much the same. History supposedly teaches that whoever rules the waves rules the world. This aphorism was firmly rooted during the closing years of the nineteenth century in the writings of an American naval officer named Alfred Thayer Mahan. He was the author of several weighty works on the influence of sea power upon history, each of which packed the intellectual displacement of a dreadnought.

Mahan was a scholarly appearing man whose softness of speech and manner made him seem more at home in the New York Public Library, where he gathered material for his first book, than on the windy quarterdeck of the old cruiser Chicago which was his last sea command.

The first book, "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History, 1660-1783," made a profound impact on the minds of statesmen and world military figures of his day. Cambridge and Oxford awarded Mahan honorary degrees. The German Kaiser placed a copy of the book in every wardroom in his fleet. In time, even Americans came to see some merit in Mahan's works.

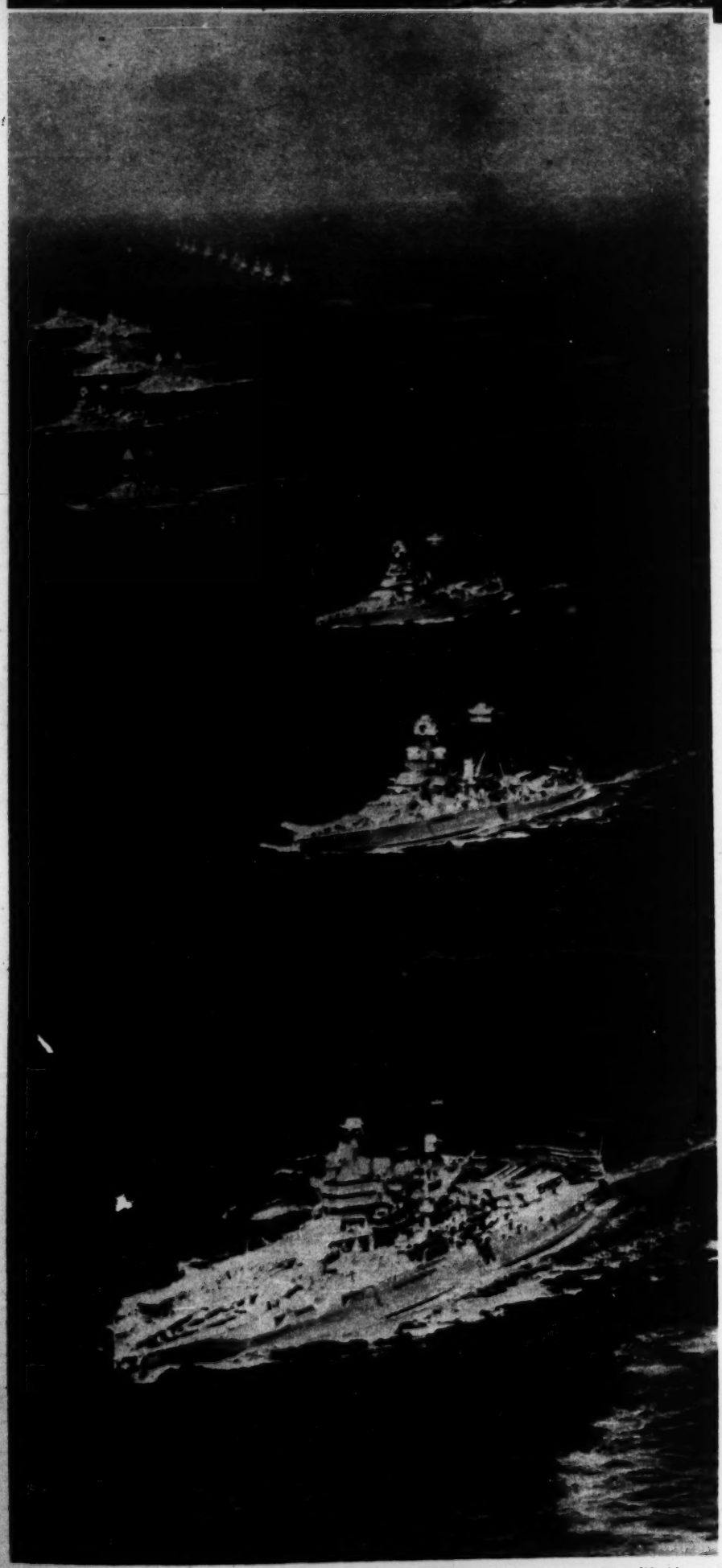
The United States Navy Department appointed him to the faculty of its Naval War College—after a long controversy as to whether there should be any war college in which Mahan might teach.

Mahan is credited with having done more than any other individual to bring about the naval building race between Britain and Germany which culminated in 1914. Yet one of the first reactions to Mahan's first book was that it was old stuff. Some people said about everything Mahan touched on could be found in Jomini's "History of the Wars of the French Revolution." This is the way with all prophets.

The author of "The Influence of Sea Power" didn't deny the influence of Jomini on Mahan. Admiral Mahan said at the time his purpose had been to write "a critical military history of the naval past, not a chronicle of naval events."

Mahan's footnotes are replete with Jomini. Here is a significant one from "Influence of Sea Power":

> An interesting proof of the weight attributed to the naval power of Great Britain by a great military authority will be found in the opening chapter of Jomini's "History of the Wars of the French Revolution." He lays down, as a fundamental principle of European policy, that an unlimited expansion of naval force should not be permitted to any nation which



SEA POWER ON GUARD Wide World

British Destroyers (Top) Charge Into Action in Response to an SOS From a Convoy Under Attack; an Impressive Array of American Sea Power (Above) as the United States Battle Fleet Wheels Into a Mighty Echelon From a Formation in Line Ahead

cannot be approached by land—a description which can apply only to Great Britain.

This footnote could hardly have escaped the Kaiser's notice. The German salvos which rocked the British Empire at Jutland punctuated the pre-World War policy of Germany not to permit Britain's sovereignty at sea to go unchallenged. The explosion of 1914 found Germany with a powerful fleet in being, and it had completed widening the Kiel Canal shortly before Sarajevo.

Briefly, Mahan's main thesis was that as between sea power and land power, a relentless sea blockade has always proved more decisive than an invincible land army. That is what he meant to show by analyzing the nature of the struggle between England and France, which he said "nearly ruined Great Britain, but entirely ruined Napoleon." He showed how slow and unspectacular are the effects of a sea blockade, but how inexorable and, in the end, how decisive is the economic strangulation wrought by this unseen force. As Mahan said, in what were to become his most widely quoted words: "Those far-distant, storm-beaten ships, upon which the Grand Army never looked, stood between it and the dominion of the world."

Today no such formidable array of sea power as that offered by the combined fleets of France and Spain at Trafalgar, or by the German High Seas Fleet at Jutland a century after, confronts the British Navy. But the threat which Nazi air power presents in waters within easy bombing range of German-held air bases may be just as grave. For in discarding the rule laid down by Jomini, and reiterated by Mahan, no one can yet say whether Hitler has guessed wrong; that is, whether air power will fail to break the present deadlock between a nation supreme on the sea and a nation supreme on land.

In the present struggle between British sea power and German air power, the threat of a sudden knockout by Goering's air armada hangs constantly over the British Isles. In these tense times, when night after night the raiders drone over darkened London, it is heartening to reread Mahan.

For those of us who run as we read, the first chapter in Mahan's first book will go far to explain the many unseen facets of British resistance that have thus far thwarted Hitler's coming. In fact, an enthusiastic British critic is reported to have said of Mahan's first book that its essence was in its first 80-odd pages. The rest was historical documentation.

By present standards, much of Mahan's writing seems ponderously pedantic. But there are moments deeply moving in their emotional appeal. Of Nelson, Mahan wrote tenderly, almost reverently. He breathes into his description of the Battle of Cape St. Vincent the very spirit of the Nelson who leaped, sword in hand, through the sternports of the Spanish Admiral's cabin to overpower the foe at the head of the British boarding party. But for the most part, Mahan's works lumber soberly along:

> The principal conditions affecting the sea power of nations may be enumerated as follows: 1. Geographical position. 2. Physical conformation, including, as connected therewith, natural production and climate. 3. Extent of territory. 4. Number of population. 5. Character of the people. 6. Character of the government, including therein the national institutions.

These are the "elements of sea power" upon which Mahan elaborated with painstaking thoughtfulness in the opening pages of his first book. He showed how Britain's position in respect to these six conditions made her strong at sea, and how much more far-reaching was her sea power than the land power of Napoleon.

Mahan attributed this same favorable balance of elements to Britain's position at the opening of the World War. Shortly before his passing in 1914, he said: "The British fleet holds the decision in its hands, as in the days of Napoleon."

Mahan voiced this opinion in the face of the shocking news that the British cruiser Aboukir had been torpedoed by a German submarine in the North Sea, and that when her consorts, the Hogue and Cressy, stood by to rescue the Aboukir's crew, they were quickly sunk in turn by the U-boat's torpedoes. Mahan thought that by keeping a good lookout and strengthening its destroyer patrols, the Royal Navy would soon meet the submarine menace.

And recently Capt. Frederick L. Oliver, an American naval officer schooled in the Mahan tradition, voiced a similarly favorable view of Britain's ability to quickly counteract advanced submarine and air tactics now being used by the Germans. This outstanding naval authority asserts that by increased use of airplane scouting patrols along heavily traveled convoy tracks the Royal Navy will soon thwart Germany's efforts to cut Britain's overseas lifelines.

It is encouraging to keep these views in mind when we ask ourselves whether Mahan would say the British fleet holds the decision in the present conflict in which the airplane has projected a dangerous new dimension into the strategy of war.

Those who now insist that "time is on the side of Britain" will find their judgment confirmed in this warning and this prophecy by Mahan on the importance of the time factor in war:

> If time be, as is everywhere admitted, a supreme factor in war, it behooves countries whose genius is essentially not military, whose people, like all free people, object to pay for large military establishments, to see to it that they are at least strong enough to gain the time necessary to turn the spirit and capacity of their subjects into the new activities which war calls for. If the existing force by land or sea is strong enough to hold out, even though at a disadvantage, the country may rely upon its natural resources and strength coming into play for whatever they are worth—its numbers, its wealth, its capacities of every kind.

While Hitler appears to have matched the diplomatic and military successes of Napoleon, it appears thus far that he has also matched Napoleon's failures. Thwarted by British sea power in his plans to invade England, the French Emperor about-faced and marched toward Austerlitz. Does Hitler's drive to the east mean that British sea power already has forced history to repeat itself?

Today Germany's air power is hammering relentlessly at Mahan's six points. But the island fortress holds fast. Bulwarked by an inspiring faith in Mahan's fifth point, its belief in the sixth unshaken, Britain waits resolutely for Hitler to attempt his promised coming—confident as always in the supremacy of its sea power.

Sibelius Speaks for Finland

By Winthrop P. Tryon

SUMMARIZATION of the masterpieces of music is being accomplished by modern mechanism for whoever will heed; and the job bids fair to be carried through within short bounds of time, if indeed it has not already been consummated. Very little, probably, of what is counted the standard repertory has escaped the research of the recording and the broadcasting studios; and as for the works, especially the orchestral works, of a man like the Finnish composer, Jean Sibelius, the story of them has doubtless been so far told that to mention them is to talk on a subject more or less familiar to everybody interested in presentations that come by way of disk or radio.

To mention them, too, is to awaken controversy, particularly among persons who attend concerts with any regularity, and who may be supposed to listen with a critical ear. Really, only those who hear the music directly, who hear it, that is to say, performed in a hall and who get the actual sound as made by players right there, are in a position to discuss the music either in its general or its detailed traits. For music, to have its true force, no denial, must be taken at first hand.

But then, most of us get our Raphael and our Michelangelo by photograph; and we are glad enough, when nothing better offers, to know Mozart and Beethoven in the indirect way that inventors and engineers have made possible.

Regarding Sibelius, what am I to do when I want to recall an orchestral piece of his that I have at some time heard and that I have largely forgotten? For one thing, I can take down from the shelf, whether my own or a public one, a copy of the full score of, say, the "Swan of Tuonela"; and with reasonably diligent reading in some still nook, where nobody within door or window distance is humming, whistling, or otherwise making tuneful sound, I can bring to recollection a little of the occasion, or occasions, of my hearing the melody in view on the printed page. Another way of doing, I can withdraw to the country, and in the sylvan scene I can strive to recapture the concert hall experience. That happens to be what I lately did; and with awfully slim results, until the radio came to my unexpected rescue. By chance it was the Sunday afternoon when the Philharmonic Symphony Society of New York opened its season, with the Sibelius Symphony in D major, No. 2, on the program.

* * *

Now a thing we can all do when we dial in on the Philharmonic is to act the part of pad-and-pencil reporters, not depending on memory for telling our impressions afterward, but using jottings which we put on paper while the concert is in progress. Many listeners must be interested in the question, as I am, in how far any given recent composer shows the influence of Wagner. Now and then, we find one who admits his debt to Wagner and does not care who knows it; again, we find one who unconvincingly disclaims obligation to him; and such an one, if I correctly get the drift of interviews and biographical studies, was Sibelius once, though I think he has not been so insistent on denial of late.

Concerning this point, a word of mine penciled while the Symphony No. 2 was coming over the air—conditions out of doors showed cloudy and threatening—reads:

"Much likeness here to passages in Wagner; would fit into pages of his music dramas."

Farther on, something recalls Sibelius's own "Swan"; then, a strain carries an echo of Schubert; and, lastly, an effect in the high strings bears hint of another swan, the one in "Lohengrin."

What is wrong about such reverberations, imitations, borrowings, call them what you like?

Nothing whatever. They merely affirm chronology and the sequence of historic events and movements.

As the performance proceeded toward its conclusion, I became aware of a change outside the house. A brighter light streamed through the windowpanes; and when the playing wound up, I quit the pleasures of the air waves for those of the air itself. At the moment of Sibelius's laughing scherzo, it appeared, the wind had shifted from possibly stormy to undeniably fair. There stood the vane, pointing firmly, no veering, to the west.

For an instant I entertained the harmless conceit that an association existed between the music and those changing skies; that the Sibelius symphony, urging its way through the clouds, had caused them to scatter. For I have been told, by printed references innumerably, that Sibelius's composing wears the impress of Finland's weather; or, at any rate, climate. The fancy holds a certain persuasion, too, because of the length of Finnish summer days and winter nights. Nonsense, of course. For Helsingfors is but a short excursion from Petrograd, where Tchaikovsky composed music which can in no respect be described as Arctic, and which is as sentimental as anything that ever originated in Italy.

An avowed conservative, at first, and a classicist free of tendencies that could be called modern, Sibelius was one of those musicians of the eighties and nineties who opposed the theories of music drama. He gave the world to understand that he had no interest in the methods of Wagner and that he cherished no purpose of extending Wagner's innovations. He may be supposed, indeed, to have remained anti-Wagnerian until he became famous; and then nobody cared what his partisanships were, and nobody inquired anything about him except what his next orchestral work might be, and when he was going to write another "Swan," or another "Finlandia."

* * *

What Sibelius had to do was to find a style of tune and accompanying parts with which to express himself. To be as simple as Beethoven when necessary, and as complex as Wagner when occasion demanded, without trailing after either of them, to keep the fundamental scale for his main ideas and to use the chromatic scale for decorations, to write melody not too austere and harmony not too lush and romantic was the way, if he could hit on it. The chromatic scale was an important consideration; for big symphonic efforts, specimens of architecture though they are, must consist of something more than framework. Application of the chromatic series of steps he makes, too, in a strong, individual manner, and sometimes as if vengefully. Regardless of discordancy, he tears the 12 semitones out of all chord relationship, as Wagner would never do; and when he seems about ready to bring his whole job to upset and confusion, of a sudden he swings back into the key he started from, doing so at a good amount of accent and with a nicety almost acrobatic.

In broader consideration, Sibelius understands how to take listeners captive quickly and hold them. Nor does he require a grand orchestra for the purpose. The interest of the music is enough, without accessories. In his "Voces Intimae" quartet for strings, he gives the whole emotional point of his thought at the first utterance. Then, having made an observation and got it fairly before us, he goes on to the next thing. The four instruments now talk in a pastoral vein, now they tell of pious exaltation, and now they shift to a mood of popular merriment.

* * *

Truth to say, Wagner counts as but one of a number of predecessors whose light Sibelius catches the glimmer of; and contemporaries can be mentioned as well. Take the tone poem, "En Saga." What does Sibelius appear like there but a musical brother of the Russian Rachmaninoff?

With regard to a more important matter—the Fourth Symphony; everybody seems persuaded that it represents a break into a fresh imaginative realm, or at any rate an exploitation of uncommon structural methods. Here, again, a single statement of an idea suffices. Old tricks of counterstatement, illustration, and expansion are abandoned. To recall an off-guard instant of listening of my own, the scherzo of the Symphony No. 4 certainly qualifies as comedy, veiled fun, scarcely caught till the end. For a prevailing trait, color is kept from obtruding, and Wagner and Beethoven both stand aside. The orchestral sound all but possesses the uniformity of that of a piano. The Fourth, granted, takes rating as a pre-eminent exhibition of talent. Nevertheless, give me, first, the "Swan"; and, after that, the Symphony No. 2, with the best possible players performing, especially on the brass instruments, and with a conductor, I care not how brilliant, directing.

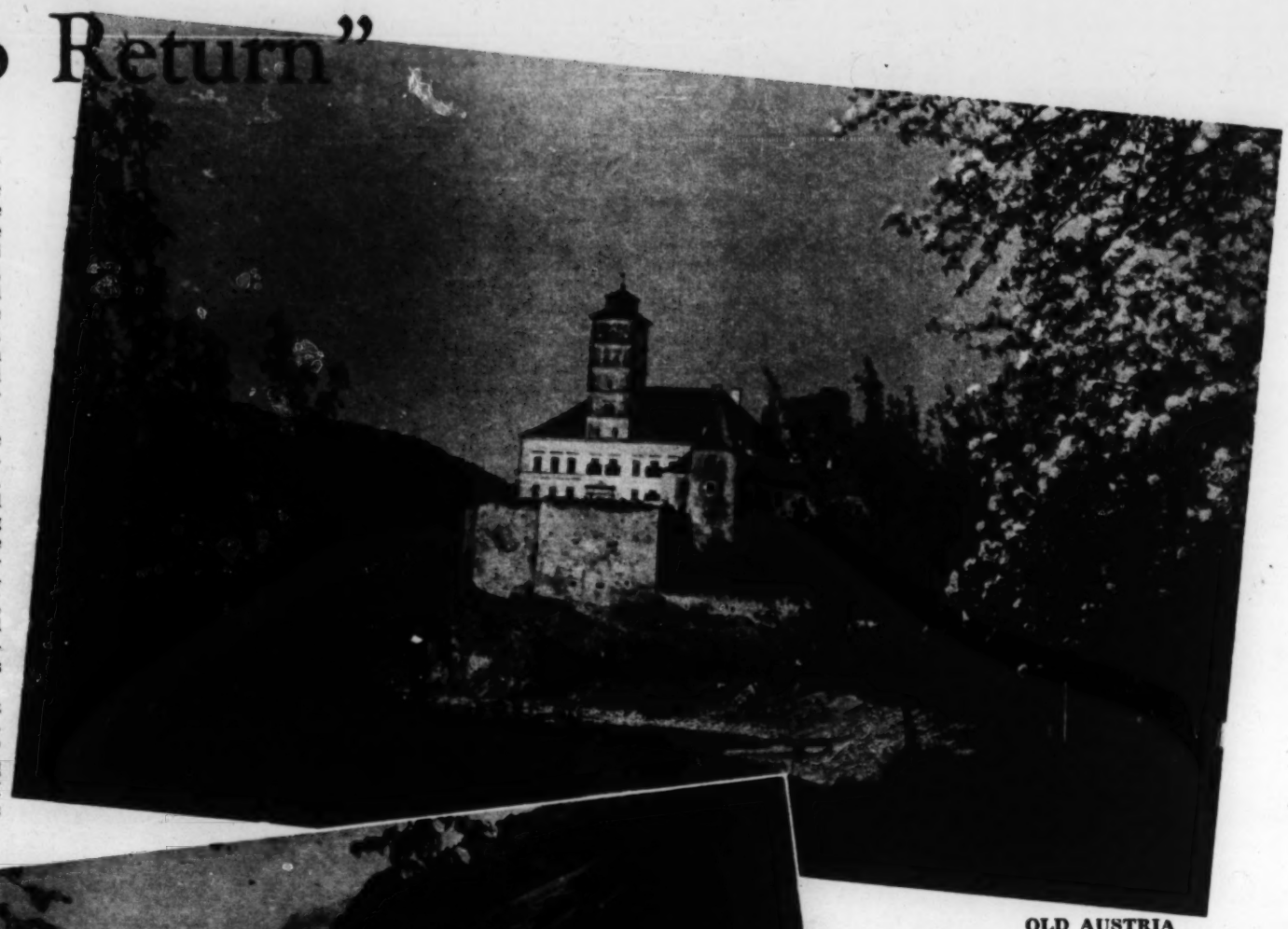
From the Book, Sketches of Finland

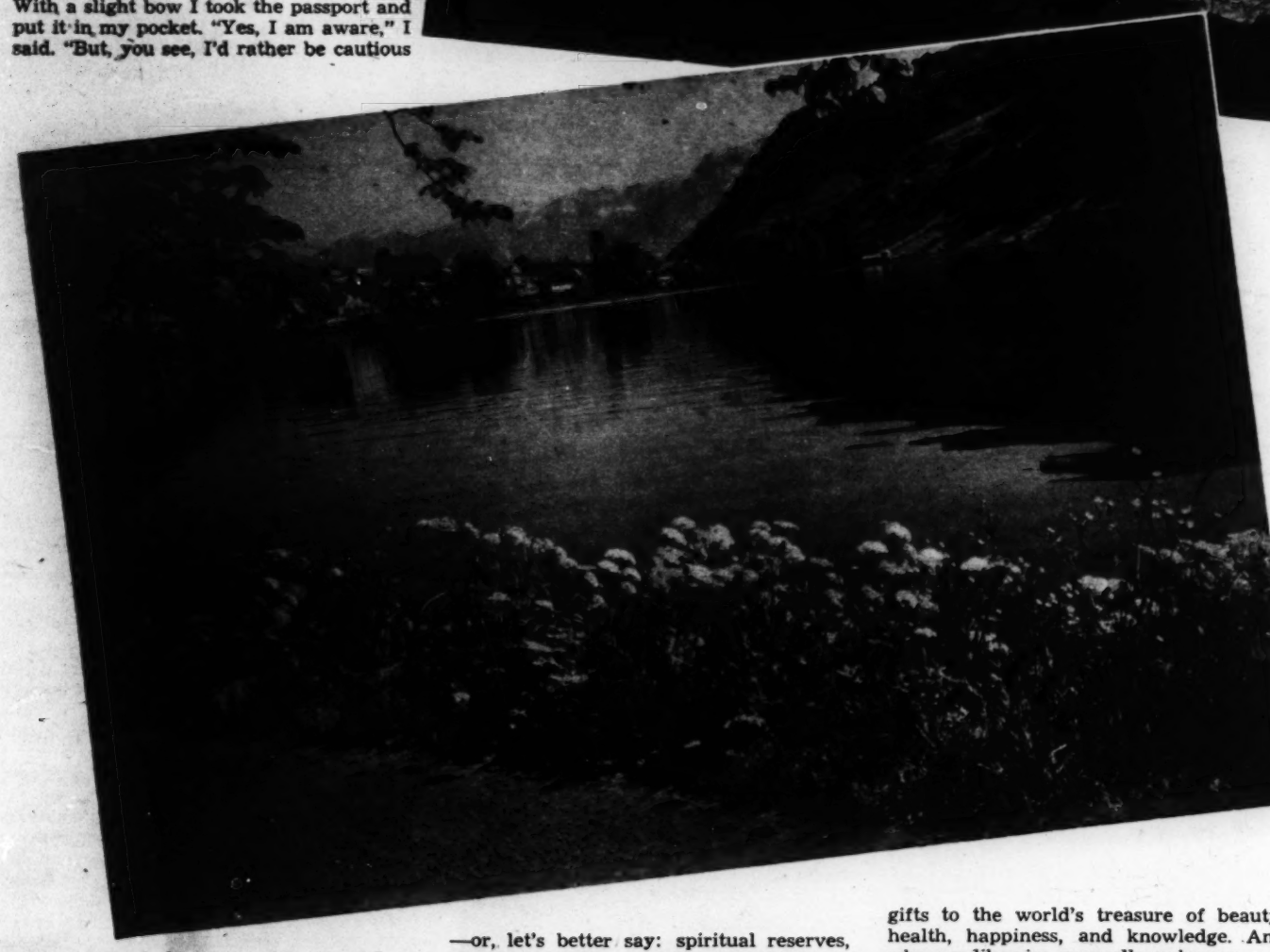
THE COMPOSER AND HIS COUNTRY

Olavinlinna, at Savonlinna (Top), a Fortress Built in 1475; Jean Sibelius, Creator of Lasting Works

"Never to Return"

By Ernest Pisko





OLD AUSTRIA

The Wachau (Top) in Bloom; Zell-am-See, One of Austria's Most Beautiful Lakes

"ARE YOU AWARE that you will never be able to return to Austria?" The man who spoke these words wore the uniform of the Black Guards, Nazi elite troop: dark boots, black breeches, and black jacket with silver stripes and small Swastika badges on each lapel. He held my passport in his hand and cast a sharp, examining eye on me in the train which had left Vienna an hour earlier and was to reach the Czechoslovakian border any minute.

Czechoslovakia was then, and for the next 100 days, an independent democratic state which had granted me refuge. Four weeks earlier I had been released from "protective custody" after having signed an agreement that I would leave my native country within 30 days, never to return either to Austria or to Germany proper. I had no choice. I signed. Besides, I had no other wish than to be redeemed from the sight of Nazi flags, Nazi uniforms, and Nazi posters as quickly as possible.

But in that moment in the dimly lit car of the train I resented that the passport officer had used the word "never." With a slight bow I took the passport and put it in my pocket. "Yes, I am aware," I said. "But, you see, I'd rather be cautious with big words like 'never.' In these days you never can tell what will happen."

The officer stared at me. Then his eyes swept the corridor. Nobody was overhearing. Suddenly his face lost its official expression—he smiled. "That's right! You never can tell. *Gluckliche Reise*"—happy journey! He raised his hand in a gesture which was a combination of the Nazi and the former Austrian military salute and proceeded to the next wagon.

Thus I parted with Austria.

For ever?

Most of the 200,000 or 300,000 individuals who left Germany and Austria in the last years would not think of going back. To them the old country is a torture place from which they have escaped. But there are a few who think of it as a lost paradise, and nourish the dream of returning.

Which of these groups is correct?

I know Germany proper only through occasional visits. I was not reared there. Like my ancestors for centuries, I was born and brought up in Austria. Even if one felt entitled to say that Austria was a paradise before Hitler's invasion—which to me would be utterly untrue—nobody could deny that she has changed adversely since that day.

Thus the one important question arises: "What are the prospects that Austria will change once more, and at that time for the better? That she will recover from the harm which the years of Nazi rule will have done to her?"

The answer to that depends upon our evaluation of Austria's spiritual strength —or, let's better say: spiritual reserves, because strength vanishes when the reserves are eaten up. Are there any reserves? And if so, of what kind are they?

On the whole, the same spiritual laws which are valid for an individual are valid for a people too. In either case the chances for future achievement are better if there were great achievements in the past.

In this respect Austria has one of the finest records among the nations. And not only in the sphere of music. Of course, everybody who thinks of Austria thinks of music: of Mozart, Haydn, Schubert, of Hugo Wolf, Mahler, Liszt, Dvořák, and Smetana; of Beethoven and Brahms, who became Austrians by their own choice; of Strauss—the father and his sons—of Millöcker, Suppe, Lehar, and Kálman. They all were citizens of that realm that extended from the Adriatic Sea in the south to the Russian border in the north.

Nearly a dozen languages were spoken in that realm and there were practically no white peoples—except the Scandinavians and the Anglo-Saxons—who had not contributed to the shaping of the Austrian man.

"Music" spelled the label impressed upon Austrians by world consensus. The enthusiasm for Austria's music was so great that few persons abroad cared for its accomplishments in other fields. And there were many accomplishments of the first order.

These few names are taken at random. It is by no means a difficult task for anyone who knows Austria to name 100 persons who have added the most precious gifts to the world's treasure of beauty, health, happiness, and knowledge. And who are likewise generally unknown.

The world did not take much notice of Austrians unless they were musicians. This is not meant as a reproach. Austria herself seemed not especially concerned about her great sons. The discoveries and inventions of Germans were Germany's, those of Frenchmen France's, those of Italians Italy's—but those of Austrians were seldom referred to as Austria's. They were the rather personal affairs of men or women who happened to live in a state which bore the strange double-name "Austria-Hungary." Were the citizens of that state Austrians or Hungarians? The Hungarians amounted to some 10,000,000 —roughly a fifth of the total of the population. The remaining four fifths called themselves Germans, Czechs, Italians, and so on—seldom Austrians. What were they really?

They were voluntary and involuntary collaborators at something which, many years ago, a prominent historian described as "an exceedingly hopeful experiment in racial federation." "The experiment, namely, to build a state, not upon the identity of race, language, religion, but upon the negotiation of a general human quality; the only difference between men being whether they stood on the side of civilization or on that of unbridled, destructive forces. The task of defending civilization was assigned to Austria when she was founded 1,135 years ago under Charlemagne. That was more than a task —it was a mission.

All our great statesmen and poets recognized the unique character of the Austrian idea, which ordered us to strive to develop a higher and more comprehensive type of human being than the national type which was the common ideal of Europe. I would not say that Austria always lived up to her mission. Most frequently she put in the place of the ethical idea of understanding the more practical one of bargaining and suppressing. But in spite of the errors committed by rulers and politicians, who sowed dissension in order to gather power, appreciation for Austria's historic mission grew steadily.

The outcome of the first World War put an end to the "hopeful experiment." Just when it looked as if Austria were ready to give the world a brilliant example, History said: "Too late!" Just when the Austrians had begun to agree upon the fundamentals of an Austrian education.

And just therein lies the hope—paradoxical as it may seem. Austria had to be dismembered in order to make Austrians grasp the full meaning of coalition. And she had to be invaded by Nazis in order to make them conceive how inferior the idea of national totalitarianism was to their own.

A short quotation from a letter may prove that my assertion is more than the result of wishful thinking. It was written by an English friend of mine who had lived in Vienna for years and had left it a few days before the present war started. That was in the eighteenth month of Nazi rule over Austria.

"You would deeply enjoy," he wrote, "the attitude of your fellow-countrymen toward the Germans from the Reich. Talking about them, they never use another word than 'the race,' and every single person I met told me that they were 'fed up' with the blessings of Nazi-ism."

It should be explained that in Austria the word "race," especially when used with a certain intonation, denotes "morally defective people." So the very term "race" which Hitler has created as a pivot for his party program serves the Austrians as invective.

From contempt to defiance there is a straight but long way. Only a dreamer would underrate the obstacles lying on that way: oppression of free will, poisoning of opinion, incitement to dreadful deeds, and stupefaction; the shattering of all kinds of ethical and cultural organizations; and, above all, the systematic corruption of youth.

Thinking of Europe after Hitler's defeat makes one visualize a heap of ruins. So much that we cared for will be broken or polluted. Everything but one: the spirit of man. That can be silenced for a short time, its bearers can be thrown into prison, tortured, and killed. It can be ousted and driven from country to country. But it will return chastened and glorious. The spirit cannot be quenched.

Democracy's Salesmen

By Robert R. Mullen

If you see an article in your home town newspaper by Archibald MacLeish, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Katharine Brush, or one of some 30 famous writers, and it tells why he or she loves America, the American Way, democracy . . .

If you hear a radio program, "Americans all; immigrants all . . ."

If you see a movie or short subject building up the general theme that it's great to be an American, that democracy is the best way of life . . .

If you pick up a picture magazine, or read an article that makes you glow with pride for living under a democratic government . . .

If any of these things happens to you soon—and probably they already have—think of the Council for Democracy.

It's a streamlined, liberally financed, super organization that has undertaken what should be the relatively easy job of convincing Americans that they've got something pretty wonderful in their country and in their form of government. C. D. Jackson took a leave as general manager of Life Magazine to serve as president of the Council; Raymond Gram Swing is chairman of the board; Prof. Carl J. Friedrich of Harvard is chairman of the executive committee. The directors of this Council are, literally, too numerous to mention.

A few, at random, are: Louis Adamic, Herbert Agar, Cass Canfield, Erwin D. Canham, John Cowles, Col. William Donovan, Lewis W. Douglas, William Y. Elliott, John Gunther, Paul G. Hoffman, Alfred Lunt, Charles Merz, Walter Millis, William S. Paley, Grantland Rice, Dorothy Thompson, Walter Wanger, William Allen White, Alexander Woollcott.

* * *

There is more to this Council for Democracy than immediately appears on the surface. It is concerned with other things besides the affirmation of democratic values. It intends to start Americans feeling that democracy is worth actively fighting for. It intends to combat organizations and individuals engaged in the opposite work of undermining democracy, and raising questions about the necessity or value of fighting for it.

These, obviously, are broad-scale objectives. Perhaps a peek at the inside story of how this Council of Democracy sprang into activity will help explain the general idea.

The Council began with a vague feeling, a feeling that no doubt many who read these words have also experienced; a feeling compounded of (1) a realization of what such things as freedom to worship God as we choose, freedom to say what comes to us to say, freedom to publish, freedom to read what others write, freedom to work out our own economic progress—what all these freedoms, these manifold liberties, really mean; and (2) a moving desire to awaken others to this same realization and to accomplish something tangible in defending the vast, upreaching dream of American democracy.

THE COUNCIL FOR DEMOCRACY ENLISTS THEIR SUPPORT Wide World

Speakers at a New York Rally Include, Left to Right: C. D. Jackson, Raymond Massey, Dorothy Thompson, and Newbold Morris

To Percy S. Brown came this feeling. He was a long time business associate of the late Edward Filene, the Boston merchant who believed in co-operatives, credit unions, and Franklin D. Roosevelt. Mr. Filene left the bulk of his department store millions in the hands of two funds, to be used for purposes a little out of the ordinary.

One of these, the one of which Mr. Brown is director, is called the Good Will Fund. Its purposes, as described in the will, include "education and research in the causes of poverty and the means of ending it."

The other fund is called the Twentieth Century Fund. It has underwritten certain economic studies, two of the most publicized being its adverse report on the Townsend Plan, and its study of the Social Security Act which Alf Landon used during the 1936 campaign. Evans Clark is director of this Fund. He is a former newspaperman, long identified with liberal movements, even serving briefly two decades ago as assistant director of the commercial department of the U. S. S. R.'s American Bureau. His wife is Freda Kirchway, editor of The Nation.

Mr. Brown talked the question of doing something for democracy over with Mr. Clark, who, it developed, had been entertaining similar thoughts. In fact, he had held some discussions with others who felt the need of a dynamic citizens' movement.

One of these was Prof. Carl Joachim Friedrich of Harvard, and since—as we have noted—he is serving as chairman of the executive committee, hence formulating policies and acting as, essentially, philosopher of the Council, his story has particular bearing. Born in Germany and educated there, he came to the United States in 1919 as a postwar youth, and found his wonderland.

* * *

In Germany, he had majored in the study of government, and had given particular thought to the burgeoning of democracy, a thing which had for him a deep religious connotation. For he had noted in his studies that when in Holland, and especially when in England, the first faint rays of religious freedom began to shine through the darkness of the Middle Ages, mankind wasn't content with a mere taste of liberty. More was demanded.

Pamphlets appeared asserting that if man had a right to be governed in religious matters by his own free conscience under God, he likewise had a right to similar self-government in civil matters. No mortal enjoyed a divine or temporal right to totally govern other mortals without their consent and right to appeal and removal.

It was a doctrine that perhaps found its most popular expression in John Locke's treatises on government. He felt that good things were free and progressive, and that man has a right to go forward in working out his own experience as best he can, and within the margins of essential liberties that guarantee a certain equality as well as a degree of protection from those who co-elbow instead of co-operate. It was his idea to list these essential liberties in a definite document, say a constitution, and entrust the government to representatives of the people, these representatives to be answerable to the people for the manner in which they used their powers.

As a scholar in Marburg and Heidelberg, young Friedrich knew these things. In Europe, in Germany, they even had an academic understanding of these ideas. But in America, Friedrich discovered that the Founding Fathers and generations of a great people had translated these theories of textbooks into an actual way of life.

* * *

True, many Americans hadn't even heard of John Locke; they didn't connect up their way of living with the long internal disruptions in England during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries; but they did know they could vote against anybody they pleased, could "hire a hall" to let office holders know what they thought, could read an untrammeled press, go to any church they chose, could work their way through uncontrolled colleges, could compete for jobs on the basis of ability, could marry the boss's daughter, or "the prettiest girl in the world."

For a soft-eyed young German this was wonderful. He fell in love with America; and America was good to him. He became, successively, a lecturer, assistant professor, associate professor, full professor in Harvard's Department of Government. He married an American girl, bought a farm in Vermont (ultra-Americanism!), he became a citizen.

Brown and Clark had hit their man, one who was already collecting views on problems affecting the American people as decades of isolationism evaporated and they realized their place in the world scheme of things and began vibrantly to participate.

From the two funds, Brown and Clark set aside $1,000,000 to be spent between now and next July in promotion of the Council for Democracy's ideas. The Council's work began in a rather ambitious way and has snowballed ever since. Mr. Swing has been heading up the radio work, which has ranged from interviews with noted naturalized citizens to dramas and band concerts. Mr. Jackson is chief of the printing and picture endeavor. One series of syndicated articles by 31 top-flight writers was distributed through newspapers having a total circulation of 10,000,000.

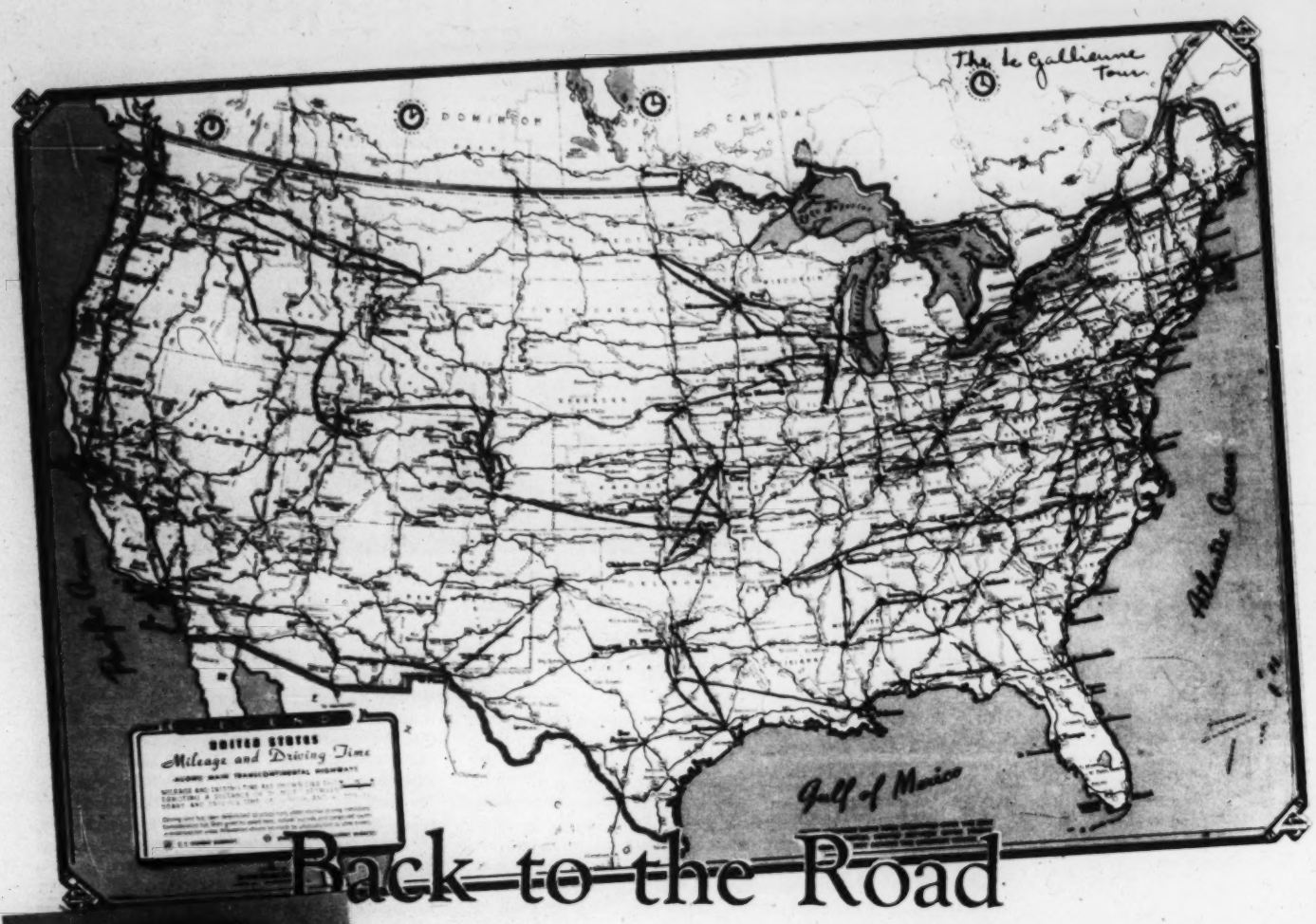
The Council acts as the clearinghouse for the ideas of scholars, publicists, and others having specific recommendations for the promotion of democracy, and it channels these ideas, together with financial support, if needed, to establish agencies that can carry them into effect.

The Council also combats persons and groups opposed to democracy. Specifically, it sponsors publication of the News Research Service, printed in Los Angeles and "dealing exclusively with documentary exposure of subversive activities in this hemisphere," to quote the Council.

(Continued on page 13)

ABE LINCOLN'S INTERPRETER TALKS ON DEMOCRACY

Raymond Massey, Film and Stage Actor, Speaking During the Rally in Carnegie Hall Under the Sponsorship of the Council



Back to the Road

I DON'T UNDERSTAND all this talk of the Road being "dead." The Road will never die (though a good many theatrical managers have done their best to throttle it), but the Road has good sense enough to "play dead" to bad productions, poor plays, and mediocre acting.

Neither do I understand why we should all be hailed as heroes—the Lunts, Katharine Cornell, Helen Hayes, and myself—on our return from fairly extensive tours, why we should be acclaimed as pioneers and rediscoverers of the Road. Ethel Barrymore has for years been making tours far more extensive than any we have made: 85 weeks with "A School for Scandal" and almost as many with "Whiteoaks," I believe. Miss Barrymore didn't have to rediscover the Road, for the simple reason that she never lost it. She has never abandoned the great tradition of the theater, wherein a star would play one season in New York and the following season on tour, or two seasons in New York and the two following on tour —according to the success of his or her current play.

Of course, in the old days of not-so-long-ago, it was possible for a star to carry any "vehicle" on their own name. This is no longer true, the play must be there, and this is one of the good things that the theater owes to the motion pictures. The "pictures" have been an excellent "urge" for the theater and have forced it to raise its standards. Why should the public pay $2.50 to see a bad play when they can see a bad picture for 25 cents? On the other hand, through the really fine works of the screen, the public has been treated to such superlative casts, such incredibly high standards of production, that they are no longer easy to please. When they go to the theater, they insist on the best the theater can offer. I believe this to be even truer of the small towns all over the country than of the great centers, where people not only have more money to spend on entertainment, but are more reckless in their spending.

It is sheer fallacy to believe that you can "let down" on your performance simply because you are opening in Abilene, Texas, or Eau Claire, Wisconsin, instead of on Broadway. The audiences in these little towns are not only highly intelligent and keen, but they have a jealous pride in their critical ability, in their powers of discernment. This fact is a constant and stimulating challenge to the actor, and makes the Road an invigorating experience, rather than the "chore" some actors, unfamiliar with it, imagine it to be. The reward for honesty in performance is an enthusiasm, a gratitude, immense and heart warming.

* * *

It would be nonsense to say that touring is a restful and easy occupation. If your aim in life is relaxation and comfort, by all means keep off the Road. Personally, I have never been a very relaxed or "comfortable" person; perhaps that's why I enjoyed my tour so much last season.

Thirty thousand miles, 42 states, and well over 100 towns, all in six months! I myself was astonished when I looked at the record. And on my return home my friends were rather disappointed, I felt, to find me in particularly good health and spirits.

When I first saw the route we were to cover, the seemingly endless list of towns, I thought the tour itself would seem endless. I said good-by to my home, wondering if I should ever really succeed in working through that list of names, some of them so romantic or strange—Laramie, Tallahassee, Amarillo, Oshkosh, and Walla Walla—and return safely to good old Weston, Connecticut. And there was Moscow, too, and I thought of how often in Tchekov's "Three Sisters" we had nostalgically sighed: "Oh, to go to Moscow! To Moscow!"

We started off on a heavenly autumn day, Oct. 23, and drove to Hartford. The New England countryside is so triumphant in the fall, like a series of fanfares. I thought I had never seen the colors so magnificent, and was sad at leaving them.

* * *

But once caught up in the rhythm of work, all this was forgotten, and I was engulfed for the next six months in the strange apartness of the theater, where one's world consists of performance and audience and anything that in any way pertains to them. The days, the weeks, the months flew by and suddenly I found myself again at my desk, in the familiar room, feeling very much as Alice must have felt when she woke up in her armchair after her adventures through the Looking-Glass. Only, the two small dogs that had accompanied me on the trip, and had behaved like the best of troupers, looked up at me as much as to say: "How many miles do we go today? We're not accustomed to staying put more than 48 hours at a time!" And on my desk was a little diary which told me that on Jan. 22 I had at last reached Moscow, that on Dec. 5 I had met Gary Cooper in Tucson, that on Dec. 1 Alexander Woollcott had called me up in Abilene, that on Jan. 26, in Salt Lake City, I had the pleasure of hearing Lawrence Tibbett practicing in the adjoining suite, and he certainly did sing the Toreador song beautifully!

I'm so grateful now that I forced myself to keep this little book. Every night I wrote in it, only a few lines, but enough to recall places and people vividly. If I had missed a day I should have been lost, for the towns and people went by so fast they might have become blurred and confused in my memory.

A couple of things out of my impressions are, perhaps, worth discussion.

The first concerns the conditions under which a touring company must play. There are so few real theaters left, and many of these have been taken over by the pictures. The big cities, and a surprising number of small ones, too, have gone in in recent years for huge, and in many cases beautiful, civic auditoriums. These auditoriums can, in many instances, be used either as an arena (similar to Madison Square Garden in New York), seating anywhere from 12,000 to 20,000 people, or as a theater, seating perhaps 4,000. The transformation is ingenious and, from an engineering point of view, quite marvelous; but it seems to me a pity that the public should have to see a more or less intimate play under the handicap of such a setting. The actor is lost in such a place. All the facial expressions cease to exist; the voice is falsified by the public address system; the whole performance is of necessity distorted and lacking in nuance of any sort.

* * *

It seems to me, the essence of the living theater, its greatest and most valuable difference from the motion pictures, lies in the contact, the communion one might almost say, between actor and audience, and in such buildings this contact is out of the question.

Of course, an actor who is an expert craftsman can give a performance; he can be heard, he can project the main lines of the play, but there is little joy in it for him, and I feel from the audience's point of view that they are seeing only the externals of a performance, all the inner subtleties of thought and feeling are lost to them. A pity, I think, that the money spent on the intricate machinery required to change a Madison Square Garden into a "theater" should not be used in building an entirely separate auditorium and stage, of moderate size, incorporated under the same roof, an integral part of the scheme as, for instance, was done, on a smaller scale of course, in Paris at the Théâtre Champs Elysées, which comprises a very large auditorium for spectacles, musical plays and concerts, and an average-sized one for intimate dramas.

Some plays, of course, suffer more than others. On this last tour I was playing Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler" and "The Master Builder," and Ibsen did not write for the public address system type of house. Had I been playing "L'Aiglon" or "Camille," I should have minded less. But the fact remains that an audience seeing a play under such conditions cannot capture the best that the theater can give. I realize, of course, that in these days of the high cost of everything, when touring is incredibly expensive, the grosses made possible by such capacities are valuable

(Continued on page 12)

EVA LE GALLIENNE

Vandamm Studio

Publishers Never Can Tell!

By Evelyn Roe

THERE IS ONLY ONE AXIOM to the book-publishing business. That is, "You never can tell." The books the publishers are sure will sell, more often than not, don't. Books a publisher is perfectly sure will not sell, may sell hundreds of thousands of copies. And there you are.

No publisher can tell you why he is in the business, but, once in, he will move heaven and earth to stay in, though he practically never knows at sunup of any given day what will happen by sundown—but the last thing he looks for is any book-publishing project to come out as he expected it to. "Maybe it's the surprises," one of them said the other day. " 'Never a dull moment' is a phrase which must have been coined with the book-publishing business in mind."

There is a theory among people who like to analyze and speculate on such fantastic spheres of human activity as book publishing, that when a publisher makes up his list he chooses two or three books which are sure-fire, depending on them then to "carry" the other things on his list which, for one reason or another, he wants to publish. It is quite impossible to verify this, and if you try you are rewarded with a polite, dispassionate stare which might mean anything—but confirmation of the theory.

* * *

Nor is it possible to pin them down to a definition of the point at which a given book begins to make or lose money, because books vary so. Matters of length, paper, binding, all the aspects of production cost. Any number of publishers look longingly in the direction of the $1.50 book, as contrasted with the $2 or $2.50 book, because, theoretically, quite a number of people would be willing to pay $1.50 for a book whereas they would hesitate, or just plain balk, at paying $2 or, good gracious! $2.50. Considerable weight is lent to the theory of volume sales for moderately priced books by the success of the Modern Library issues, and the various other deliberate campaigns to produce and sell books priced at from 25c. to $1. Years ago, Doubleday Doran began bringing out their "Blue Ribbon" books, having very satisfactory results indeed, thank you. Bennett Cerf of Random House has been working along with a project of economically priced books, in a standard edition, which has done so well that a year or so ago he was able to introduce several niceties of format, printing, and so on, on the basis of encouraging balance sheets.

When an author hands his honey-chile of a manuscript over to a publisher to be brought out, he is normally given what is termed in the trade a "standard contract." This calls for a 10 per cent royalty for the author, and if you will get out a pencil and paper and figure 10 per cent royalties on a $2.50 book—or a $2 book—which sells in the neighborhood of from 3,000 to 7,000 copies, you will see why few New York authors of books drop in nightly at the Iridium Room of the St. Regis for their dinners.

You may think that the 90 per cent remaining to the publisher is a rather disproportionate share, but remember that it is the publisher who assumes the risk. He has to buy the paper and the ink, and the materials for the binding, and advertise the book, and ship it around to booksellers before ever a copy can be sold. So that, when all is said and done, by no means all of the 90 per cent sticks to his fingers.

The history of modern book publishing is something very like a history of wrong guesses. Munro Leaf, doing publicity in a publishing house, takes 40 minutes one evening and dashes off a ludicrously uncomplicated little tale about an uncombative young bull who liked to smell pretty flowers. And what happens? "Ferdinand" up and sells 14,000 copies, first shot at the market. One or two people concerned in this succés fou attempted to sit back and, grinning, remark that they knew just what was going to happen; but the fact is that no one giving his or her imagination the wildest kind of a workout could possibly have dreamed up what happened. From the 14,000 mark sales began to rocket. It was hardly any time at all before the 150,000 mark—at $1 per, please—was passed. And then 250,000. When everyone calmed down enough to figure the royalty statements, Mr. Munro Leaf found himself staring at the spectacle of a check for $50,000 made out to himself for his 40 minutes' ambling through the valley of whimsical thinking with Ferdinand. And the end is by no means yet, they say, what with the motion picture version and all.

Clifton Fadiman, whom you know either as the impresario of "Information Please" on the air, or as the book reviewer for The New Yorker, is of the opinion that New York "sets the tone for most books. For the most part this is a smart-people tone, which evolves into dinner-party advertising, the publishers' manna, source of his lowest-cost and most effective sales." And Mr. Fadiman is probably right, with so many in East (and North, South, and West, too) getting an idea of what's going on in the world, via The New Yorker, where, if a book is worth mentioning, it customarily receives comment.

You may have noticed the words "second large printing" in advertisements of books. The meaning of these words varies between publishing houses. What would be a large printing for one house may be a small one for another, depending also somewhat on the book in question. The second large printing of a book by Sinclair Lewis would probably mean 15,000 copies. With another book it might mean 3,000 copies. No publisher relishes dropping in at a department store and finding one of his pet book projects on a remainder table, for 29 cents, so he draws up his early plans of campaign with a moderate line. Make the first edition 1,500 copies to be on the safe side. You can always get out a second—of 2,500 if the traffic looks as if it would bear it.

"Anthony Adverse" passed 750,000 sales, yet only something like $200 was spent in advance on space advertising that directly reached the buying reader. This is in keeping with the theory that the publisher should not spend more than an estimated 10 per cent of gross advance sales on advertising a new book; that is, the money that goes into reader promotion is in direct proportion to the number of copies taken by book dealers prior to the date of publication. This is a play-it-safe technique. If the public cottons to the book, then increase the advertising. But until it does—easy does it.

* * *

No publisher would touch a book about China with a ten-foot pole until John Day decided to take the risk of Pearl Buck's "The Good Earth." Miss Buck wasn't a very promising prospect. She had written a book, called "East Wind; West Wind," made up from articles previously published in Asia magazine, and the manuscript of that book had gone back and forth among publishers for nearly a year. But the John Day people decided to play a hunch. Sometimes it pays. It paid John Day Company, and Miss Buck, who, in addition to receiving the Nobel Prize, opened up a new field of background material and locale for a gathering parade of best sellers.

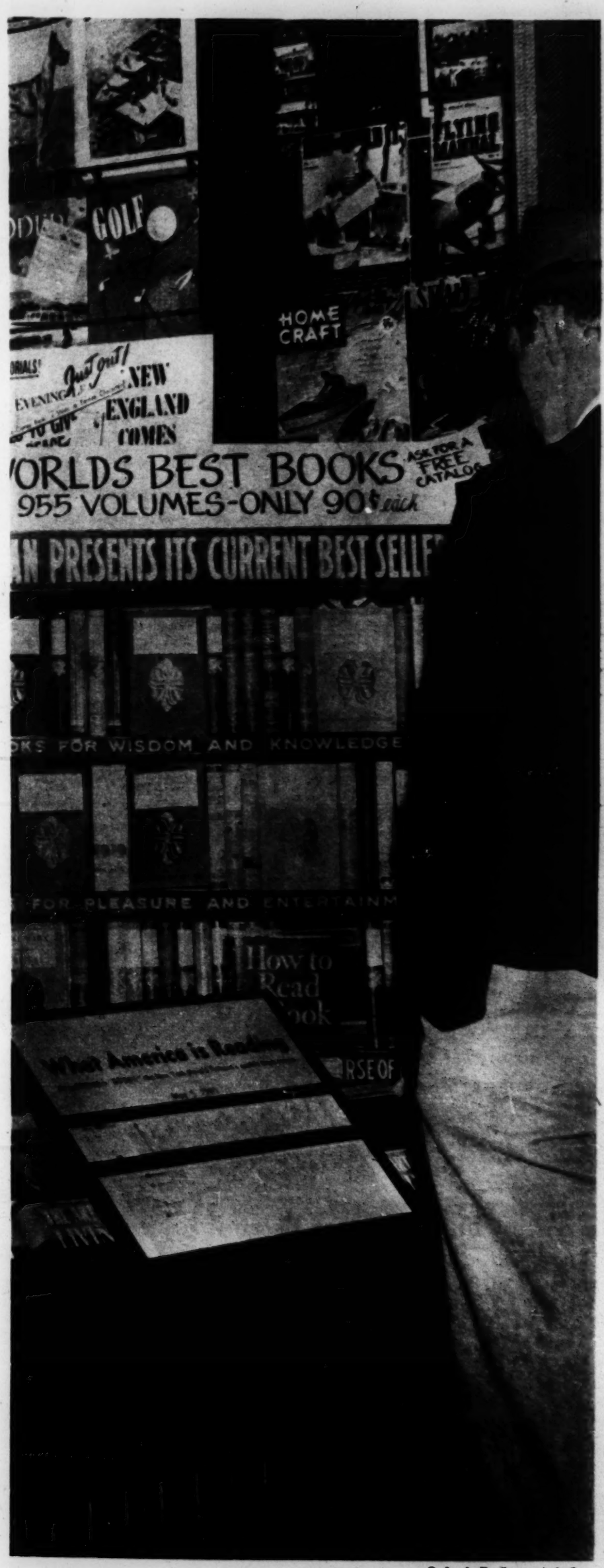
In the book trade there is an element called "timing" just as there is among trapeze artists and vaudeville performers. Eddie Cantor's little book, called "Caught Short," came at just the precise dot in the chronology of the depression to catch the public fancy. A shade earlier it might have gone unnoticed; a shade later it might have been bitterly resented. As it was, Mr. Cantor and his publishers made money.

The history of a great many "dark horses" among books that have become fabulously successful takes into account the effect of the book clubs. For instance, the Book-of-the-Month Club alone guarantees circulation of many thousands of copies of whatever book it sells to its members. These reservoirs stock the springs of reader-gossip, and readers talking about a book are the best form of publicity a publisher can wish for.

Some books touch what might be called basic-necessity interest in reading. For instance, take the books of Mrs. Emily Post. With so many nowadays wanting to have decent manners, the best place to find out what such manners are seems to be within the covers of Mrs. Post's "Book of Etiquette." The new, revised edition sells a comfortable 20,000 to 30,000 copies every year.

Getting back for a minute to costs, just so you may have an idea of some of the

(Continued on page 15)



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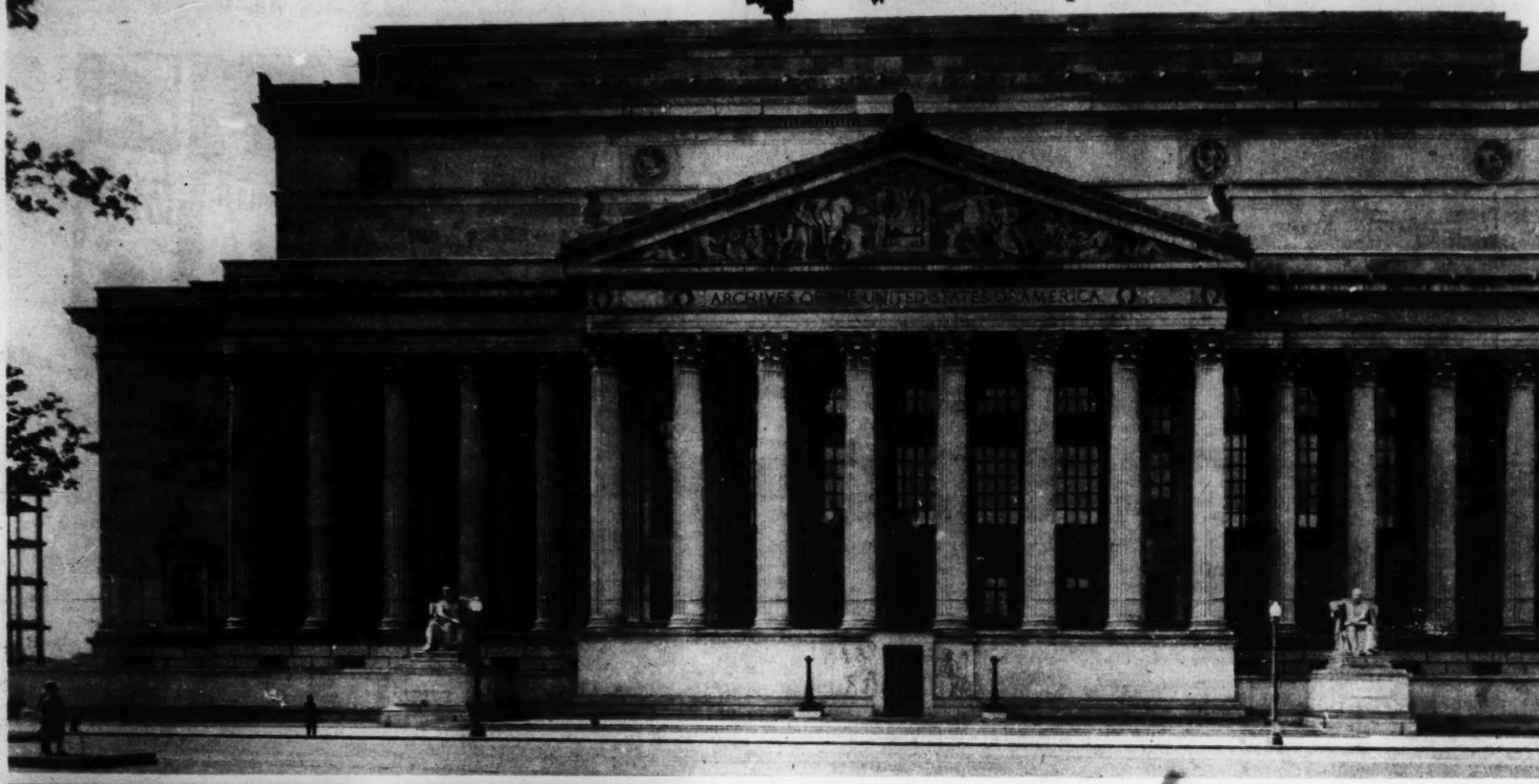
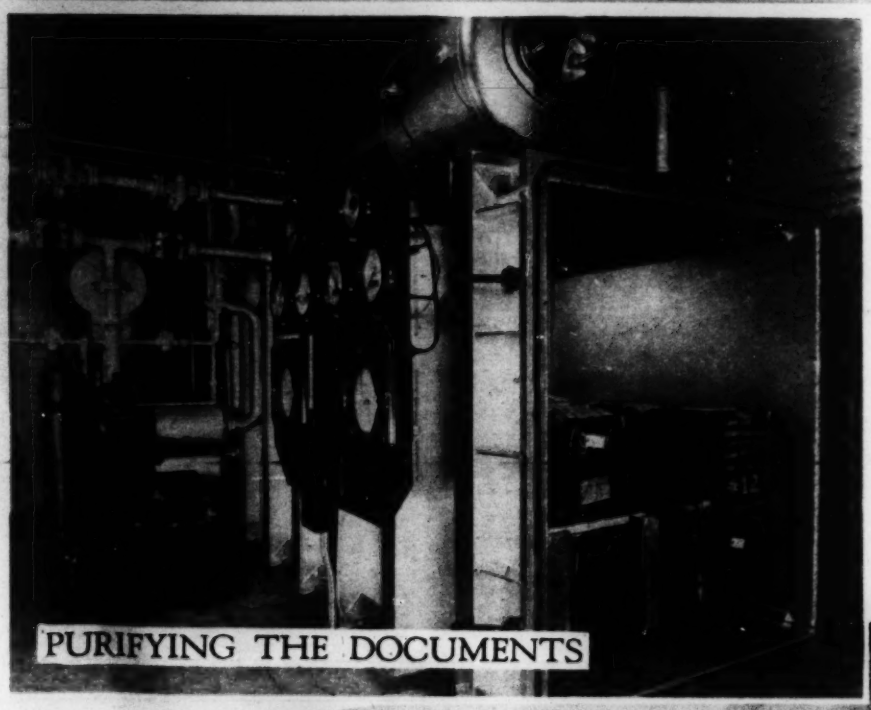
WHAT IS PAST IS PROLOGUE





PURIFYING THE DOCUMENTS

Chronicle of the

THE CARE with which the records of the United States are now preserved i
ington, D. C., is suspected only by those who have had some opportunity to
Repair and Preservation of the National Archives. All incoming material is
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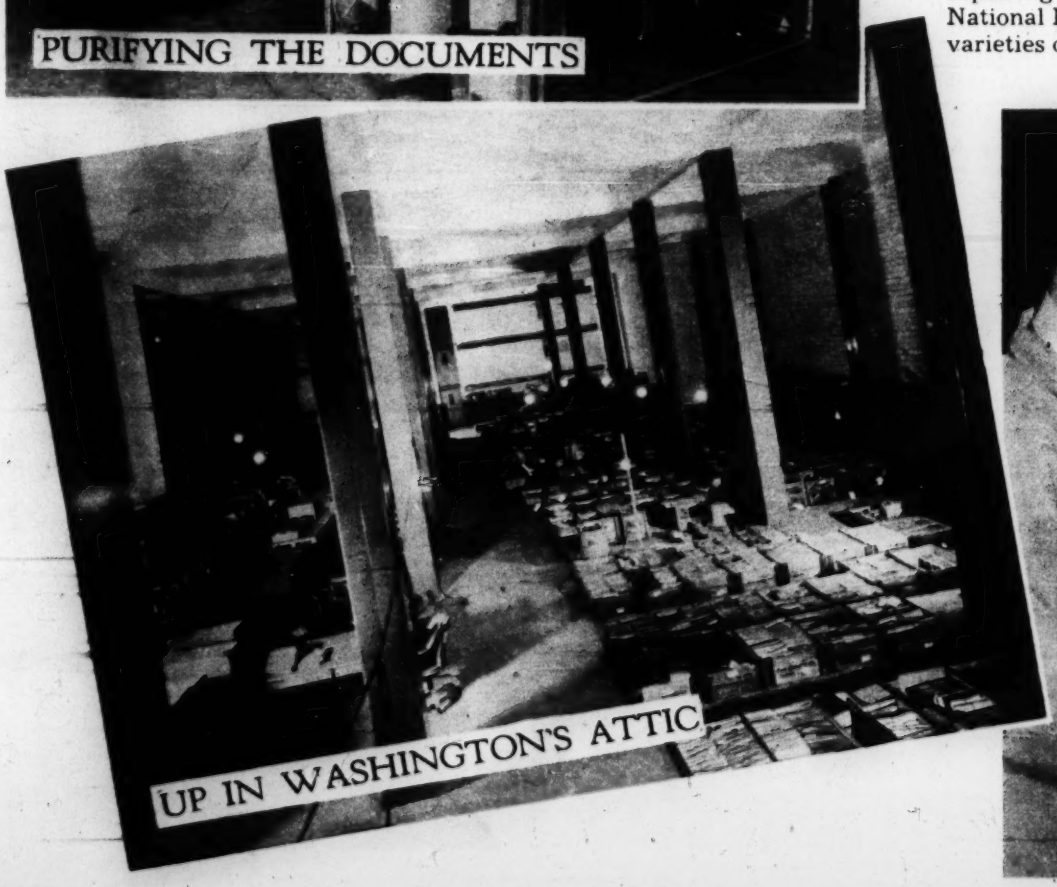
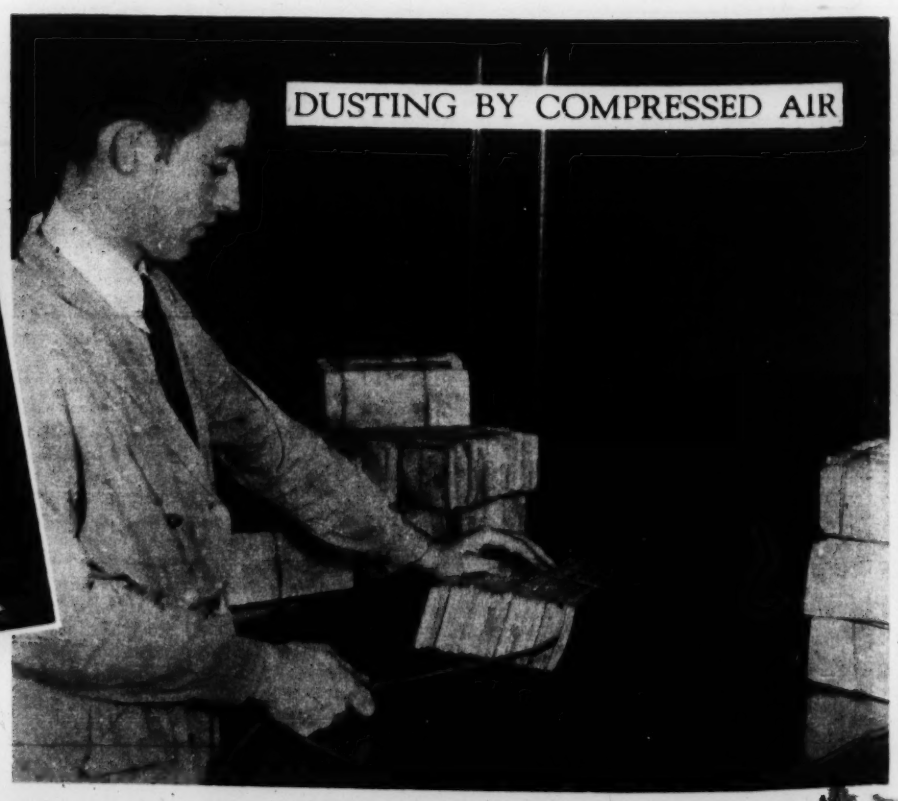


UP IN WASHINGTON'S ATTIC



DUSTING BY COMPRESSED AIR

he Times

preserved in the Archives Building in Wash-
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9,759 units, ranging in size from a single volume
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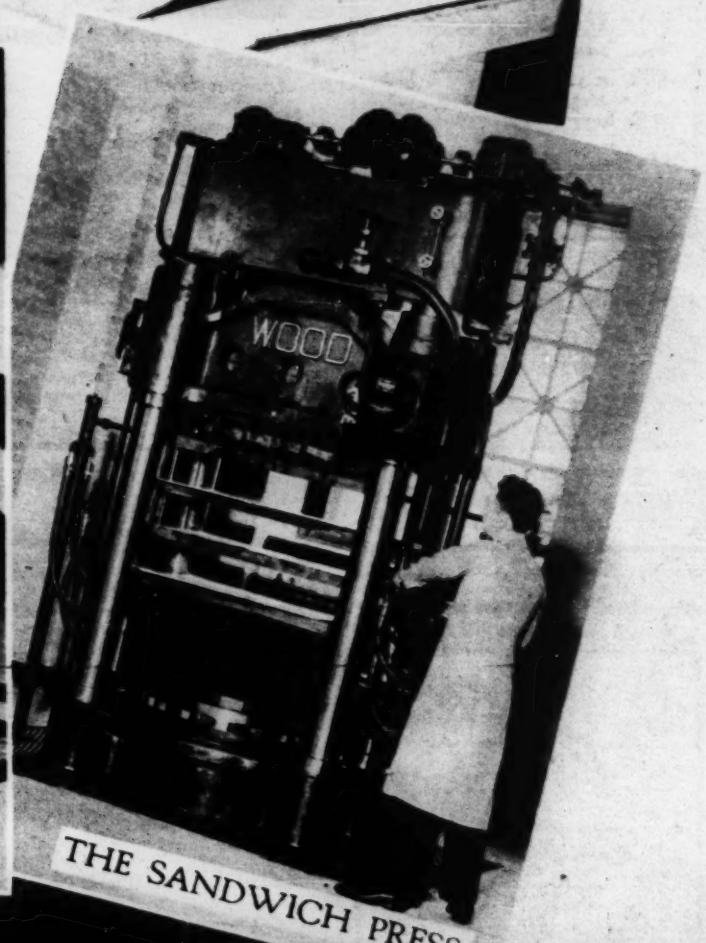

Photographs by the National Archives

Among the New Books

Freedom's Battle

Freedom's Battle, by Julio Alvarez del Vayo. London: Heinemann. 15s. New York: Knopf. $3.

BEST KNOWN as journalist and author, Julio Alvarez del Vayo, as Minister of State, played a prominent role in the drama of the Spanish Republic. His was the thankless task of detailing to colleagues in the diplomatic parlors at Geneva—who remained obstinately blind and deaf to what was happening—evidence of continual German and Italian military aid to General Franco intended as the decisive step to the present domination of Europe. Events have certainly borne out the Republicans' case. It is important, therefore, to have the whole story of "nonintervention" recapitulated as an object lesson in democratic illusion.

* * *

The author reveals in "Freedom's Battle" that Signor Mussolini had resolved to use Spain for his Mediterranean ambitions as long ago as 1926. According to an article by Gen. Millan Astray in the Popolo d'Italia of May 30, 1928, Signor Mussolini had then said to the General, ". . . if the decisive and historic moment should one day arrive in Spain be sure that Italy will come to her aid." The promise was repeated in more precise terms some years later, together with an actual offer of war material. Germany decided to "chance her arm" somewhat later; throughout 1936, however, the German Embassy and consulates in Spain were taking advantage of their diplomatic privilege to import arms and propaganda material.

As for the part played by Russia, it can only be described by the clumsy phrase of "counter-non-intervention." Señor del Vayo supports the thesis of "General Krivitsky" (author of "I Was Stalin's Agent") that the U. S. S. R. was playing its own hand in the game of power politics.

* * *

The book contains also an interesting narrative of domestic politics during the war period and is of value, particularly in restoring perspective about Dr. Negrin, whose reputation has been somewhat tarnished by the allegations of Colonel Casado in his book, "The Last Days of Madrid." The whole trouble after the fall of Barcelona was—and here Negrin and Casado are at one—the defection of President Azaña, who refused to return to Spain to fight for what he saw clearly to be a lost cause. The battle continues, however, elsewhere, and it is, as Señor del Vayo says, the battle for freedom.

Historical Novel Stays—A London Letter

English History in English Fiction, by Sir John Marriott. London: Blackie & Son. 8s. 6d.
The Bright Pavilions, a novel by Sir Hugh Walpole. London: Macmillan. 10s. 6d. New York: Doubleday. $2.50.

LONDON

SIR JOHN MARRIOTT has produced a long book about English historical novels. Yet, though he probably does not realize this himself, his opinion of historical fiction is a pretty low one. He does not recognize the right of a historical novel to exist in and for itself; its sole function as he sees it is to rouse the reader's interest in serious history. There are some historical novels that are among the mightiest productions of human genius. Thackeray's "Esmond," Tolstoy's "War and Peace" are not to be put out of countenance in the company of any masterpiece in any branch of literature. Yet Sir John would have it that their primary purpose is to sharpen historical curiosity. The function of "Esmond," he would say, is to raise questions about early eighteenth-century England that can be answered only by formal historians. He would make Thackeray a lackey to Lecky.

This singular assumption removes Sir John's careful and comprehensive work from the region of serious literary criticism, but it leaves unimpaired its usefulness as a handbook. From the days of the Romans in Britain to the end of the Victorian era, it lists all important novels of historical interest, often adding observations which, when not literary, are of value.

* * *

The pressure of imagination is strongly at work in Sir Hugh Walpole's "The Bright Pavilions," the fifth volume of his tremendous chronicle of the Herries family. The fortunes of these active, robust people in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries have already been recorded in "Rogue Herries," "Judith Paris," "The Fortress," and "Vanessa." "The Bright Pavilions" harks back to the spacious days of great Elizabeth, days which, in Sir Hugh's presentation, may have been spacious, but were certainly not gracious. The violence and hardness are captured and displayed with vigor, with justice, and with a sense of perspective in Sir Hugh's pages.

His plot arises largely out of the love of two brothers, Nicholas and Robin Herries. Nicholas is a huge mountain of a man, a hard fighter and an easy liver. Robin, of a gentler cast, falls into the service of Mary Queen of Scots, and so is drawn toward the Roman Catholic religion, though always in terror of the fate of heresy. He is in love with his cousin Sylvia, unhappily married to Philip Irvine, one of those sinister figures that Sir Hugh loves to paint, though on this occasion his colors are crude and badly managed. There are fights, there are witches, there are strange theories and stranger practices, there are cruelty, love, passion, and hatred in "The Bright Pavilions," which fully upholds Sir Hugh's reputation.

* * *

The book is long, and the fact that at the end Nicholas is left playing with his infant son suggests that more is to come. The chief impression one retains after Sir Hugh's enormous Herries books is his unbreakable stamina. He never wearies. He never flags. He never falls below his customary, his more than competent, form. And if he rarely astonishes and astounds by some unexpected stroke of genius, he almost does it in the great fight in this book between Nicholas Herries and Captain Winterset.

DUDLEY MEADS MACKEGG

Founding a Maine Homestead

Heaven's Dooryard, by Marguerite McIntire. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.

THE REMOTE BEGINNINGS of the story that Marguerite McIntire told in her first novel, "Free and Clear," form the subject of her second, "Heaven's Dooryard." Here is an account of the coming into Maine of the first Chadbourne, one Jonathon, and his choice of a farm in the uplands of Oxford County, whence he could see hills, valleys, and five lakes—a farm set up on edge, but fertile and diversified. It had to be a hill farm, because young Jonathon, reared in the milder scenery of Concord, Mass., had his heart set on having a home on the top of a hill, in a place that lay close to the sky. It was in 1840 that he found his farm.

Stripped of the simple inventions of the plots, this story is merely a chronicle of the way the young man acquired a farm, built his house, and got him a wife. To give some element of suspense and struggle, there is a rival claimant for both farm and young lady, but the suspense never grows exigent. The reader never doubts that Jonathon will succeed in disposing of Phineas Howe's spurious mortgage on the farm or fears that Howe's wooing of the girl Jonathon picked out will really prosper. Lawyer Howe, sleek, red-haired, and ill-tempered, makes himself as obnoxious and incommoding as possible; but we cannot take it much to heart, because do we not already know that Chadbournes settled on that farm and stayed there for generations?

In short, it is not the story that makes the book, either in the contest for the land or in the contest for the hand of dark-eyed Margaret Hutchinson, but the author's feeling for the countryside and her ability to catch the flavor of country talk. These are authoritative, and give warmth to a rather unexciting tale. When Jonathon puts on his best clothes and his Concordian diction he is not convincing, and indeed he is never as much alive as some of the minor characters — Margaret's mischievous brothers, the observant spinster Eliza Bean, Sam Alexander of the big laugh and the brawny arms, and a half-dozen other neighbors. A Revolutionary War veteran whom Jonathon brought along with him from Concord is an excellent chorus, to supply wit and wisdom. It is he, Peleg Jones of the old-fashioned powdered wig and tricorne, of the buckled shoes and the polished peg leg, who gives his young friend sage advice about diversified farming, tells him that talking about his farm and his bank account is no way to propose to a girl, and imparts a spice of worldliness to Chadbourne Quakerism.

Compared with "Free and Clear," "Heaven's Dooryard" lacks spontaneity. In her first novel, Mrs. McIntire was wholly on her own ground, dealing with a period and a way of living that she knew at first hand or from eye-witnesses. In the new one she has to reconstruct the manners of 100 years ago, and though she often does it admirably, especially in group scenes like the house-raising and the missionary meeting, nevertheless some of the scenes in which she has to make the chief characters get along with the plot seem to come a little harder. This makes small difference, however, with the effect of her refreshing draft, so simple, clear, and genuine, and so likely to be welcomed by those who live in Maine, those who spring directly or indirectly from Maine, and those who know the state only as a vacation ground—all together as many, perhaps, as the leaves on the trees that Jonathon Chadbourne saw. W. K. R.

The Book Window

Glass Flowers in the Ware Collection (Harcourt, Brace, $1.50), comprises 16 colored plates, brief text, and notes, accounting for a special few of the Blaschka glass models in the permanent botanic exhibits of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. The plates, executed by Fritz Kredel, illustrate insect pollination occurring in certain more or less familiar plants.

Old Marblehead, by Samuel Chamberlain (Hastings House, $1.25). Photographic report of rambles through one of New England's oldest seashore towns.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Bible Facts Are Verified by the Researches of Archaeologists

The Bible and Archaeology, by Sir Frederic Kenyon. New York: Harpers. $3

Diggers for Facts, by J. O. Kinnaman. Haverhill, Mass.: Destiny Publishers. $2.50

SIR FREDERIC KENYON is especially qualified to write on the Bible and archaeology because of his extended service in the British Museum in connection with discoveries of Biblical manuscripts uncovered in the process of archaeological researches, and later as the responsible head of expeditions to Carchemish and Ur. He also was instrumental in the purchase by the Museum of the famous Codex Sinaticus and the only less famous Chester Beatty papyri.

Sir Frederic, who is author of several volumes dealing with Biblical subjects, here covers the important discoveries relative to the Bible and its literature. He deals with a wide range of subjects, properly assessing the value of the various discoveries. And he begins at the beginning. Mesopotamia, Assyria, Nineveh, Egypt are regions which have been explored and their findings evaluated. Syria and Palestine and Mt. Sinai all have yielded material of great importance to the student of Bible history. Many an incident of the Testaments, both Old and New, has been substantiated as to its date and historical accuracy.

* * *

The papyrus found at Oxyrhynchus attracts keen interest. It consists of a portion of a codex of the third century containing hitherto unknown "Sayings of Jesus," and, while not extensive, it is manifestly genuine, an excellent example of the collections of traditional sayings of the Master which circulated freely among the generations immediately following the crucifixion. Some of these repeat sentiments found in the Gospel canon. Others are quite different; and some have a mystical aspect quite unfamiliar to the student of the Four Gospels, and still others are typical of early Christian writings. While it may not be stated positively that these words were spoken by Jesus, yet they are unmistakably of early date and bear strong evidence of being authentic.

Later discoveries of similar character at Oxyrhynchus bear strong resemblance to the Epistle to the Hebrews. Another fragment found at the same place contains a portion of the third-century Gospel, which although uncanonical itself, yet apparently rests upon canonical foundations. Sir Frederic goes to some length in quoting from these sayings and in discussion of their relation to the canon of the Gospels. The exciting story of the finding of the Codex Sinaticus in St. Catherine monastery is appealingly related, as is the author's account of its purchase by popular subscription of the English people.

* * *

The reader is impressed with the candor of the author's statements and with a thoroughness which bespeaks the earnest searcher for the truth regarding his favorite subject. The book contains a great storehouse of information upon a subject that is becoming increasingly interesting to students of the Bible and to the general laity.

Because of keen interest in the field of archaeology and long experience, Dr. Kinnaman is well prepared to write upon the subject of factual proofs of Bible incidents uncovered in recent decades by delvers in many localities of the ancient world. Beginning with a chapter on "Technique in the Field of Archaeology," he proceeds with a chapter on "Chronology" in which he discourses upon the efforts to locate in the annals of time the beginnings of Bible events and their sequence. There immediately follows a chapter on "Bible Lands" describing the regions closely associated with the events of the Bible.

The author's style is forthright and simple, narrative rather than strictly academic and scientific. This makes for easy reading. This is well illustrated in his story of Moses, in which he discusses the situation in the light of modern discovery and scholarship. The same is true in his intensely interesting chapter, "Trailing the Exodus." All the circumstances are examined both from known facts and from reasoned probabilities. The number of the Children of Israel, the length of their journey, the chronology and incidents of the journey are examined in the light of present knowledge. Dr. Kinnaman shows intimate acquaintance with the best-known authorities and examines their findings with care and sound judgment.

The problem of King Tut, so recently in the limelight, and his relation to the Bible are examined with the same forcefulness and logic. The author's explanation of the extraordinary number of persons involved who have passed on is of special interest and seems conclusive. His explanation is that the contents of the tomb as well as the interior of the structure itself was sprayed with an odorless, tasteless, and invisible poison which so permeated the atmosphere that it was inhaled by all who entered. When this reviewer visited the tomb in '27, most of the contents had been removed and the atmosphere seemed as pure as would be expected in an underground tomb of that character.

The author takes his reader through many of the important incidents of the Bible, and includes interesting discussions of the character and appearance of the Nazarene. Always, it should be said, his findings are stated in terms of modern discovery. The final chapter regarding the resurrection is less conclusive than the others.

The style of this author is more popular than is usually found in books upon this subject. The volume deals with a subject increasingly fascinating, as the spade, backed by modern scholarship, uncovers the background of the Bible and proves its authenticity.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

Young Girl on the Maine Coast

Hildreth, by Harlow Estes. New York: Dodd, Mead. $2.50

IF CHUCKLES HAVE a money value, the $10,000 awarded by Redbook-Dodd, Mead to Harlow Estes for her "Hildreth" would have been well earned had the book lacked some of its genuinely literary attributes. It creates a pleasant effervescence of amusement that bubbles up to the surface of one's more serious appreciation of the author's insight, sympathy, and ability to make her characters warm and convincing.

"Hildreth" is the story of a young girl, 19-year-old Hildreth Considine, and the development of her character and love through one summer on the Maine coast. In those few months she learned something about herself, the danger of her inveterate desire to order other people's lives, and the real nature, the depth, and the power of the emotion she felt for Geoffrey Weir. Despite the sparkling effervescence before mentioned, the story reveals the heartaches that come with a realization of mistakes committed and has its pathos intensified by the fact of Hildreth's youth and valor.

* * *

It is apparent, then, that the laughter in the book does not come from the theme or the situations but from the author's way of telling about them. Much of it comes, too, through Madeleine. She was Hildreth's mother, who had been a beauty until after her husband Otis left her and she no longer bothered to diet. She plied a nonstop tongue, but one utterly without malice. Hildreth herself is stoutly determined to be wholly modern and realistic in her speech.

Gasps of shocked amusement also follow Laura's four little boys. Laura was Madeleine's recently widowed sister, who suddenly appeared at the cottage one day, with her quartet and their nurse. The boys storm in and out of the narrative and finally prove to be the means by which the tangle is resolved.

* * *

The tangle is the usual triangle, at the angles of which are Laura, lovely, young, irresponsible, unable to cope with her sons; Geoffrey Weir, eight years her junior, poor, jobless, discouraged, and Hildreth, who has a sense of responsibility sufficient for 10 Lauras and wants nothing in the world so much as happiness for Geoff.

Mrs. Estes has in large measure that fundamental requisite for a novelist, the power to create memorable characters and make them seem alive. Even two characters who never actually appear in the story are clearly recognizable—a certain Cathy whose witcheries of the preceding summer conditioned Geoff for his surrender to Laura's charming helplessness, Laura's husband Drake, whose force of character made him still live in his widow, his children, their nurse, and even the dogs he had loved.

The Maine background of this story of Hildreth's tireless efforts to do her best for everybody, especially Geoff, is familiar to the author and her husband, who leave their home on Beacon Hill in Boston every summer for Maine as soon as Professor Estes is through with his duties at Northeastern. He is a Maine man, but Mrs. Estes comes from Seattle, Wash. "Hildreth," the $10,000 prize winner, is her first published work.

Pacific Frontier Recalled

The Early History of Tasmania, by R. W. Giblin. Melbourne University Press in association with Oxford University Press. 34s

A VAST AMOUNT of painstaking research has gone into this bulky 700-page volume on 24 years of Tasmania's early history. For those interested in the problems of frontier life generally, or in the beginnings of Tasmania's colonial life in particular, there is abundance of valuable source material in this posthumous work.

Little that went on at the beginning of the nineteenth century in this small State—less in area than the State of Maine, and with a population at the time of scarcely more than 3,000—escapes the author's watchful eye. It was a time when a Governor's task included long rides on horseback to select eligible sites for new towns and settlements or the more dangerous work of collecting a posse and rounding up a gang of bushranging outlaws.

It was during this period—between 1804 and 1824—that Van Diemen's Land changed its name to Tasmania and emerged from a mere island appendage of New South Wales into a State in its own right. In 1825 Lieut.-Gov. George Arthur rose from plain "His Honor" to the more lofty eminence of "His Excellency."

There were colorful personalities flitting about the early Australian settlement, men like Tasmania's first Governor Darling, Gov. Lachlan Macquarrie, the redoubtable Capt. John MacArthur, introducer of the merino sheep, and Captain Bligh, whose memory, at least according to this author's documentation, was no more savory as Governor in Sydney than as master of the good ship Bounty, and many of the names appearing in these pages have already spread from Australia's history to its geography to distinguish towns, districts, States, and mountain ranges.

The fact that the author is an entertaining writer as well as an historian of scrupulous thoroughness makes the study of his pages pleasurable as well as informing.

H. J. S.

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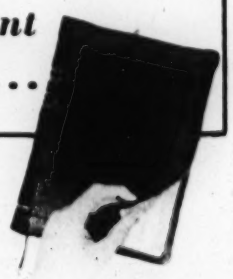

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. . Back to the Road

(Continued from Page 6)

and comforting, but I do feel that if the public is to be won back to a universal love of the living theater as opposed to the mechanized entertainment of the pictures, it should be allowed to really "see Shelley plain" and not as a tiny, remote figure, possessed of a singularly powerful and metallic voice. The more machinery is used in the vast fields of popular entertainment, the more, it seems to me, the theater should steer clear of it. We cannot hope to hold our own against this brilliant, opulent, mechanized "show business," unless we become more and more ourselves; we cannot compete in their field; we must concentrate on cultivating our own.

One also plays a great number of high school and college auditoriums, some of them astonishingly well equipped, except for a curious habit of forgetting that there are such things as actors who have to dress and make up before the play can go on. We dressed in everything from a cafeteria to a basketball court. But in that they are not alone; some of the best modern theaters in New York were built with an astounding disregard of dressing rooms. And that doesn't really matter, for the audiences in most of these colleges are simply marvelous and fully repay you for any discomfort.

Then, of course, there are a few old theaters left, and what a thrill it is to strike one. In my little book, every now and then in a burst of joy, I write such things as: "A real old theater!" "The smallest whisper carries . . . ," "The lovely old shape . . . ," "The true half circle which one can embrace and take close to one's heart . . . ," "Old dressing rooms that really seem like dressing rooms. . . ." But, alas, these real theaters are becoming more and more rare, and more and more despised. Not that a theater need necessarily be old to be good to play in; if only one could combine their old wisdom with modern knowledge! I'm sure that as the Road demands more and better drama, it will provide adequate places for its presentation.

* * *

A few words about the audiences of the Road: They seem to be made up mostly of elderly people, who have never lost their love for the theater, and of the very young, many of whom have never seen living actors before, and come to see their first play, breathless with anticipation. These are the ones we must not disillusion. We must not fail the audience of the future. They come backstage after the performance, in droves, their eyes shining with excitement over their new discovery. "It's so different!" is the refrain, all over the country; "oh, but it's so different!" They ask innumerable questions. Often they band together and drive anywhere from 75 to 200 miles to see the play again in some other town.

They are entranced and fascinated by the thought that the performance will not be identical, that each time they see it, it will come to life for the first time in that particular place under those particular circumstances, for that particular audience alone. Curious they should be so aware of that; that they should sense so instinctively the very core of the "difference." They are literally avid for the theater, this generation that has grown up without it.

* * *

These youthful audiences are one of the greatest incentives to "taking to the Road." And, as may have been gathered from these few words of mine, I am not thinking of the Road in terms of a nice little tour of the "big cities," with one, two, or even three weeks in each. I mean whole chunks of one-night stands; I mean getting up at the crack of dawn (and what actor enjoys that!) in order to travel 300 miles to "make" a matinée; I mean dressing in rooms under the stage in a temperature of 100, and then playing a long scene on the stage in a temperature seemingly below zero, in a low-necked evening gown, hoping the audience won't see you shivering, or if they do that they'll take it for emotion. I mean eating whenever there's time, whatever there is to eat; I mean living in suitcases for weeks on end; I mean being cut off from all normal life; from everything except keeping fit, guarding one's vitality at every possible turn, so that the performance—the one thought—the performance no matter where, no matter when, shall not suffer. And I also mean, the loving every moment of it, and when the tour comes to an end, in spite of the occasional childish grumblings and complainings (for what actor isn't human?), the being sorry that it's over, and saying, "What a swell tour! Let's do it again."

H. Armstrong Roberts Photo

IT CAN'T BE FOR SPEEDING

It's Donkey Power Instead of Horse Power, But the Bewildered Driver Gets the Inevitable Ticket and the Customary Gathering of Curious Watchers. In the Barbados, B. W. I.

The World of Poetry

Ogden Nash's verse is witty . . . whether you read it at home in the country . . . or on the way into the city

FEW POETS IN the United States can claim to be as widely read as Ogden Nash. He is by all odds the most good-humored of humorous versifiers. He seldom finds it necessary to be witty at the expense of others. His is a gentle and sometimes rueful regard for the world and his fellow men.

When it comes to the animal world he is not so sure:

> The camel has a single hump;
> The dromedary, two;
> Or else the other way around.
> I'm never sure. Are you?

Now his large and avid public, of which I freely confess myself to be one, can indulge in a generous helping of his darts and sallies by way of his newly published volume of selected verse, "The Face Is Familiar" (Boston: Little Brown. $2.75). Out of 280 poems few can be said to be duds. Which is a remarkable record for a humorist poet; in fact it is remarkable for any poet.

Many old and new friends are present and there is simply no end to the subjects Mr. Nash can find to write about. He finds a great deal of material in his personal difficulties with the natural world. For instance:

> I find it very difficult to enthuse
> Over the current news.

Considering the contents of his paper, the poet finds it expensive at even the modest price of two cents. And the literary magazines are no better:

> And you think perhaps a leisurely perusal
> of some unsensational literary magazine
> will ease the stress.
> And there you find an article presenting
> a fool-proof plan for the defense of
> some small nation
> which unfortunately happened to get
> swallowed up by a
> nation not so small just as the article
> presenting
> the fool-proof plan for its defense slid
> off the press.

Then there is the radio:

> And you furtively eye your radio which
> crouches
> in the corner like a hyena ready to
> spring,
> And you know what you want is Baby
> Snooks or Dr. I. Q.
> and you know that what you will get is
> Elmer Davis or
> a European roundup or Raymond Gram
> Swing.

Nothing acute or penetrating can be said about Mr. Nash's work. He succeeds in being both and the method escapes definition or explanation. His habit of making up words to rhyme soon becomes part of the fun in reading him.

His other habit of writing lines as long as he likes without regard to meter or stress only serves to add the zest of a cross-word puzzle to verse. And at times he even fetches off a line of sound poetry such as:

> Murmuring down the hill to sleep . . .

However, it is only fair to point out that nothing is so individual as humor. Nash is something some people can take or leave. For myself I have a special way of taking a Nash book. I chop a little from the front, a little from the back and then a little from the middle, letting the quips fall where they may.

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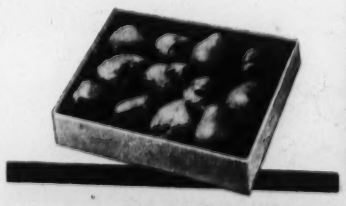

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Over the Editor's Desk

SEA POWER, which remains the decisive factor in the European struggle, is the subject of Harlan Trott's discussion of the great tradition associated with Alfred Thayer Mahan, United States naval officer and historian. The lectures that he delivered at the Newport War College in 1886 were published as "The Influence of Sea Power on History, 1793-1812." He was president of the college 1886-89 and 1892-93. Another of his famous books was entitled, "The Influence of Sea Power Upon the French Revolution and Empire, 1793-1812." The strategy of the blockade was his recurrent theme, and his tactics were based upon the co-operation of the ships of the navy and the ships of commerce as the test of successful campaigning. Naval and political power are interdependent, he maintained. By his request he was retired in 1896, and was promoted to the rank of rear admiral in retirement in 1906. Besides his two best-known books on naval strategy he wrote other naval histories and studies of sea power, biographies of Farragut and Nelson, the autobiographical "From Sail to Steam," and a religious book, "The Harvest Within."

Miss Eva Le Gallienne made her stage debut in London in 1915 and won wide repute in the American theater for her performances of the feminine leads in Molnar's "Liliom" and "The Swan." Her eagerness to appear in Ibsen plays, for which there appeared to be little Broadway demand, led to special matinées. When her contracts with the producers expired she started the Civic Repertory Theater on Fourteenth Street, New York City, and there presented a great range of the best in drama for several years. Recently she has been touring in Ibsen plays and lecturing.

Evelyn Roe lets the reader into that land of mystery, the book publishing business, and we learn that the publishers themselves are often puzzled over the prospects of a manuscript.

Robert R. Mullen, of the Boston staff of The Christian Science Monitor, describes the objectives of the new group formed to serve the morale of the whole United States: The Council for Democracy.

Ernest Pisko, a former Viennese editor and publisher, now in the United States, supplies the second of his two articles on Austria under the Nazis.

Winthrop Pitt Tryon, who has written about music for the Monitor for the past 30 years, contributes an individual study of the music of Sibelius, whose seventy-fifth birthday, on Dec. 2, is to be widely celebrated.

The material for the page on what goes on within the Archives Building at Washington was supplied by officials of that repository of documents having to do with the history of the United States.

G. Leslie Lynch, by inadvertence, was given C. as his first initial, in the article by him in the Magazine Section of Nov. 9. Mr. Lynch, further, was referred to as architect instead of landscape architect.

Letters

Meeting the Bill . .

The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section:

In the first article in the November 9th Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section I have read with interest the following regarding war time affairs in Canada:

"Taxes have been increased, . . . In the meantime there is the defense tax which is taken monthly from the workers' envelopes. This is three per cent for single persons and two per cent for married persons, so that its deduction is not likely to reduce seriously anyone's standard of living.

"Canada is being asked to do a job—a big job. The national registration which was completed recently brought that idea home. In it every Canadian over 16 was required to tell what he could do well beside his or her job. The suggestion that Canada may mobilize for the factory front as well as for the home defense front was implicit in that canvass."

Why can't the United States start some kind of defense taxation now instead of "putting off the evil day" and why can't we take advantage of the simple, workable defense taxation method that our neighbor has devised and evidently is finding practical? And why can't we have national registration too—eventually? Then we will know what we can count on.

With billions already appropriated by Congress for defense and our President considering seven billion dollars a mere item, it appears to one voter that we ought to be looking forward to the time when we will start paying our debts.

JULIA PEEPLES LAND
Chestnut Hill, Mass.

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. . Democracy's Salesmen

(Continued from Page 5)

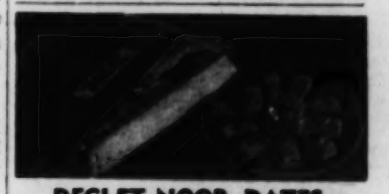
"It is sent by subscription to a large number of educators, newspaper editors, writers, etc., for such use as they make of it."

It also sponsors "Facts vs. Fiction," published by the American Committee for International Information. Primarily, this counters propaganda emanating from the German Library of Information.

As might be expected, the Council expects to carry much of its work on through the schools, especially in fostering the essential spirit of democracy in the schoolrooms. This includes settting up actual democratic government in classrooms as advocated by the National Education Association in its publication, "Teacher and Co-operation."

Regional conferences of educators where new ideas on getting over the meaning of democracy can be discussed are projected by the Council.

These, obviously, are manifold activities, and they are expanding almost daily, fired by a zealous belief that the right and power of the American people to remain free to build a better, more prosperous civilization for America and the whole world is threatened from within and without by the menace of totalitarianism; and that, to quote Professor Friedrich, "if all the law and religion, science and art, justice and personal freedom that we call civilization is not to perish, this rising determination to remain free must be stimulated and channeled to make democracy a real and burning thing worth fighting for—a creed as dynamic to Americans as Naziism, and Fascism, and Communism are to their adherents."



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GENERAL ELECTRIC

Star of the East

By William H. Barton, Jr.
Executive Curator of the Hayden Planetarium of the American Museum of Natural History

IT SEEMS AS IF the Christmas of 1940 will be an unusual one, from an astronomical viewpoint at least. The unique feature is that we will have in the night skies that spread across the United States an explanation of the age-long and still unsolved mystery of the Christmas Star. . . . The Star of Bethlehem . . . and we may have two. These astronomical adornments to the season's sky will make more vivid the presentation of the Christmas story in the Hayden Planetarium, New York.

To recall once again the story itself, the reference to the "star" is brief and vague. Toward the end of the reign of Herod the Great, the Wise Men from the East arrived at Jerusalem and threw Herod the King and all the city into great excitement by their question, "Where is he that is born King of the Jews? for we have seen his star in the east. . . ." Herod at once gathered all the chief priests and scribes of the people together and demanded of them where the Messiah should be born. Their reply was distinct and unhesitating —"In Bethlehem of Judaea: for thus it is written by the prophet, and thou Bethlehem, in the land of Juda, art not the least among the princes of Juda: for out of thee shall come a Governor, that shall rule my people Israel. Then Herod, when he had privily called the wise men, enquired of them diligently what time the star appeared. And he sent them to Bethlehem, and said, Go and search diligently for the young child; and when ye have found him, bring me word again, that I may come and worship him also. When they had heard the King, they departed; and, lo, the star, which they saw in the east, went before them, till it came and stood over where the young child was. When they saw the star, they rejoiced with exceeding great joy. (Matt. 2:2-10.)

What sort of a "star"; how it went before them; how it stood over where the child was, we do not know. Perhaps it did not do these things, but at least the author thought it did, or somebody who told him thought so.

* * *

When the telephone rings at the Hayden Planetarium in New York and an interested person says, "I saw a star fall last night. It was about the size of a dinner plate and moved faster than an airplane through the sky. It lit up the landscape bright as day and fell just back of the woods on the other side of the creek," we are hearing a very unscientific description of a celestial event. There are half a dozen glaring scientific errors in that story—but we still believe the person saw the meteor.

Who were the Wise Men, then, and what did they see? We know who they were, but what they saw is still unknown—if they really saw anything that comes within the realms of astronomy. But they might have seen any one of several things.

If you will go outdoors tonight—just after dark—and look toward the Southeast, you will see two bright "stars" close together. They have been out in the eastern sky since late in the summer and will be visible until next spring. By then they will have crept over to the West at sunset. People on our telephones have called them a "constellation" or a "pair" of stars many times. They are definitely associated in the observer's mind. Dozens of inquiries have been made about them. Even in the city they attract the attention of the man on the street.

The brighter of the two objects is Jupiter and the dimmer is Saturn. They are not stars at all, but planets, bodies somewhat akin to the earth traveling around the sun. Saturn goes around the sky in about 30 years and Jupiter in about 12. That is, in 60 years Saturn will make two laps of the sky and Jupiter five. As a matter of fact, they draw near together about every 20 years. But on this particular occasion their passing has been unusually prolonged, because it happens when they are nearly opposite the sun in our sky. When planets are in opposition they retrograde, or seem to reverse their usual motion. This infrequent combination of circumstances causes these two planets to pass and repass three times within a few months.

On Aug. 15 Jupiter and Saturn were only 1° 15′ apart; that is about 2½ moon diameters. They separated and drew near together again on Oct. 11, when they were about as close as in August. Now they are separating once more, but by Feb. 20 they will pass again, and then go their separate ways until January, 1961. That one, like the last one before 1940, which occurred on Sept. 14, 1921, will not be seen, because it will occur so close to the sun that both planets will be lost in a glare of light. The next visible one will be in October, 1980. By that time the event will be new again, and inquiries will be made about that bright "constellation" in the morning sky.

These triple conjunctions, however, come at long, irregular intervals. The last one was in 1682 and 1683. That was 258 years ago, so even the oldest living resident cannot regale us with stories about it. In 1603 and 1604 a conjunction of these same planets so interested the great Kepler that he calculated back and found the triple variety happening in 7 B. C. On May 20, Oct. 27, and Nov. 12 of that year Jupiter and Saturn were even nearer than this year. In May the planets were in the morning sky and rose in Chaldea about 3½ hours ahead of the sun. The conjunctions of October and November were even closer, less than one degree. This is one suggestion for the Star the Wise Men saw, and outdoors tonight you can see the planets preparing for the February conjunctions.

After Kepler saw the conjunction on Dec. 17, 1603, Mars drew closer to the pair in the spring of 1604, as it did in 6 B. C. This formed a beautiful triple combination that is even rarer than the double arrangement. Some prefer this explanation. As these have been reproduced in the Planetarium sky it is a more striking feature. The planets made a close triangle and must have presented a beautiful picture in the clear skies of the East. We shall never see that in the real sky, nor has anyone living ever seen it. It, therefore, at the moment lacks the substance of the combination of two planets which one can see from his own doorstep.

After Kepler saw this break up, and it would go rather fast, as Mars is a swiftly moving neighbor, another striking event occurred. In the August of 1604, while Saturn and Jupiter were still close together in the constellation of the Serpent Bearer (Ophiuchus), a new star burst forth in the sky near the planets.

New stars, or novae, were well known even in Kepler's time. It was the appearance of such a star in 1572 that had started Tycho Brahe on his astronomical career. And as early at 125 B. C. Hipparchus witnessed one of these sudden and unexpected outbursts of stellar energy. He was so impressed with the possibility of these temporary stars changing the face of the heavens that he wrote a star catalog, which is believed to be the first ever made.

The combination of planets and a nova strikes the fancy of some people as lacking the periodic element. That will surely happen only once. Henry van Dyke, in his "Story of the Other Wise Man," utilized such a device as the sign of the Magi who was watching the sky, awaiting the signal to start on their journey. From some of the Chinese records such a nova may have appeared in 4 B. C.

Today we recognize novae and super-novae. The latter are much rarer than the usual run of new stars. They may be as bright as Venus, and be visible in full daylight. Tycho's Star was that bright. It has been estimated that a supernova appears in a galaxy about once in 500 years. That the Star of Bethlehem might have been such a phenomenon is not to be passed lightly.

* * *

Then another phenomenon that always arouses great interest is a comet. Even today a comet makes a stir among people. We have not seen a bright comet for 30 years, but by Christmas there is likely to be one in the sky.

On Sept. 18, Harvard College Observatory announced the discovery of a new comet by Leland E. Cunningham of their staff. It was found on photographs taken late in August and early in September. Comet Cunningham has been rapidly growing brighter as it approaches the sun and earth. By the early part of December it should be visible to the unaided eye as a hazy spot near the foot of the Northern Cross, according to the latest reports. By Christmas the comet should be plainly visible in the western sky after sunset. No one can say for sure how bright it will be, as different formulas give divergent values for the computed magnitude. But there should be a noticeable comet of some sort.

(Continued on page 15)

The American Museum of Natural History

THE STAR GROUP WHICH MAY HAVE LED THE WISE MEN

An Unusual Configuration of Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars on the Hayden Planetarium Dome Above the Skyline of Manhattan Shows What Actually Occurred in the Year 6 B. C. The Three Bright Planets Come So Closely Together That in the Heavens They Seem to Shine as One Star Instead of Three. This Rare Event Happens Only Once in About 800 Years

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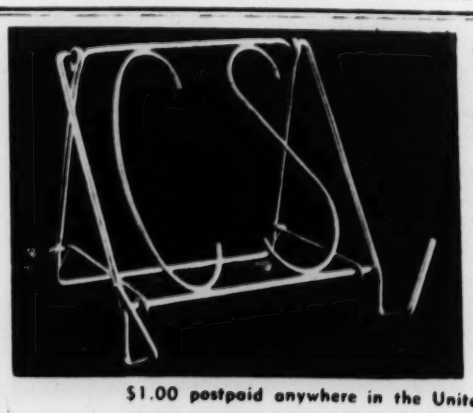

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. . Star of the East

(Continued from page 14)

Some students have suggested that the comet of 4 B. C., recorded by the Chinese to have been visible for 70 days, was the star the Wise Men saw. The Wise Men of 1940 have already snared this curious visitor on their photographic plates, even though they could not see it in the sky. And their speculation is not upon what it means but upon where it will move among the stars and how bright it will appear. But there will be some who see in this a sign in the sky. Their political views, their sentiments and their attachments will largely determine the interpretation they will put upon it. These ghost-like visitors glide by without warning, like ships that pass in the night.

In August of this year the planet Venus reached its brightest for the year in the morning sky. It is then so brilliant that it can be seen in full daylight. While it is no striking object against the blue sky, people do discover it when they have no knowledge of its presence or of their ability to see it.

E. W. Maunder, in his "The Astronomy of the Bible," recounts an interesting legend that may account for the star "going before them" and "standing over the place." Suppose it were Venus in the West at eventide. The Wise Men in the East would go westward toward Jerusalem, following the star. Gradually, however, Venus would approach the sun and finally be lost in its glare. If this had happened about the time the travelers had reached Jerusalem they would have lost it from view. The legend says when they reached Bethlehem, apparently near midday, one of them went to the well of the inn, to draw water. Looking down into the well he saw the star reflected from the surface of the water. This would have indicated to them that the star was immediately overhead and its reobservation under such unusual circumstances would be sufficient assurance that they had reached the right place.

This story, presented here only for what it is worth to the reader, would apply to any bright object that had been in the evening sky toward the West and had disappeared as the sun crept eastward on its annual journey around the sky.

Meteors of unusual brilliance always create interest. Sometimes they, too, are bright enough to be seen in daylight. If the meteor in its path is approaching the observer it shows little or no motion through the sky. It will grow in brilliance and may even burst in a shower of sparks like a sky rocket. That might be interpreted as standing still in the sky. These fireballs, or bolides, if they burst, are seen over a relatively small region, and therefore find little place in the annals of astronomy unless they find a ready recorder on the spot.

There again are the several possibilities. They will all be shown in the Hayden Planetarium sky during December. Which is "the one"? No one knows. Perhaps none. The star might have been psychological instead of astronomical. These mystics might have seen it in their mind's eye. Such a star would not have to conform to any pattern that we suggest. It is interesting to speculate, but the answer is not important.

Let us hope that these signs in the 1940 sky are good signs. This Christmas will not be what it should be to many people—not even what it could be. It may take more than a comet and triple conjunction to make it a real Christmas. Whether you believe in the Christmas Star or not, try to promote what it stands for:

"On earth peace, good will toward men."

. . Publishers

(Continued from Page 7)

problems of the publisher. Averaging the sales of all books, they are said to be around 1,200 copies, which is not very many in the light of what has to be spent before ever the book is displayed in a shop for purchase. If the publisher breaks even on his costs he has to sell about 2,500 copies, so you will see at once why he runs up the red ball when even one book on his list goes to 75,000—it helps offset some other book which went only to 873!

For a $2.50 novel the basic cash outlay is in the neighborhood of $1,900, which includes $500 for the page plates, $750 for paper, binding, and printing, and $625 for royalties on the basis of an edition, sold out, of 2,500 copies. The book dealers get a discount which comes to 40 per cent, leaving the publisher approximately $1,900 for advertising and general overhead.

And yet, with all the complications, authors still want to write and publish books and, perhaps oddest of all, publishers still want to publish them. The average publishing house gets between 1,500 and 2,000 book manuscripts a year, unsolicited. In a period of ten years, say, the average house will publish, say, five or six of these. In the course of a year about 9,500 books are published. This includes textbooks, of which there are a large number, a regular output. About 1,250 of the year's books will be novels. In lists of best sellers persisting over a period of time you will find the most unlooked-for items. Gene Stratton Porter's "White Flag" was expected to sell and didn't. Yet four other books of hers appear on a list of the nation's 70 or so best sellers that have exceeded 500,000 sales since 1875.

The publishers agree on one thing. There are no "publisher-created markets" for books. Publishers try to outguess the public, but that is as far as they can go. And any number of times it has been the book the publisher was sure would catch on which just went to sleep, whereas the book he thought of as a wallflower turned out to be the belle of the ball.

Toward Winter

By LEILA JONES

Who would dread winter, who has seen
New England sleeping under snow:
The grave and silver winter hung
Between the fallen white below
And the unfallen grey above,
Soft as the grey wing of a dove;
And by the hearthfire sits to brood
On pleasures February brings;
Hears in the simmering cedar wood
The song the prisoned summer sings,
And hears the latch lift to the sigh
Of homeless wind that round about
The doorsill quavers, blowing by.
The embers fade like stars blown out;
Night lays a shadow on the snow;
No sound of wheel, no foot to fall—
Only the midnight mouse that takes
His wavering way along the wall.
Here is the quest, the journey's end;
The turmoil of the world withdrawn;
A lusty travellers' tale for friend,
And long, unbroken sleep till dawn.

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Packed in fancy gift packages for Holiday and home use. The Comice pear is the most delicious pear that grows. From sunny Santa Clara Valley they are at their very best. Our co-operative Association of Growers guarantees safe arrival and complete satisfaction of this package of luscious fruit to you or your friends. Send for further information on this rare treat to please and surprise your friends during the Holiday season.

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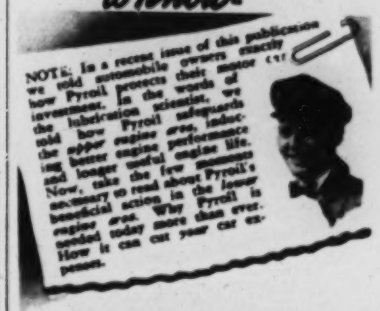

NOTE: In a recent issue of this publication we told automobile owners exactly how Pyroil protects their motor (1) investment. In the words of the lubrication scientist, we told how Pyroil safeguards the upper engine area, inducing better engine performance and longer useful engine life. Now, take the few moments necessary to read about Pyroil's beneficial action in the lower engine area. Why Pyroil is needed today more than ever. How it can cut your car expenses.

Better lubrication and reduced wear result from the use of Pyroil.

The beneficial action of Pyroil can best be understood when the particular problems of lubricating a modern engine are understood. Changes in automotive engineering have had important effects on lubrication requirements. However, by the regular use of Pyroil, these can be met satisfactorily.

FACTORS IN ENGINE DESIGN

One of the most significant changes in automobile engine construction is the reduction in clearances — much closer fitting — in bearings and in cylinders. With this development has come a tremendous improvement in the smoothness of the finished surfaces.

This has had the marked effect of eliminating the necessity of breaking in a new motor by wearing the parts into a close fit. In fact, *break-in of the wearin type* is totally undesirable. It destroys the accurate fit of the parts. Another change is the introduction of new automotive materials — *new alloy bearing metals. Certain of these alloys are subject to severe corrosive attack, and require protection against acid-corrosion in order to give long service.*

WILBUR SHAW used Pyroil in winning the 1940 Indianapolis 500 Mile Automobile Race.

CHANGES IN LUBRICATION REQUIREMENTS

Certain qualities in lubricants have become more desirable. In many cases, properties which previously were looked upon merely as desirable *have become absolutely essential.* Laboratory and field tests have proved the merit of Pyroil beyond question. Its unique *acid-corrosion preventive ingredient* gives it valuable properties for use wherever the best lubrication is needed. *A survey of the important characteristics necessary in a good lubricant will show how fully the properties of Pyroil are adapted to proper and complete automotive lubrication.*

HOW TO USE PYROIL —WHAT IT DOES

You merely use a few ounces of Pyroil at a time in the crankcase and also in the gasoline tank. Any service station or garage can supply it. It goes right to work. It prevents acid-corrosive substances from reaching and attacking bearings, pistons and other metal parts. It materially reduces friction. Makes starting easier in cold weather. Reduces wear. Removes hard carbon, gum and crankcase sludge.

These benefits induce better engine operation and longer useful engine life. They directly offset many common repairs, saving you trouble and expense. Drive into a service station or garage—today—and ask for an inexpensive Pyroil treatment. See what an enjoyable difference Pyroil makes! Manufactured and Guaranteed by Pyroil Company, W. V. Kidder, Founder, 784 Main St., LaCrosse, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

IN COLD WEATHER use Pyroil for easier starting and less battery drain. Pyroil safeguards your engine when it undergoes strain in severe weather.

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There's an extra thrill of anticipation in opening a gift-box marked with the name of a jeweler!

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